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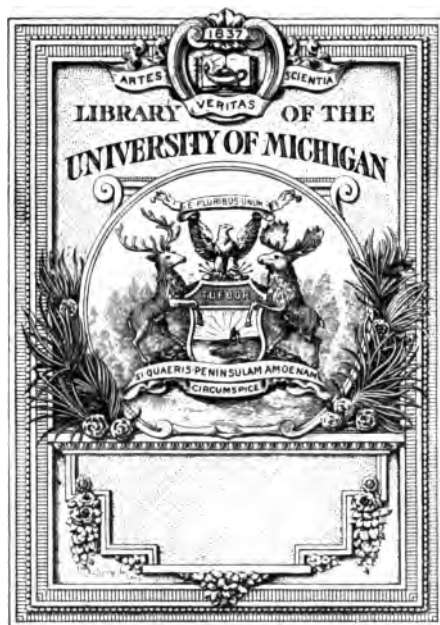
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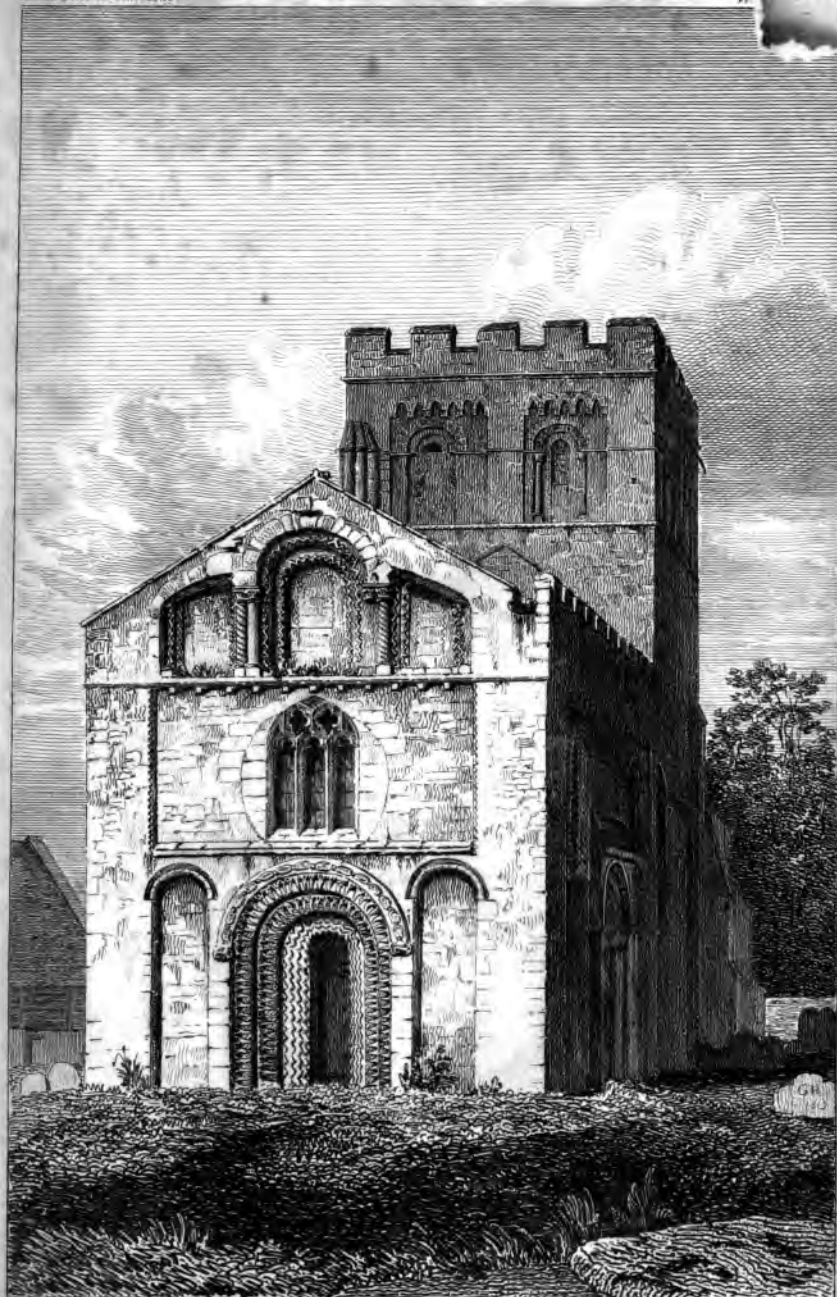
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IFLEY CHURCH, OXON. S.W. *See p. 9.*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

7225

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1818.

VOLUME LXXXVIII.

(BEING THE ELEVENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERRY).
at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street;
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburg.* 1818.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON THE COMPLETION OF HIS EIGHTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

IN days of yore, a Bard with harp well-
strung,

Thus of departed Cava, prophetic sung:
"Yet shall thy fame through future ages
bloom,

Avert destruction, and defy the tomb *."

With "Master's hand," he struck the
trembling wire,

Predicting true, that name should ne'er
expire:

For, as the Sun from his meridian height,
Diffuses joy around, and gives delight:

So you, *Sylvanus*, to th' enamour'd eye,
New charms impart, and pleasures fresh

supply,

As, round the circle of the varied year,
Your beauties in succeeding months ap-
pear.

As Frontispiece to grace the New Year's
scene, [seen,

Lo! *Cardiff's* stately tower and vanes are
Encomiums high th' enlighten'd mind

await [fate.

That sav'd the structure from impending
From thy bright garland, Urban, choose,
and give

The sweetest flower to *Bowles*, whose name
shall live.

True Church, his triumphs ever shall dis-
play, [away:

While *New* and *No Church* scowl, and slink
The *Ebenezer Bricks* will ne'er subdue

The heap of *Old Stones*, venerable to view.

The Muse enraptur'd notes a glorious
sight,

'Where goodness, charity benign, unite.

Thy unique building, *Pleasants!* calls the
lay: [tray.

Distress and want reliev'd thy worth pour-
Had souls capacious e'er presid'd o'er

The Monuments so dear to classic lore,

Where *Quarndon's* Chapel shews a falling
head, [dead:

Crumbling to dust, like its sepultur'd
Those sacred walls had ne'er in ruins

been; [seen;

The sculptur'd marbles still with rapture

The Antiquary now with reverence see

The splendid tomb of *Vavasor* and *Lee*.

Oh, may the thought inspirit good *Dupré*.

Now with delight fam'd *Wyon's* gems
behold,

His silver medals, and his coins of gold:

These works magnificent his skill proclaim,

And rank the Artist in the rolls of Fame.

But hark! the thundering cannons peal
around, [sound;

The trumpets flourish, bells melodious

The fair *Eliza*, lov'd by England's land,

Gives to *Hesse Homberg's* Prince her Royal
hand,

Again do Princely Nuptials greet the
sight, [light;

And *Albion's* Realm around receives de-

The Royal Dukes now take a blooming

Bride: [preside;

May choicest blessings o'er each Pair

May joys supreme long on their union
shine; [Line!

Add Kings spring from the great illustrious

Thy martial pages *India's* war proclaim:

The valiant Chieftains consecrate to Fame.

Huslop's and *Ochterlony's* actions shine,

The brightest bay round *Hastings'* temples

twine,

Who plann'd the operations of the field,

And Eastern Monarchs were compell'd to

yield.
The choice remarks on *Signs of Inns*

impart

Historic illustration to the heart;

The *Eagle*, *Christopher*, the *Alfred's* Head,

St. George and *Dragon*, are with pleasure

read; [display,

The number such, the Muse can't here

Save *Ring of bells* that hails each festal day.

On *Byro's* neat "Compendiums," praise

is due;

Mullum in parvo there the eye may view.

His leaf with richest information glows,

The "Holy Shades" of every County shews.

But why do *British* standards half-high

float, [ful note?

Why muffled bells ring out the mourn-

Charlotte's no more! our Monarch's gra-

cious Queen, [keen.

Releas'd from pain severe, from suffering

Feelings acute her Royal Line possest,

What poignant grief assail'd the Regent's
breast!

Say! what eulogium shall the Nation give?

Widely diffus'd her Charities shall live,

Her virtues ever shall exalt her name,

Her excellence be blown from trump of
Fame.

The ships that to the Arctic regions sail'd,

A North west passage to explore, have

fail'd; [wind,

The well-built keels encounter'd storm and

But only frozen seas and ice could find:

Yet *Ross* has brought from new-discover'd

shore [fore.

Its race canine, and things unknown be-

What though the arduous souls did not

succeed, [need.

The Heroes well have won fair Honour's

As erst in prose each month you did
rehearse, [verse;

These few contents the Muse now gives in

More to depict, she feels the effort vain,

Such numerous charms thy different leaves
contain.

Horace renown'd thus clos'd his bright

career,

Ære perennius will my works appear.

And latest 'Time, O Urban! shalt thou

brave,

Such the foundation laid by great, immor-

tal Cave. WILLIAM RAWLINS.

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

IN presenting ourselves before the Publick again with grateful acknowledgments for their past support, we think that we now do so under promising aspects. The Political Machine, so long hacknied in a War direction, of course became for a time unfit for use in another form. The wheels appeared simply to hang together, without the capacity of effective action. But, the stream of pecuniary capital seeming now to be applied with increasing force, we think that the National energy is beginning more and more to develope itself, and will, under Providence, effect as many blessings in Peace, as it has glories in War.

How much Literature and Science are impeded by War, is well-known ; but we need only allude to the eagerness and zeal with which all the different Nations of the Globe are now explored by Englishmen, and the number and immense circulation of Encyclopædias, to justify a most favourable expectation of high National improvement in mind and morals.

In adverting to our own humble share in political concerns, it is of course limited to such effects as may be justifiably presumed to result from the diffusion of principles, we trust, correct in reference to the Constitution in Church and State. We think that we act rightly, where the object is of most momentous concern, and the thing itself is the creature, not of theory, but of time and experience. We do not deny (to use a homely allusion) that there may be very good Constitution-Tailors in all countries : but, if their coats will not fit, to what purpose is their calling ? We conceive that Englishmen do not assimilate the Inhabitants of any other Nation. They use more labour and activity. They talk at freedom of Politicks and Religion. They quarrel differently ; even in their Duels, they do not seek sanguinary revenge, so much as vindication of their bravery. If they become rich, they expect titles and honours ; nor indeed do they like to adopt any vocation which does not promise either wealth or promotion ; nor are they happy if they do not mix in society with perfect liberty of speech and action. Let us add to this, that their pecuniary interests are so intimately involved in their constitution, and that their habits are so formed by that very constitution, that we do not see why we are to listen to clamorous Quacks, who would persuade us that we are in a state of high disease, in order that we may take their medicines. Whoever differs from us in opinion, will at least admit that caution is a necessary property of respectability.

From an earnest zeal for the good of Science, properly so called, we have ever kept our pages open to the discussion of all points which add to information, or promise useful results. We have been honoured by communications from the first and the best-informed minds. Whoever

knows

knows how much useful and interesting matter would inevitably be lost to the world, were it not for Periodical Miscellanies, will see their importance in its real light. If our first Scholars, or our active minds, had not these channels of communication, much of their labours, if even reduced to writing, would become useless, and share the fate of the letters and papers of deceased Attorneys; devolve to the heir, and be used for waste paper. We trust that we have claims to public respect in restricting our Miscellany from degeneration into a political pamphlet, in substituting intelligible elegancies of the higher order of composition, the fine and delicate *classicalia* of finished Scholars and Gentlemen, for the *superstition of Literature*, the heavy metaphysical jargon of discontented Politicians and Religionists. We also can proudly boast that we set the example of paying due regard to departed worth, by having amplified our OBITUARY.

We do not profess to usher our Readers into a dark room, where there is a pulpit in one corner, and a tribune in another, for raving declaimers; we do not think that the mind of NEWTON was formed either by religious or political enthusiasm, and we know that science alone can display the glory of God, can enable us to behold his admirable Museum of the Universe, study in his Library, and understand the language which He speaks.

We speak not thus intemperately; but, in every period, when, from circumstances, religious and political discussion have been carried to extremes, feeling has been substituted for sense, and nonsense has abounded through the encouragement of Party. We could even name modern Writers of high fame and eloquence, engaged in the propagation of gloom and misery, by perverting the most evident attributes of Deity, and professing to combat an infidel *petitio principii* by others of even silly absurdity. But our object is not to censure: we mean only to warn; and, in the spirit of meekness, solicit our Literati to protect and secure the taste of the Country from miserable deterioration; and divert the national attention from aiming at impossibilities, to rational improvements in Science and the Arts.

In promotion of these laudable objects, we solicit the continuation of the favours of our Literary Friends. They know our principles, and we trust, that they will duly appreciate our motives. To useful, elegant, and liberal studies, we own ourselves highly friendly, because we think that they alone are capable of satisfactory results: and we trust that the *Gentleman's Magazine* will ever retain its character of being a Temple, where may be found a variety of *Ceimelia*, in Greek delicacy of fabrick, choice offerings from the fine-minded devotees of pure taste, and deep and elegant learning.

December 31, 1818.

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J U L Y, 1818.
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With a Perspective View of the West End of IFLEY CHURCH in Oxfordshire,
and an Old Building at DUNNINGTON, in Leicestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We reluctantly decline printing the long and well-written Letter of SIGISMONDA; but it would produce a never-ending altercation on a subject which has already been carried too far.

VICINUS writes, "Though the case of Thomas Redmile was never doubted by any one, who read the statement, and observed the result, I cannot hesitate to comply with the request of your Correspondent:—

"We, the Minister, Churchwarden, Overseer of the poor, and Surgeon, of Bourn, to which Dyke is an hamlet, have not the smallest hesitation to corroborate by our official signatures the truth, and shall be very glad to find that this our testimony is instrumental in adding to the subscriptions already received.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Minister of Bourn.

WILLIAM THORPE, Churchwarden of do.

WILLIAM MUNTON, Overseer.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Surgeon."

C. R. wishes us to notice an Error in the edition of a Delphin Classic generally put into the hands of youth. "The error lies in a note upon the word *Crotoniensem*, which occurs in the "*Belum Catilinarium*" of Sallust, page 35. note a. — "*Crotoniensem*.] *Dux fuerunt urbes in Italiâ, Croton aut Crotona, nominatæ; altera in extremâ Calabria ad ortum, altera in Umbriâ.*"—The Author of this note commits a twofold mistake; first, by saying there were two cities of this name, as it will be found on a survey of the Map of Italy, that the city, in Umbria, to which he evidently alludes, was named *Cortona*, not *Crotona*. Secondly, By placing the real Croton or Crotona in Calabria, since it was situated in the territory of the Brutii, on the coast of the Tarentine Bay.—See Lloyd's "*Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum,*" &c. Lempriere's *Classical Dict.* and Dr. Patrick's *Celarius*.

ANTIQUATUS asks when the Antient Church Text Characters came first into use, as also those of the Court Hand and Old English. It is much to be regretted, he observes, that the above mentioned characters are now almost lost; and at the public law offices where the Records, &c. till very recently were written in court-hand, they have substituted the common hand, and often instead of that, printing.

J. M. wishes for information respecting a book in his possession which wants the title, and of which the following is a description.—It is a thick quarto, and begins at signature a. ji.

which has part of "The Preface." That Preface, which purports to be an address to the clergy from one who calls them "deare brethren," is subscribed—"From my house at Cantorbury, the xvi of July. In the yeare of our Lord. M. D. lxvi." Then follow some Prayers. The first part of the Work, which is a *Postill*, contains 312 fol. on the verso of the last of which is—"Here endeth the fyrste part of the Postille." The second part begins thus—"¶ The seconde parte of this Appostell, beginnyng at the firste Sondaie," &c. and contains 195 fol. At the end is "¶ Thus endeth the Postill upon all the Gospels that be redde in the Church thorow out the yeare on the Sondayes. To God the Father," &c.—Our Correspondent has examined two Postills in the British Museum, published about the date given above, the one being a translation of a work of Hemmingius, and the other of one of Chytræus, by Arthur Golding: but neither of them corresponds with that in his possession; nor can he find a description of any in Ames's *Typographical Antiquities* which does. Strype, in his *Annals*, under the year 1569, has a reference, not very distinct, to different Postills written and published about this time, and specifies that of N. Hemmingius. It would be a gratification to our Correspondent, to obtain the title, and the general subject of the Contents up to the place where his copy commences.

He has less hope with respect to an imperfect duodecimo copy of the *Hore secundum usum Sarum*. It wants the title, and the month of January in the Calendar. It has no colophon; but on the last leaves of the signature B, has the following English directions at intervals—"whan thou goest first oute of thy hous blesse the sayeng—whan thou entrest in thotho chirche, say thus—whan thou takest holy water say th^o—whan thou begynnesth to proye thus begynne kene-lyng"—and, a little after, "*hore intermate beate Marie Virginis secundum usum Sarum.*" It has borders of grotesques throughout. Several of the plates are nearly the same as those which are exhibited in Dibdin's *Decameron*, vol. I; and one is exactly the same as that given a. 65. The character is a sharp Gothic. He does not find any book answering to this in Gough's *British Topography*.

Mr. BELLAMY's Account of Marston Magna, with a View of the Church, in our next; with a Memoir of the late ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq. &c. &c.

[3]

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE veneration which attaches us to the support of the unrivalled Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishment of the land we live in,—and our regard for Ecclesiastical Architecture,—are powerful motives for laying before our Readers the following Circular Letter from a Prelate who is deserving of every commendation.

“REV. SIR, *Palace, Chester, July 1.*

“With the full approbation and concurrence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and behalf of his Majesty, I issue this Circular to my Clergy; and request you to preach a Sermon in your Church, and to make a personal application through your Parish, in order to provide the means, so much wanted, for the Repair of our Cathedral.

“It may perhaps be unnecessary for me to apprise you, that the Funds of the Capitular Body are unequal, even to the annual Expenses of the Cathedral, much more to the Repair of it. From this cause, and from an anxious wish on the part of the Dean and Chapter to leave nothing undone which they could accomplish, they have become involved in a considerable degree of Debt. An accurate Survey and Estimate have been made by Mr. Harrison, the Architect; and from these it appears, that at least 7,000*l.* are required for the decent repair of our ancient and venerable Fabric. Unless something be done—and done soon, the Building must inevitably fall into a state of disgraceful Dilapidation. Such a circumstance would undoubtedly excite a strong feeling of regret in the mind of every Friend to our Ecclesiastical Establishment: It would, I am sure, be more peculiarly painful to those who are locally interested in the welfare and credit of our Cathedral Church.

“With confidence, then, I make this appeal to the Clergy and Laity of my Diocese; humbly but earnestly requesting, that their wonted Liberality may

be exercised, on an occasion every way so worthy of it. They cannot, I trust, be indifferent to the success of a measure connected as this is with the best Interests and Character of the Diocese of Chester.

“I would recommend that the Sermon should be preached in the course of the present or the following month.

“The Donations which you may receive, as also the amount of your parochial Collection, will be published in the Papers, and may be transmitted to the COMMITTEE, at WILLIAM WARD'S, ESQ. REGISTRY OFFICE, CHESTER. I am, Rev. Sir, Your Friend and Brother,
GEORGE H. CHESTER.”

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

YOU have recently published a paper, attributing changes in the climate of England to certain circumstances connected with the Polar Ice. The statement is certainly ingenious, perhaps accurate; for the fact may have ensued in former ages, as well as the present; but it may not be uninteresting to state, from the Chroniclers, the Seasons which have been found to affect this Island in a serious degree.

Long Winter injurious. In 1111 the winter was long, hard, and severe; which much injured the fruits of the earth. *Chron. Saxon.* 217. Ed. Gibs.

Immoderate autumnal rains injurious. In 1116, The Saxon Chronicle says, “This was a very miserable year, and hurtful to the crops, by reason of immoderate rains, which began about the beginning of August, and much vexed and afflicted the nation, till Candlemas.” *Id.* p. 219.

In 1124 was another bad season, and corn very scarce; but the particulars of the weather are not expressed. *Id.* 227.

Stormy seasons injurious. In 1085 there was a very late harvest; and such

such a quantity of thunder and lightning, that many persons perished in consequence. *Id.* 187.

In 1089 a great earthquake ensued; a late harvest, and the corn not got in till Martinmas; in many places later. *Id.* 196.

In 1095 another bad season, and in 1103 another, but no particulars specified. *Id.* 203, 211.

In 1112 was a remarkable plentiful year, no cause given. *Id.* 217.

In 1114 a comet appeared in May: there was such a want of water, that people, pedestrians and horsemen, crossed the Thames, East of London Bridge. In October and November were very violent winds. *Id.* 217.

Violent rains, followed by hard frosts, thereby corrected. In 1093 there was a fall of rain beyond memory. The winter succeeding, the rivers were so frozen, that they were passable by men on horseback. (*M. Paris*, p. 14.) According to this year, heavy autumnal rains require frosts to prevent injury.

Thunder at the commencement of Spring portending a wet Summer. In 1233, 10 Cal. Apr. there were terrible thunders, and during the whole Summer there was such a quantity of rain, that, according to the Chroniclers, even river fish were produced in the water collected by stagnation, around the corn, through the swelling of the brooks." *Id.* 324.

Wet seasons, followed by high winds. In 1223 there was such continual rain through all the months of the year, and inequality of temperature, that the corn did not ripen till very late, and the crops were scarcely housed in November. In January there were violent storms of wind. *M. Paris*, 269.

Fine Autumn and Winter followed by Frosts in Spring, its consequences. In 1258 the Autumn continued fine till the end of January, so that there was not a sign of frost. But from Candlemas to Lady-day, the North wind set in, with intolerable cold and snow, so that many young cattle were destroyed, and there was a general destruction of sheep and lambs. *Id.* 326.

Autumnal rains how injurious. The year 1257 was a very barren year, for the autumnal rains destroyed the whole benefit of the Spring and Summer. It was continually rain and fog from Autumn to Candlemas. *Id.* 322.

North wind in Spring. In 1258 (of which year before) the North wind blew from April to May and most of June; so that the crops rose very thin above the ground. The harvest failed; and there was a sad mortality among the poor. (*Id.* 336.) In this dreadful year about Trinity Sunday a pestilence broke out; and through the excessive rains, the harvest was so late, that in many parts of the kingdom it was not housed till the end of November; and the quarter of corn rose to 16s. in those days. *Id.* 332.

These two years, 1257 and 1258, present some conclusive facts. An excessive rainy Autumn was followed by a fine winter. A very frosty spring ensued, and was followed by another very wet autumn. The cold prevented the growth of the young corn; the rain blasted what did appear. So that two wet autumns, with an intervening cold spring, are assuredly very bad.

Charles II. said of the climate of England, that there never was a day in which it rained so incessantly that a person could not take a dry walk for one hour, out of the twenty-four. There is reason to think, from the particular notice of rain taken by the Chroniclers, that it was not antiently so common as now.

In 1296 says, Ralph de Diceto, "a continual fall of showers throughout England for three days terrified many," (*Decem Scriptores*, 697.) The reason was well founded, for in 1286 a terrible storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, fell upon St. Margaret's day, which so drowned the crops, that corn rose in London from three-pence a bushell to two shillings. *Decem Scriptores*, 2468.

From these scattered facts, it appears, that cold Springs and wet Autumns are the most ungenial to this Country, at least so far as concerns the results of tillage. Our late plentiful years have been distinguished by hard wistry frosts, warm springs abounding in showers, dry summers and autumns. It is not perhaps, after all, the quantity of rain, which does us so much injury, as the privation of sun; and it is an unnoticed fact, that during our two last rainy years, the wet has much resulted from changes of the wind, suddenly, in opposite directions; and this was assuredly the cause of the drought in the North in 1816. The rains came in here with
cause

South and South-Westerly winds: but before they could proceed to the Baltic, and adjacent countries, were blown back again by a North and North Wester.

It is certain, that the winds are very well understood by Philosophers; and the effects of the variations of the Polar Ice upon temperature, by inference, upon the rarefaction or condensation of air, so as to affect the action of the winds, in certain directions, are facts, if ascertainable with philosophical precision, of much moment; for upon the propensity of any country to wet or dry seasons, depends its respective capacity for agriculture or pasturage. If the former should predominate for a long time in this country, the grazing husbandry would perhaps proportionally increase.

Yours, &c. WEATHER-WISE.

MR. URBAN,

July 6.

HAVING accidentally met with a number of the *Annales Encyclopédiques*, a French periodical publication, I was not a little surprized to find in it an account of a dinner given at Paris by our countryman, the Rev. DIBDIN, on the 17th of last month, on occasion of the Anniversary of the *Roxburghe Club*. As it may afford some amusement to the members of that association, and to your *Bibliomaniacal* readers in general, I send you a translation of the chief parts of it. X. Y.

Dinner given at Paris on the 17th of June, 1818, the Anniversary of the Institution of the *ROXBURGHE CLUB*, by the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, the Vice-President.

Among the foreigners of distinguished reputation now in Paris is the celebrated bibliographer, Mr. Dibdin, the author of the Catalogue of Earl Spencer's Library. The titles of Mr. Dibdin's works will be found in the *Biographie des Hommes vivans*; but they are scarcely known out of England, on account of their price and rarity. As the King's Library possesses the whole of them, I will here mention the four last, *viz.* the *Bibliomania*; the *Typographical Antiquities*; the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*; and the *Bibliographical Decameron*.

Mr. Dibdin, already known by his bibliographical pursuits, was introduced to me through one of my dearest and most honorable friends in

England, Dawson Turner, Esq. Mr. Dibdin intends publishing a literary and bibliographical Tour through France, Germany, and the Netherlands; a design which is too much in unison with that kind of study to which I have devoted my life, not to have cemented our connexion, and our intercourse has now become an intimacy. Mr. Dibdin has shewn me the beautiful drawings which he had executed at Caen, Falaise, Brieux, Rouen, and other places, formerly in the possession, and the residence, of the English. They are executed with admirable accuracy and truth, by Mr. Lewis, an English artist, whom he carries with him. Mr. Dibdin was also desirous to make drawings from some manuscripts, and to describe some rare books, in the Royal Library; my fellow librarians and myself afforded him all those facilities which we think it a duty to afford every one, but which becomes a source of real pleasure when exerted in favour of men of so much merit.

The 11th of June drew near; the anniversary of that day on which the Marquis of Blandford (now Duke of Marlborough) obtained for £.2260. the celebrated edition of Boccaccio, printed by Valdarfer: this purchase gave birth to a singular institution, the anniversary of which Mr. Dibdin was pleased to commemorate this year in Paris, at the same moment that its Members were assembled in London for a like purpose. To this entertainment he had invited M. Denon, to whom France is still indebted for a great part of the manuscripts and rare editions with which it is enriched, and several of the guardians of the Royal Library, as Messrs. Vaupraet, Langlès, Gail, and Millin. Literary history, and bibliography, it may readily be anticipated, became an inexhaustible source of conversation. The meeting presented a mixture of mirth and gravity, suitable to a feast of the Muses; and, in the words of the old proverb, "the guests were more than three, and less than nine." M. Gail recited on the occasion some Latin verses, of which the cheering on drinking the toasts prevented the company from feeling all the wit and spirit at the moment; but they will be printed in the *Hermes Romanus*.

Mr. Dibdin, the Amphitryon and President of the Feast, gave the first toasts: *viz.*

1. Earl

1. Earl Spencer and the distinguished members of the Roxburghe Club.

2. To the memory of Christopher Valdayer, the printer of the Boccaccio of 1471; a book, the purchase of which by the Duke of Marlborough was the occasion of the institution of the Roxburghe Club.

3. To the immortal memory of William Caxton, the first English Printer.

4. To the glory of France.

5. To the perpetual union of France and England.

6. To the Prosperity of the Royal Library of France.

7. To the health of its worthy guardians, whose knowledge is inexhaustible, and whose kindness is unwearied.

8. To the diffusion of the Sciences, arts, letters, and the Bibliomania.

9. May we meet each other on the same day in every year.

These toasts were returned by another given by the guests, and drank with three times three, in the English style, to the Vice-President of the Roxburghe club, who had done them the honour to invite them.

The company broke up at the hour when the President of the Roxburghe Club in London usually quits the chair; and Mr. Dibdin, the Vice-President, carefully gathered up the corks, in order to carry them with him to England as a memorial of this agreeable dinner.

A. L. MILLIN.

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

THE Members held their Anniversary meeting on Wednesday, the 17th of June, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street. Mr. Heber was in the Chair, and the members present were Messrs. Bentham, Boswell, Carr, Dodd, F. Freeling, Haslewood, Hibbert, Isted, Lang, J. and E. Littledale, Markland, Phelps, and Ponton.

Earl Spencer was absent, in consequence of a late melancholy event, the death of Lady Althorpe; and many of the Members were prevented from attending by the General Election.

The following is a list of books presented by the Members on this occasion.

By the Duke of DEVONSHIRE.—*The Luf of St. Ursula*, and *Guystarde and Sygysmonde*, translated from the Latin by William Walter. Both works originally printed by Wynkyn de Worde, the latter in 1532.

Earl GOWER.—“Balades and other Poems, by John Gower,” now first printed from the original MS. in the Library

of the Marquis of Stafford, at Trent-ham.

Sir M. SYKES, Bart.—*The Chorle and the Byrde*, translated from the French by Lydgate.

ROGER WILBRAHAM, Esq.—“*Daphantus*, or the passions of Love, with the passionate Man's Pilgrimage, by Anthony Scoloker, 1604.”

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq.—*The Deluge*, and *The Murder of the Innocents*; two of the Chester Mysteries, now first printed from MSS. in the British Museum, and Bodleian Library; with the Proclamation and Banes, Introductory observations on the early English Drama, and Extracts from the Townley Mysteries.

JOHN DENT, Esq.—“The Solempnities and Triumphes doon and made at the Spousells and Mariage of the King's [Henry VII.] Doughter, the Ladye Marye, to the Prynce of Castile, Arche-duke of Austrige,” from an unique tract printed by Pynson, in the British Museum.

Rev. T. F. DIBDIN.—*The Coplaynte of a Lover's Laffe*, and *The Contraverse bytwene a Lover and a Jaye*, by Thomas Feylde, both originally printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

EDWARD LITTLEDALE, Esq.—“*Diana*, or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of Henry Constable,” supposed to have been printed either in 1592 or 1594.

W. BENTHAM, Esq.—“*Discours du grand et magnifique triumphe, fait au Mariage de tresnoble et magnifique Prince François de Vallois Roy Dauphin, et de tresbaute et vertueuse Princesse Madame Marie d'Estreuart Royne d'Escosse. A Roven, 1558.*”

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from LXXXVIII. 488.)

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square*, May 17.

LICHFIELD.

THE Choristers of this Cathedral are by the Statutes eight in number; and it is usual to have two supernumeraries on probation. They are chosen by the Precentor. The organist is master of the boys, and has a small salary, in addition to a Vicar Choral's place, for teaching them music. This he does in the Organ loft, accompanying them with the Organ. He is not confined to a certain number of hours of teaching, but the time is always after morning service. Beyond this, till within a recent period, there was no establishment for the education of the Choristers in this Cathedral, and from this body there has never yet been produced

duced any persons distinguished as Musical composers. I am happy to add, that the present Dean and Chapter have lately established a school for the choristers, and appointed a Master at their own expense; but I am not yet enabled to state what course of education has been adopted.

OXFORD. At the Cathedral of Christ Church, and at several of the Colleges, very judicious arrangements have been made, to promote the general respectability and welfare of the singing boys: their education, both musical and classical, has been amply provided for, and many of the officiating Clergy in the Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs throughout England, were trained in these schools.

PETERBOROUGH. This is one of the Cathedrals governed by the Statutes of Henry VIII. The Choristers are admitted into the King's Grammar School, and are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic by the Master, whose duty it is to instruct twenty boys, of whom the six Choristers always form a part, and are nominated in preference to other candidates. They are instructed in singing by the organist, for which purpose they attend in the Cathedral three times every week after morning service.

These particulars were most obligingly transmitted to me some time since, from unquestionable authority; and it appears that the boys belonging to the Choir of Peterborough so recently as 1816 were among those most indebted to their Rev. Guardians. I am sorry that subsequent inquiries should have thrown any doubt upon this statement, so honourable to the superior members of the Cathedral; the Dean having informed me in answer to my application that the above statement is not accurate, but at the same time declining to make any communication on the subject of their present regulations.

ROCHESTER. The organist is expected to give the Choristers such instructions in vocal music as may enable them to sing in the Cathedral service; but, unless I am misinformed, the Dean and Chapter do not interfere in any other part of their education.

SALISBURY is one of the Cathedrals on the old foundation, and has been long celebrated for the excellence of its Choral service, and the munificent provision which has at different times

been made for the various members of the Choir. According to the ancient statutes of the Cathedral, the instruction of the boys forms a part of the Precentor's duty, and the Chancellor of the Cathedral is required to superintend the Grammar Schools*. Though some of these statutes are no longer in force, and some of these endowments are diverted from their original design, the Choristers of Salisbury still enjoy advantages superior to the generality of their brethren. They are treated with much liberality, are admitted into the College School, and wear the collegiate dress. The course of education includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, and Music. The boys are characterised, as being remarkable for their Musical proficiency and correct deportment; and the patronage of the Chapter has usually been extended to promote their future respectability in life. The candidates for admission into such a School are numerous, and in addition to the eight endowed choristers, there are usually four probationers.

WELLS. The Choristers are six in number, and nominated by the Dean and Chapter. They all are required to attend the Choral service in the Cathedral twice every day, at eleven in the morning, and three in the afternoon; and are educated in Writing, Reading, and Arithmetic by a schoolmaster, upon an ancient foundation. Their proper hours of study are from 7 to 9 and 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of course excluding the service hours; they are taught music by the organist. There is no exhibition or other provision for superannuated choristers. They have often settled in life in respectable trades, and some have arrived at eminence as professional gentlemen.

WORCESTER. There are ten choristers belonging to Worcester Cathedral, elected by the Dean and Chapter, by whom they are liable to be displaced for misconduct, but not by the Dean or a Residentiary singly. They do not belong as a matter of course to the College School, but by the kindness of the Dean and Chapter

* To the same effect are the Statutes of Lichfield, Lincoln, and most other Cathedrals of Benedictine Foundation. See Wilkins's *Concilia*, vol. I. pp. 328, 534, 496, 741.

they are almost invariably admitted upon the Foundation, and form a part of the forty boys called King's Scholars. In addition to Latin, they are taught writing and arithmetic, but neither the two latter, nor Greek, are required by the statutes. There are two masters belonging to the College School, namely, a head master and an under master, who are elected by the Dean and Chapter. The Choristers are instructed in music by the organist; and there are few Cathedrals in the United Kingdom which can boast a greater number of distinguished names among those who received the rudiments of their musical education under the superintending care of the Dean and Chapter.

YORK. There are eight Choristers belonging to York Minster, who are chosen by the organist, and prepared by him for the service of the Choir. The Dean and Chapter have provided for their gratuitous instruction at the Grammar School, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Latin.

From Lincoln, Norwich, and Winchester, I have not yet been favoured with a reply; but I understand the Choristers belonging to these Cathedrals do not enjoy the benefit of a classical education.

In my future communications on the subject, I shall be most happy in an opportunity to supply any omission, or to correct any inaccuracy; and through your pages I beg to repeat my thanks for the liberality and courtesy which have hitherto in most instances attended my inquiries. M.H.

MR. URBAN, July 8.

WHETHER might be Junius, it is absolutely impossible for him to be amongst the living: for if the various provoking surmises which, year after year, have tantalized the publick, had not been sufficient to arouse him, I cannot believe that human nature could withstand the goading of Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres. In the name of wonder, why hear we so much of argument and conjecture, when a plain tale would set the matter at rest for ever? Dr. Wilmot's Life has been published by Mrs. Serres, and a fac-simile of his hand writing, which varied, it seems, as he advanced in years, and therefore proves that he must have been Junius! Dr. Wilmot was not a married man, and therefore could not but express himself in cha-

racter, whilst writing professedly in disguise! What want we further, to convince us that Dr. Wilmot must have been Junius? Dr. Wilmot desired that all his papers might be burnt, in order that no vestige might afterwards betray his secret. Yet this very secret he is reported to have revealed, and in writing; and to Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres! Such at least was the account of her late friend the Earl of W——, who has been heard to declare, that he had seen a letter attributed to Dr. Wilmot by his niece, which letter was not to have been opened, for I know not how many years after his (Dr. Wilmot's) death; but it so fell out, that Mrs. Serres did open the letter, and that the hand and character of writing bore a strong resemblance to that of one of the fac-similes in the life of Dr. Wilmot (not very unlike the writing of Mrs. Serres herself, allowing for the difference between an old gentleman's and a young lady's hand with regard to steadiness), and must therefore be taken for an incontrovertible proof of the identity of the Author of Junius!

Locke, or somebody, recommends us not to speculate in complex causes, but to be content with one reason where one is sufficient. Johnson admirably said, that if the original poems of Ossian existed, the production of them was all that could be necessary to establish what Macpherson desired the world to believe upon *his own account*. Why not produce them? They never existed, and therefore he could not produce them.

If Dr. Wilmot wrote such a letter, why not produce it at once? If he did not, why puzzle the world with enigmas, and expose the memory of a noble friend to the imputation of having been unworthy of credit?

All the denial of Sir Philip Francis, all the railing about Woodfall, and all the abuse of Dr. Butler, and all the severity and sarcasm upon reverend and irreverend writers, who presume to think differently (no, perhaps not) —to ascribe the letters of Junius to a different hand from that which Mrs. Serres is pleased to amuse herself with supposing to have produced those letters, might be spared; and in pity to the dead as well as the living, I trust, that Mrs. Serres's next publication will contain the proof positive and particular above alluded to.

Yours, &c.

W. BRANDISH.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

THE accompanying Drawing, a View of Iffley Church, Oxon, will, it is presumed, be acceptable to many of your very numerous readers, being a correct representation of that antient structure. (*See the Frontispiece to this Volume.*)

Iffley is a Village delightfully situated on a gentle declivity, skirted on its Western slope by the river Thames, nearly two miles distant from Oxford, which appears in great beauty from this sequestered spot, rising majestically from the valley environed with its classic groves, and washed by the "verdant Isis," as this

—"most lov'd of all the Ocean's Sons
By his old Sire,"

is here called. From the celebrated walk of Christ Church Meadow, from the banks of the river, and other situations, Iffley is viewed as a striking feature in the surrounding landscape, its venerable Church forming a chief object, and inviting the attention of the Topographer and Antiquary, whose examination it will amply repay. The date of its erection is not correctly ascertained: its æra is Saxon in every part; but innovation, as mischievously busy in antient as in modern times, has been early at work on the subject before us. The West end is the most curious part of the exterior; but even here the Circular window in the central story has been altered to a Pointed one, for no conceivable motive, as the light admitted by both must be nearly equal: a more lamentable and barbarous interference is apparent in the upper division, where the two

outer arches have been cut down, and the windows walled up to suit a lower roof than the original, which most probably was considerably higher, as the marks yet remaining on the Western face of the tower indicate. Besides the Western, there are two other doorways on the North and South sides respectively: each of these are of elegant proportions, and highly decorated; the latter, in particular, is very remarkable. A Saxon window also remains untouched near each entrance: all the other windows, however, throughout the Church, excepting a very small one at the East end, have been destroyed for the admission of Pointed ones, possessing no other claim to notice. The Tower remains untouched, and stands in the middle of the structure: its four sides, though uniform in general outline, present some subordinate variations; the windows on its Southern side are more decorated than the others; at the North-west angle is a projection, containing stairs to the top. Internally the Tower is supported by two very fine arches of large dimensions, and richly ornamented; East of which is the chancel, with one division of the original roof remaining; the remainder of the chancel has a roof of the early Pointed style, and contains some stalls of the same architecture. Part of an antient stone pulpit is remaining in the Church, and most of the ornaments, &c. of the Saxon windows which have been destroyed. The font is coeval with the Church: it is of square form and large size, supported at the angles with columns, three of which are spirally ornamented. X.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

MIDDLESEX, *continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS, *continued from Part I. p. 590.*

EDGWARE was the curacy of Francis Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little."

EDMONTON was the vicarage of Dr. Henry Owen, author of "Critica Sacra." Here were buried William Newbury, hostler, whose curious epitaph is preserved in Lysons's Environs, 1695; Thomas Gill, physician, 1714; Charles Molloy, dramatist, 1767; James Barclay, poet, whose father, author of the Dictionary, was curate here 1771; James Vere, benefactor and author, 1779.—In Southgate chapel is the monument of its founder, Sir John Weld, 1622.—Residents: At Pymmes, CECIL LORD BURLEIGH. At Mr. Currie's house, SIR HUGH MIDDLETON. At Bush-hill, the Regicide President Bradshaw. At the Rectory-house, Abp. TILLOTSON.—In Bush-hill house is the fine piece of carving, the stoning of St. Stephen, by Grinling GENT. MAG. July, 1818. Gibbons,

Gibbons, the merit of which caused the artist's introduction by Evelyn to Charles II.—The two plays of "The Witch" and "Merry Devil" are noticed in the Biography, Part I. p. 588.—The Bell-inn has acquired much celebrity from Cowper's Tale of John Gilpin.

ENFIELD was the residence of Edward VI. and Elizabeth in their childhood. Edward kept his court here immediately after his accession, and Elizabeth frequently visited it when Queen.—At Elysinge-hall resided the patron of Caxton, Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer, whose mother Joyce died here in 1446, and is buried under a stately monument in the church; Sir Thomas Lovel, K. G. Treasurer of the Household, who died here 1524; and Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who condescended to accept a seat in Cromwell's House of Commons. East Lodge was a hunting-seat of Charles I., and the residence of Lord Chancellor Loughborough. West Lodge, of Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to Charles II. South Lodge, of Pitt, Earl of Chatham.—Other eminent inhabitants were Edmund Calamy, nonconformist, who died here 1666; George Wharton, astrologer, died here 1681; Dr. Robert Uvedale, botanist, in honour of whom the plant *Uvedalia* is so named, buried here 1722; Sir Richard Jebb, physician; Richard Gough, author of "Sepulchral Monuments," and editor of "Camden," died here 1809; and William Saunders, physician, died here 1817.—By Enfield Wash stands the cottage to which Elizabeth Canning swore that she was conveyed by two men in January 1753, and, having been robbed by Mary Squires a gypsy, after a confinement of a month, escaped out of the window. On this evidence Squires was sentenced to death; and Susanna Wells, the occupier of the cottage, to imprisonment; but through the exertions of Sir Crisp Gascoigne, Lord Mayor, Canning was convicted of perjury, and transported for seven years; whilst Squires and Wells were discharged. This affair excited the greatest interest; and Lysons has enumerated 36 pamphlets and 14 prints published on the occasion; the respective parties being termed *Canningites* and *Egyptians*.—Here were buried William, Robert, and Margaret Deane, the first persons executed under the Coventry act, 1667; John Truss, aged 112, 1723; and Susanna Wells, above mentioned, 1763.

At FELTHAM was buried William Wynne Ryland, engraver, executed for forgery, 1783.

FINCHLEY was the rectory of John de Feckenham, last abbot of Westminster; William Coton, Bp. of Exeter; John Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford; and John Barkham, real author of "Guillim's Heraldry."—Here were buried Sir Thomas Frowick, Chief Justice, 1506; Charles Lilly, perfumer, noticed in the Tatler, Nos. 92, 94, 101, 103, and 250, in the Spectator, Nos. 16 and 258, and Guardian, No. 64, 1746; Anne Maynard, aged 112, 1756, and "honest Tom Payne," one of the most eminent booksellers of this Country, 1799.—The March of the Guards towards Scotland in 1745, and their halt at this place, is the subject of Hogarth's most celebrated painting.

FRIARN BARNET was the residence of Chief Justice Sir John Popham.

FULHAM was the rectory of Richard Hill, Bp. of London; Henry King, Bp. of Chichester; Thomas Howell, Bp. of Bristol; and Michael Lort, antiquary. The vicarage of Adoniram Byfield, celebrated by Butler; and Dennison Cumberland, Bp. of Kilmore.—In the church are monuments of Sir William Butts, physician to Henry VIII., celebrated by Shakspeare, 1545; Sir Thomas Smith, Statesman and scholar, 1609; John Viscount Mordaunt (by Bushaunt and Bird, cost £.400.) 1675; Humphrey Henchman, Bp. of London, 1675; Dorothy Lady Clarke, (by Grinling Gibbons, cost £.300.) 1695; and a cenotaph for BEILLY PORTNUS, Bp. of London, 1809. In the church-yard are tombs of the Bishops of London, HENRY COMPTON, 1713; John Robinson 1723; EDWARD GIBSON (who has a cenotaph in the church) 1748; Thomas Sherlock, 1761; Thomas Hayter, 1762; Richard Terrick, 1777; ROBERT LOWTH, 1787; and John Randolph, 1813. In Fulham were also buried, Sir Sampson Norton, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII. 1517; John Tamworth, statesman, 1569; John Florio, translator of Montaigne, 1625; Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor in 1699, 1713; Richard Fiddes, biographer of Wolesey, 1725; Jeffery Ekins, Dean of Carlisle, translator of Apollonius Rhodius, 1741; Christopher Wilson, Bp. of Bristol, 1792; William Cadogan, physician, 1797; and Granville Sharp, philanthropist and scholar, 1813.—Other eminent inhabitants:

SIR THOMAS BODLEY: Chief Justice Sir John Vaughan and Sir Edward Saunders; Admiral Sir Charles Wager; **CHARLES MORDAUNT**, Earl of Peterborough, and his second wife Mrs. Anastasia Robinson, an Opera singer; George Hickman, Bp. of Londonderry, who died here 1713; the topographer Norden; the comedian Foote; the naturalist Catesby; the engraver Bartolozzi; and the novelist Richardson, who wrote his "Clarissa Harlow," and "Sir Charles Grandison," at his house at North end, whence he removed to Parsons Green (both in this parish) where Thomas Edwards, author of "Canons of Criticism," on a visit to him, died 1757.—Fulham palace contains some finely painted glass, and numerous portraits of its prelates. In it died Walter de Grey, Abp. of York, 1255; and of the Bishops of London, Richard de Gravesend, 1303; John Aylmer, 1594; Compton; Robinson; and Lowth. A large chair in the shrubbery, in which the ferocious Bonner used to sit in judgment, is the subject of a pleasing little poem by Mrs. Hannah More.

GREENFORD MAGNA was the rectory of John de Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster; and Edward Terry, Eastern traveller, buried here 1660.

In **GREENFORD PARVA**, or **PERIVALE**, was buried Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, poet, 1765.

In **HACKNEY** were buried Christopher Urswick, its rector, Dean of Windsor, statesman, 1521; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, K. G. who arrested Cardinal Wolsey, 1537; Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, K. G. warrior and poet, 1604; David Doublen, its vicar, Bp. of Bangor, 1633; Owen Rowe, regicide, and Susanna Perwick, musician, 1661; William Spurstowe, its vicar, one of the authors of "Smectymnus," 1666; John Worthington, its lecturer, editor of Mede's works, 1671; Timothy Hall, Bp. of Oxford, 1690; William Bates, nonconformist, author of "Harmony of the Attributes," 1699; Robert Fleming, nonconformist, author of "Christology," 1716; Peter Newcome, its vicar, author of Catechetical sermons, 1738; Richard Newcome, Bp. of St. Asaph, 1769; and Francis Xavier de Oliveyra, protestant proselyte and author, 1783.—Of this church also was rector, Richard Sampson, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry; Vicars, GILBERT SHELTON, Abp. of Canterbury, and Calyute Downing, Parliamentary divine, who died here 1644; Lecturer, John Strype, antiquary, who died here 1737.—Of the old Dissenting meeting-house were pastors, Philip Nye, and Adoniram Byfield of Hudibrastic celebrity; Dr. William Bates, before mentioned; and Dr. Matthew Henry, biblical commentator. Of the New or Gravel-pit meeting, Dr. Richard Price, the calculator, who died here 1791; and Dr. Joseph Priestley, who, previously to his departure for America, preached his farewell sermon here, March 30, 1794.—Here in 1637, Thomas Fairfax, afterwards the famous Parliamentary General, was married to Anne daughter of Lord Vere.—Here were educated Catharine Phillips, generally known as "Orinda," and the brother dramatists Benjamin and John Hoadly.—Other inhabitants, Cecilia the learned daughter of Sir Thomas More, wife of Giles Heron of Shacklewell, Esq.; Offspring Blackall, Bp. of Exeter; Thomas Wood, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, founder of Hackney alms-houses; Lord Brooke, Parliamentary general, slain at Lichfield; Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls; Colonel Okey, regicide; Sir Thomas Vyner, Lord Mayor, the first Knight made after the Restoration, who died here 1665; Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe;" Dr. Bernard Mandeville, author of "The Fable of the Bees," who died here 1733; and John Ward, the usurer, celebrated by Pope, in the quaternion,

"To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil."

At **HADLEY** were buried its native Sir William Stamford, Judge, 1558; Sir Roger Wilbraham, Master of Requests (monument by Nicholas Stone, cost £80.) 1616; John Monro, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, 1792; Mrs. Hester Chapone, belles-lettres writer, 1801; Rev. David Garrow, father of the present Baron of the Exchequer (monument by Bacon) 1805.—John Booker, astrologer, was a writing-master here.—An iron beacon still remains on the top of the church-tower.

In **HAMMERSMITH** chapel is a bronze bust of Charles I. under which, in a marble urn, is the heart of the loyal donor, Sir Nicholas Crispe; who invented the present mode of making bricks, which were first used in building
Bran-

Brandenburg house.—Here were buried Sir Samuel Morland, mechanic, inventor of the Speaking-trumpet, 1696; William Lloyd, the deprived Bp. of Norwich, 1708; William Sheridan, Bp. of Kilmore, 1711; Sir Philip Meadows, diplomatist, 1718; George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe, complimented by Young and Thomson, 1762; Thomas Worlidge, artist, 1766; Hon. James Robert Talbot, Roman Catholic Bp. of Birta, 1790; Arthur Murphy, dramatist, 1805; and Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice at Calcutta, Inhabitants: Alice Periers, "Lady of the Sun," the beautiful favourite of Edward III.; Margaret Hughes, actress, mistress of Prince Rupert; Katharine dowager Queen of Charles II.; Sir Leoline Jenkins, civilian, who died here 1685; the physicians, Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe library, and Sir Clifton Wintringham, who died here 1704; the late Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach: James Elphinstone, author on philology, who died here 1809; Philip James de Loutherbourg, painter, who died here 1812.—At the Dove Coffee-house, Thomson composed the greater part of his "Winter."
—Here is a convent of English Benedictine Nuns.

In HAMSTEAD were buried Armigel Waad, voyager, 1568; Thomas Jevon and Christopher Bullock, comedians and dramatists, 1688 and 1722; George Sewell, poet and physician, 1726; James Pitt, political writer, the "Mother Osborne" of Pope, 1763; William Popple, dramatist, 1764; James Mac Ardell and Charles Spooner, mezzotinto engravers, 1765 and 1767; Anthony Askew, bibliographer and physician, 1774; James Pettit Andrews, historian, 1797; Frances, wife of the present Lord Erskine (monument by Bacon) 1809; and Dorothea, the mother of Miss Joanna Baillie, dramatist of the *Passions*, who resides at Hampstead.—Branch hill Lodge was the seat of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield; Rosslyn house, of Lord Chancellor Loughborough; and at Hampstead heath, the seat of Lord Chancellor Erskine.—At the Upper Flask inn were held the summer meetings of the Kit Cat club; this house afterwards became the seat of George Stevens, whose fourth edition of *Shakspeare* was revised here, and who died here 1800.—At Chicken-house in early life lodged Murray, afterwards LORD CHIEF JUSTICE MANSFIELD; and in it died Samuel Gale, antiquary, 1754.—At Frognall lodged together the famous actors, Booth, Wilkes, and Cibber.—On Haverstock hill was the residence of Sir Charles Sedley, wit and poet, who died here 1721; and the same house was occupied in 1712 by Sir Richard Steele.—At Belsize house, once a celebrated place of entertainment, resided the late universally lamented premier, the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval. In Hampstead resided Sir Henry Vane, fanatic and republican, who was here seized and conveyed to the Tower, and in the same house, JOSEPH BUTLER, Bp. of Durham, author of the "Analogy;" John Wyld, Lord Chief Baron, who died here 1697; Dean Sherlock, author on Death, who died here 1707; Thomas Rowe, biographer, (husband of the pious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe) who died here 1715; Arthur Maynwaring, author of the *Medley*; GAY and ARBUTHNOT, who had lodgings here for the benefit of their health: AKENSIDE, who practised as a physician here; and Dr. JOHNSON, who lodged here in 1748, and here composed his "Imitation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal."—"Hampstead heath" is the title of a comedy by Thomas Baker.

HAMPTON was the vicarage of Samuel Coxall, author of the "Fair Circassian," and editor of *Æsop's Fables*.—Here were buried Thomas Ripley, architect, 1758; John Beard, vocal performer, 1791; and Richard Tickell, political writer, author of "Anticipation," 1793. Near Hampton was the seat of Edward Lovibond, poet, author of "Tears of Old May day," who died here 1775. At Hampton Wick resided SIR RICHARD STEELE; at Bushy park the premier, Lord North; at Hampton house DAVID GARRICK, who erected here a temple, with a statue by Roubiliac, in honour of Shakspeare.—HAMPTON COURT, the largest of the Royal palaces, was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who, in 1527, gave a most superb entertainment to the French ambassadors here: he presented it to Henry VIII. since which time it has been the occasional residence of all our Sovereigns excepting his present Majesty. Nov. 19, 1657, Cromwell's daughter Elizabeth was here married to Lord Falkenberg; and Aug. 6, 1658, his favourite daughter Mrs. Claypole died here. The Eastern front 330 feet long, and the Southern 328, were added by William III. Architect Sir Christopher Wren, who passed the latter part

part of his life at Hampton Court Green. It was recently the asylum of the present King of the Netherlands. Among its numerous paintings, one room contains the portraits of 18 celebrated admirals; another, "the Beauty room," of Mary II. and 8 ladies of her court, by Kneller; and a third, constructed for the purpose, holds the pictorial boast of Britain, Raffael's seven cartoons, of which two have been exquisitely engraved by Holloway.

HANWELL was the rectory of Rowland Stedman, nonconformist, and George Henry Glasse, Greek scholar. Here was buried Jonas Hanway, philanthropist, 1786.

HANWORTH was the rectory of Adam de Broin, founder of Oriel College, Oxford. Here was a small but favourite palace of Henry VIII., in which his widow Catharine Parr and her third husband, Sir Thomas Seymour Lord Admiral, with their ward Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, frequently resided. It subsequently was the seat of Francis Lord Cottington of this place.

HAREFIELD PLACE, lately pulled down, was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Anderson; Lord Keeper Egerton, Viscount Brackley, and his wife Alice Countess of Derby, who was complimented by Harrington in a poem on her marriage, by Spenser under the name of Amaryllis, and by Milton, whose masque of "Arcades" was first performed here before her in 1633. She was buried in the church under a splendid monument in 1637. In this house also resided the loyal George Lord Chandos, to whom the celebrated divine Dr. John Conant (of whom it was said "*Conanti nihil difficile*") was domestic chaplain. It afterwards became the property of the Newdigates, who have splendid monuments in the church, among which are those of Sir Richard, Lord Chief Justice, 1678; Mary, wife of his son Sir Richard, the second Baronet (by Grinling Gibbons) 1692; and Sir Roger, the last Baronet, founder of the Newdigate prize, Oxford, 1806. In the church was also buried its former curate John Prickett, Bishop of Gloucester, 1680.

HARLINGTON was the rectory of John Kyte, Bishop of Carlisle; and Joseph Trapp, translator of Virgil, buried here (epitaph by himself) 1747. Dawley house was the favourite retirement of HENRY ST. JOHN, Viscount Bolingbroke.

HARROW was an antient occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was the rectory of Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham; and of William Bolton, the last Prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. The present vicar is the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, author of that extremely pleasing tale, "The Velvet Cushion." Here were buried John Lyon, yeoman, founder of its school, 1592; Sir Arthur Atye, public orator at Oxford, secretary to the Earl of Essex, 1604; Sir Samuel Garth, poet and physician, 1719; the three head masters of its school, Thomas Brian, 1730; Thomas Thackeray, 1760; and Robert Sumner (epitaph by Dr. Parr, who was born at Harrow, 1747) 1771. Here were educated William Baxter, author of "*Glossarium Antiquitatum*;" SIR WILLIAM JONES; the late MR. PERCEVAL, and MR. SHERIDAN; with the present Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Parr, Marquis Hastings, Earls Spencer and Aberdeen, Lord Byron, the Right Honourable Robert Peel, and the Honourable William Spencer.

HAYES was an antient occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; the rectory of Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and Patrick Young, Greek scholar, translator of Clement: the vicarage of Henry Gold, an accomplice of Elizabeth Barton, "the holy maid of Kent," executed with her 1534.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

BYRO.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns, &c.

(*Continued from Part I. p. 593.*)

THE CROSS. Many beautiful specimens of the architectural skill and piety of our ancestors, in the Crosses which were the usual ornaments of market-places and churchyards, fell a sacrifice to the fanatical zeal of the Parliamentarians in the time of the unhappy Charles; but

some few still remain, and views of them are occasionally exhibited on the sign-boards of houses in the towns where they are situate, whilst the recollection of others, once of conspicuous beauty, as of the Cross at Coventry, is recalled to the mind by the representation on the sign-board, which has outlived the original.

On the death of Eleanor, the amiable wife of Edward I. and daughter of

of Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon, which happened at Hardeby in Lincolnshire, Nov. 28, 1291, her body, by order of Edward, was removed to Westminster; and in testimony of the tender affection which he felt and she so justly merited, he erected at every place where the corpse rested on its journey, an elegant cross, adorned with the statue and arms of the deceased. Three of these beautiful and affectionate memorials still remain, one at Geddington in Northamptonshire; one called Queen's Cross, near Northampton; and one situate in Hertfordshire, but near to the town of Waltham in Essex. The last place where the body was deposited prior to its sepulture in the Abbey, was at the then village of Charing, between London and Westminster, which, from the memorial erected by Edward, obtained its present appellation of Charing-cross, and where a large coach inn at present exhibits the sign of a Golden Cross.

The antient cross was destroyed by the enlightened advocates for a radical reform; who encouraged the arts, by ordering the demolition of those monuments of piety which were adorned with the most exquisite specimens of sculpture and painting; who patronized literature, by seriously considering the propriety of destroying all records of past ages, and beginning every thing anew; who purified the administration of justice, by obtaining with their clamours the execution of the patriot Wentworth, and the venerable Laud, in direct opposition to every principle of equity or law; who murdered their King for a breach of the privileges of the Commons, and elevated a Protector, who with a military force turned all the Members out of doors; who declared a House of Lords to be useless and dangerous, yet instituted a new House, by raising to the Peerage the very dregs of the people; who abolished Episcopacy, and ejected from their benefices those "scandalous ministers" who taught the people "to fear God and honour the King," and filled their pulpits with Fifth-Monarchy men, who preached blasphemy and treason. Such were the blessings of a *radical reform* in our own country; but even these have been obscured by the superior glories of a neighbouring Nation in modern days. The murder of its Sovereign

with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity; the ceaseless fall of the axe or guillotine; the public spectacles of monsters with their bodies entwined with the reeking and bloody entrails of their victims; the general avowal of Atheism (though indeed the National Assembly did decide by their vote in favour of the existence of a God!)—all at length terminating in a military despotism which depopulated the Nation, and proved the scourge of the whole civilized world, till at length overthrown by the councils and the arms of Britain—all these unequivocally attest the superior glories of the *Age of Reason*, and the triumph of the *Rights of Man*.

Elevated as we are to the highest eminence of political glory; possessed of a constitution the admiration and envy of the world; secured in our persons and property by the pure administration of equitable laws; and enjoying the most perfect rational liberty, both civil and religious; shall we endanger these inestimable blessings by snapping at a shadow, by searching for some theoretic good, which, like the apples of the Caspian, however tempting in prospect, have always proved, on tasting, dust and bitterness? If we once allow an inroad to the waters through those embankments which the wisdom of our forefathers have raised for our protection, who shall say to the Ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?" If we once put the stone of anarchy in motion, will not its descent be commensurate with our present elevation? and vainly may we attempt to check its progress till all that is sacred has been crushed by its force—"Quieta ne movete." "Principiis obsta."

The proverb, *He begs like a cripple at a cross*, which we still use to denote a peculiar earnestness of entreaty, has been handed down to us from those times when the afflicted poor used to solicit alms at the different crosses.

THE CROSS HANDS. THE THREE CROSSES. THE FOUR CROSSES. Crosses were antiently erected at the meeting of public roads, and very many of the houses decorated with the above signs are thus situated.

Constantine by law first abolished the punishment of the cross, which had been used by the Romans till his time. It had been also inflicted among the

the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, and even the Greeks.

The invention or discovery of the Cross, as appears by our Almanacks, is celebrated on May 3. Helena, the mother of Constantine, when 80 years of age, visited the Holy Land, and, according to the Legend, discovered the three crosses on which our Saviour and the two thieves had been crucified. To ascertain the one on which our Saviour had been suspended, the corpse of a woman was laid upon each alternately; the two first produced not any effect, but the latter unquestionably established its verity by instantly restoring the woman to life. The Cross itself too, although divided and subdivided into innumerable fragments, which were distributed among the pious, so that the pieces taken from it amounted to treble the quantity of wood of which it originally consisted, yet nevertheless remained undiminished and entire!!!

Our ancient English Historians assert that Constantine the Great was born at Colchester, and that Helena his mother was the daughter of Coel a British Prince; but these assertions are discredited by modern authors. The island in which Buonaparte is now confined was named in honour of her, and consequently the common pronunciation of it, as St. Helena, is incorrect.

Many deeds of Synods were antiently issued, expressing that, as my Lord the Bishop could not write, at his request others had subscribed for him. Many charters granted by nobles, and even by sovereigns, bore their mark, or "*Signum Crucis*" alone, "*pro ignorantia literarum*," as in a charter dated about the year 700 by Withred King of Kent. Even the great Emperor Justinian was compelled to have his hand guided by a secretary, or he would not have been able to have subscribed to any of his edicts. From this custom of making crosses are derived the words *signing* and *signature*, used as synonyms for subscribing and subscription.

There is a vulgar opinion that those monumental effigies which we not unfrequently meet with in antient churches, having their legs crossed, were intended as representations of Knight Templars; but this distinction was not exclusively confined to that order, but extended to any knight

who had visited the Holy Land, or had even assumed the cross on his habit as significant of his intention of such an expedition.

Guillim enumerates 39, and Colymbiere 72, different sorts of crosses used in Heraldry. St. George's cross, Gules on a field Argent, is the standard of England, that Saint being the reputed Patron of this nation.

THE CROSS FOXES, the sign of the principal inn at Oswestry in Shropshire, and of very many public houses in North Wales, has been adopted from the armorial bearings of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, and Knight of the Shire for the former county, a gentleman not more distinguished for the extent of his domains than for his public spirit, as the patron of agricultural improvement, and as the Colonel of the Flint and Denbigh militia, which he commanded in France when those worthy Cambro-Britons volunteered their services to join the victorious army of the Duke of Wellington.

Footle having been in company with an ancestor of the present baronet, a very large man, and being asked how he liked him, replied, "Oh, a true Welshman, all mountain and barrenness."

THE CROSS KEYS. Inn-keepers, who were tenants or had been servants to Religious houses or persons, would naturally assume for their sign some significant device; and to this cause in many instances may be ascribed the common signs of the Cross, the Cross Keys, the Lamb, the Cardinal's Cap, the Crosier, and the Mitre.

The Keys are the well-known emblem of St. Peter, derived from the metaphorical saying of our Saviour, Matthew xvi. 19; and crossed saltirewise, their usual form on sign-boards, are borne in the arms of the Archbishops of York and Cashel, the Bishops of Exeter, Peterborough, Gloucester, Limerick, Dromore, and Down.

One of our antient theatres was distinguished by this sign.

THE CROWN. Signs, now almost exclusively confined to publicans, were formerly common to other tradesmen also. The Crown then, as at present, was a favourite; and such was the jealous tyranny of Edward IV. that

one

one Walter Walker, a respectable grocer in Cheapside, was executed, as Shakespeare makes Richard truly declare,

"Only for saying he would make his son Heir to the *Crown*, meaning indeed his house,

Which by the *sign thereof* was called so."

A Grocer at present merely designates a seller of sugar, tea, plumbs, and spices; but its original signification was a wholesale merchant, one who dealt in large quantities of any merchandize, or in the *gross*. By a similar use of the figure synecdoche, or putting the whole for a part, the general name of *Stationer*, which originally meant any one that kept a *station* or *shop*, is now confined to a seller of pens, ink, and paper; and a *Mercer*, which formerly was synonymous with *Merchant*, is now applied to a mere dealer in silks. The word *Millener*, one who sells ribands and dresses for women, is a corruption of *Milainer*, by which name the incorporated company of Haberdashers in London was originally known, and was so called from dealing in merchandize chiefly imported from *Milan*. *Cordwainer*, the common legal appellation of a shoe-maker, as I have before mentioned in the article "*Crispin*," is derived from *Cordovan*, a peculiar kind of leather, originally made at *Cordova* in Spain. There are two trading companies of the city of London, the names of which are becoming obsolete, viz. *Fletchers* or arrow-makers, from *flèche*, an arrow; and *Loriners* or horse-accoutrement makers, from the French *Lormiers*, derived from the Latin *lorum*, a bridle or horse-harness.

Cheapside, where Walker the grocer lived, obtains its appellation from *Cheap*, or *Cheaping*, the antient name of a market. A *Chapman*, therefore, is a *market-man*, and its abbreviation *Chap* is often used by the vulgar for any person of whom they mean to speak with freedom or disrespect.

The Crown is often joined on our sign-boards with some other representation. The Crown and Anchor in the Strand, is a tavern much celebrated for public meetings. The Bell and Crown is a large coach inn in Holborn. The Rose and Crown is a very frequent sign. The principal inn at Leicester is called the Three Crowns.

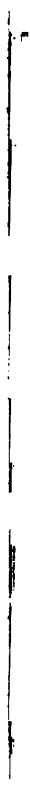
The following anecdote was related by Horace Walpole: "Queen Caroline spoke of shutting up St. James's Park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace of that name. She asked my father what it might probably cost, who replied, *only three crowns*." This reply has been erroneously attributed to Lord Chesterfield.

Gallot derives the word *corona*, whence crown, from the Latin *cornu*, horn, because the antient crowns were pointed in the manner of horns, which both by Jews and Gentiles were of old esteemed as marks of power, strength, authority, and empire. Hence in the Holy Scriptures horns are used for the Regal dignity, and accordingly horn and crown in the Hebrew are expressed by the same word.

The English crown is adorned with four Maltese crosses, between which are fleurs de lys. From the top of the crosses arise four circular bars, which meet at a little globe supporting a cross. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls. It is kept at the Tower with the other Regalia, which are altogether valued at above two millions sterling.

Henry V. fought in his crown at Agincourt, which preserved his life by sustaining a stroke from a battle axe, which cleft it. Richard III. also fought at Bosworth field in his crown, which was picked up by a private soldier, who secreted it in a bush, most probably intending to secure it for himself; but, being discovered, it was delivered to Sir Reginald Bray, who gave it to Lord Stanley, who placed it on Richmond's head, and hailed him "King" on the field. Hence arises the device of a crown in a *hawthorn bush* at each end of Henry VII's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

THE CUP. THE THREE CUPS. These certainly are appropriate signs. Brady, in his "*Clavis Calendaria*," says, "The Saxons were remarkable for immoderate drinking, and when intoxicated with their favourite ale, were guilty of the most outrageous violence. Dunstan endeavoured to check this vicious habit, but durst not totally obstruct their much-loved intemperance; he introduced therefore the custom of marking or pegging their cups at certain distances, to prevent one man taking a greater draught than





Old House at Dunnington on the Heath, Lancashire.

mentioned of him and his mother, they were resident in Ballymahon when he was but twelve years old; and it is certain that it was not till after his father's death they removed to that town from the county of Roscommon, in which he died a beneficed clergyman. The Tutor mentioned in this record was the Rev. Theaker Wilder, a younger son of the family of Castlewilder, in the county of Longford. He was remarkable for the eccentricity of his character, from the severity of which our Poet suffered heavily while under his tuition. Although Goldsmith did not distinguish himself in the University, there can be no doubt of his having been duly prepared for entering it. Few boys of fifteen have ever been able to obtain a Sizer's place, which is a situation of emolument, contended for by many persons, and disposed of to the best answerer, as the Scholarships are. In Goldsmith's days, the Sizers of the University of Dublin are said to have been compelled to submit to many menial services, such as sweeping the Courts, and carrying up dinner from the kitchen to the Common-Hall; but these degrading offices have for many years back been committed to persons more fitted to execute them, than young men often tenderly brought up, liberally educated, and whose only disqualification is the want of money to pay entrance fees, and the annual charge of a Tutor.

June 15, 1747, Goldsmith obtained his only laurel in the University of Dublin—an exhibition on the foundation of Erasmus Smyth, Esq. These exhibitions consist of a small sum of money to unsuccessful candidates for Scholarships. In the same year, he was publicly admonished, for having been concerned in a riot, and in pumping a bailiff, who had invaded the privileged precincts of the College.

February 27, 1749, he was admitted Bachelor of Arts, two years after the regular time. In the Roll of those qualified for admission to the College Library, it appears that Oliver Goldsmith took the oaths necessary to those who desire that privilege. The time for this is immediately after obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the month of December, 1753, we find him in Edinburgh, a Medical Student, from which place he wrote

a letter to his friend Robert Bryanton, of Ballymahon, Esq. published in a late edition of his Works. — The original of this letter was preserved by the late Mrs. M'Dermott, of that town. The edition in which this letter has been published is that of Otridge and Son, London, 1812.

1756—About the breaking out of the war in this year, Goldsmith returned from the Continent to England in great distress, having gone to travel, from Edinburgh, in 1754.

1757, December 27, he wrote a letter to Daniel Hudson, Esq. of Lissoy, near Ballymahon, who had married his niece. In this letter, he says, "he could wish from his heart, that Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, and Lissoy, and Ballymahon, and all his friends there, would fairly make a migration to Middlesex"—adding, that, as on second thoughts this might be attended with inconvenience, "*Mahomet should go to the mountain*," and he promised to spend six weeks with them in the ensuing summer. This however did not occur.

"Tho' like the hare whom hounds and horns pursue, [he drew;
He sought the place where first his breath
The darling Bard of Erin wish'd in vain
To view his lovely natal spot again,
To find his wand'ring o'er, his sorrows
past,

Return in peace, and die at home at last!"

In Otridge's edition of this author's works, Lissoy is erroneously spelled *Lishoy*. It is very generally believed in this neighbourhood, that it was from Lissoy that Goldsmith drew more than the outlines of his enchanting scenery of "The Deserted Village." His brother was the village preacher there, when he dedicated "The Traveller" to him. The Clergyman's mansion is still well known—the parish church of Kilkenny, West, tops the neighbouring hill—and near it may be seen the Mill and the Lake. The Hawthorn tree still exists—though mutilated, "*laniatum corpore toto*," by the curious travellers, who cut pieces from it, as from the Royal Oak, or from the Mulberry tree of Stratford-upon-Avon. The village alehouse has been lately rebuilt, and ornamented by the sign of "*The Three Jolly Pigeons*."

A lady from the neighbourhood of Portlennone, in the county of Antrim, was one of those who visited the
Deserted

Deserted Village in the summer of 1817; and was fortunate enough to find, in a cottage adjoining the ale-house, an old smoked print, which, she was credibly informed, was the identical "*Twelve good Rules*" which had ornamented that rural tavern, with the "*Royal Game of Goose*," &c. &c. when Goldsmith drew his fascinating description of it. And here it may be observed, that the scenery of the Alehouse was that of the habitations of most of the farmers in this neighbourhood, before the introduction of modern expensive furniture into them. Every parlour floor was flagged, or sanded—had its "bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;" and exhibited, either on a chimney board, or in an open corner cup-board, a parcel of broken or unbroken pieces of china, glass, or stained earthenware; while the walls were covered with gun-racks, fishing-tackle, and homely prints—among which, the *Twelve good Rules*, and *Royal Game of Goose*, seldom failed to find a place. Thus was Jemmy Anthony's parlour once ornamented, in the old mill of Ballymahon, which he and his ancestors occupied for a century; but in his early day it boasted the addition of Violins, Hautboys, Flutes, and a French horn, with which he and his ingenious brothers often made sonorous melody on the lovely banks of the lunny, and delighted the villagers, who, after the toil of the day, assembled on the bridge to hear them. But, oh! the ravages of time! The music floats down the stream no more—all is silent, except the roar of the waters through the broken cel-weirs—the mill has fallen across the water-course—and the musicians, "their fates as various as the roads they took," are all gone down to the grave, with the solitary exception of poor Jemmy, who, surviving the desolation that surrounds him, sticks like a wall-flower in an adjacent tenement, "And in his purse since few bright coins appear,

He mounts the rostrum as an auctioneer."

1759. August 9th, Goldsmith wrote to Edward Mills, Esq. near Roscommon, requesting him to interest himself in a subscription to his "*Essay on the present state of Taste and Literature in Europe*." His feelings were deeply wounded by being on this occasion treated with neglect, not only

by Mr. Mills, but by another friend, a Mr. Lawder, to whom he had written on this same subject.

1761—In this year he published his "*Vicar of Wakefield*," in which it is said here that he drew the characters of his brother and his sister-in-law, the inhabitants of the "*modest mansion*" of Lissoy. On the 31st of May, in this year, he received his first visit from Dr. Johnson.

1762—In this year he published his "*Citizen of the World*," in two volumes, 12mo.

1763—In the spring of this year he had lodgings at Canonsbury House, near Islington, where he wrote his "*Letters on English History*," erroneously ascribed to Lord Lyttelton.

1765—In this year "*The Traveller*," appeared, and the author was introduced to the Earl of Northumberland, at that time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he recommended his brother Henry for preferment. In this year his "*Essays*" were published, and he petitioned Lord Bute in vain to be allowed a salary to enable him to penetrate into the interior of Asia. His memorial was unnoticed and neglected. Goldsmith on this occasion wanted a friend such as Lord Halifax proved to Addison upon the arrival of the news of the victory of Blenheim. On that occasion, the Lord Treasurer Godolphin; in the fulness of his joy, meeting with the above-mentioned Nobleman, told him, "It was a pity the memory of such a victory should ever be forgot;" he added, that "he was pretty sure his Lordship, who was so distinguished a patron of men of letters, must know some person whose pen was capable of doing justice to the action." Lord Halifax replied, that he did indeed know such a person, but would not desire him to write upon the subject his Lordship had mentioned. The Lord Treasurer entreated to know the reason of so unkind a resolution; Lord Halifax briskly told him, that *he had long, with indignation, observed that while many Fools and Blockheads were maintained in their pride and luxury at the expence of the publick, such men as were really an honour to their country, and to the age they lived in, were shamefully suffered to languish in obscurity; that for his own part, he would never desire any gentleman of parts and learning, to employ his time in celebrating*

a Minis-

a Ministry, who had neither the justice nor generosity to make it worth his while.

The Lord Treasurer calmly replied, that he would seriously consider of what his Lordship had said, and endeavour to give no fresh occasion for such reproaches; but that, in the present case, he took it upon himself to promise, that any gentleman whom his Lordship should name to him, as capable of celebrating the late action, should find it worth his while to exert his genius on that subject. With this encouragement, Lord Halifax named Mr. Addison. The celebrated Poem, entitled "The Campaign," was soon afterwards published, and the author found the Lord Treasurer as good as his word.

1768, January 29, Goldsmith published *The Good-natured Man*, his first Comedy. In the year 1769, *The Deserted Village* appeared, upon whose inimitable beauties it is unnecessary to descant here. On the 13th of January, in this year, our author engaged with Mr. Thomas Davies, to write an History of England in four volumes, octavo, which engagement was afterwards fulfilled.

1772, April 10, Mr. Thomas Woolsey, of Dundalk, wrote to Goldsmith, to rectify an error in his History of England, respecting Dr. Walker, the celebrated Governor of Londonderry, whom he had denominated in that work a Dissenting Minister, though he was Rector of Donoughmore, in the county of Tyrone.

In 1771, Goldsmith wrote the Life of Lord Bolingbroke, which he prefixed to a Dissertation on Parties. It was republished in 1775, under the name of the author.

1770—In the month of January this year, he wrote to his youngest brother, Mr. Maurice Goldsmith. In this letter he complains that he had written above an hundred letters to his friends in Ireland, to which he received no answer. He inquired in it for his mother, his brother Hodson, his sister Johnson, and the family of Ballyoughter.

1773, March 15, *The Mistakes of a Night* appeared first in Covent Garden theatre. The plot of this Comedy was suggested to Goldsmith, by an adventure which occurred to himself at Ardagh, in the county of Longford, where he mistook the house of Mr.

Fetherston (grandfather of the present Sir Thomas Fetherston) for an inn, having been directed to it by an humorous fencing-master, named Cornelius Kelly, once the instructor of the celebrated Marquis of Granby.

In the beginning of the year 1774, he received a legacy of fifteen pounds from the executors of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, sometime Rector of Kilmore, near Carrick on Shannon. About the same time; his "History of the Earth and Animated Nature" was published; and he died the fourth of April.

Lifford, June 10th, 1818.

Mr. URBAN,

May 8.

YOU will confer a favour on an old Correspondent, by immediately printing the following statement, respecting a burial-fee, which, in my apprehension, is clearly recoverable, but which has been the subject of a recent dispute in my neighbourhood. Yours, &c. P.

J. S. versus J. N.

A child, who died in the parish of St. Clement's, was buried in the parish of St. Mary's.

J. S. Vicar of St. Clement's, claimed the burial-fee; which J. N. refused to pay, as he had satisfied the demand of the rector of St. Mary's, who had buried his child.

And J. N. refused to pay the fee to his own vicar (of St. Clement's) as being an unreasonable claim,—as not being supported by Custom, and as not authorized by Law.

I. The Defendant conceived it to be unreasonable, on two accounts—first, because "he had paid the fee for service performed; and secondly, because the fee was claimed for no service."

1. As to his having paid the fee already, this was perfectly optional with the defendant. To another parish he need not have resorted for the burial of his child. But, in his application to the minister of another parish, he might have been repulsed. The minister might have positively refused to bury his child, or, on consenting to admit the child to burial, might have demanded what fee he thought proper—might have stipulated on what conditions he would bury the corpse. The child was admitted to burial: and the defendant paid the minister—but not the

the fee: for it was not paid *as a fee*, but as an acknowledgement for a favour conferred.

Accordingly, the officiating ministers of St. Clement's and St. Mary's have for several years demanded *double fees* for interments of this description. And the minister of Manaccan (as the church-yard of that parish is not sufficiently large for its own population) never admits a corpse from any other parish for less than half-a-guinea; though the customary offering or burial-fee at Manaccan be half-a-crown only. On consulting Burn's Eccles. Law (under the head of "Burial") you will find these remarks: "Any person may be buried in the church-yard of the parish where he dies; but not in the church-yard of another parish than that wherein he died, without the consent of the churchwardens, whose parochial right is invaded thereby, and of the incumbent, whose soil is broken;—as in the case of the churchwardens of Harrow-on-the-Hill, upon a process against them for suffering strangers to be buried in their church-yard: on their appearing and confessing the charge, they were admonished by the Ecclesiastical Judge not to suffer the same for the future." *

2. For the other objection, that, "had he paid his own minister, he should have paid him for nothing," I certainly allow, that his own minister read not the burial-service; for he was not desired to read it: But he was in waiting—he was resident for that purpose. The person to be interred was a child. The minister, however, had attended its parents on all occasions where attendance was necessary; had given them spiritual advice, instruction, and admonition, in public and in private; had prayed with them in sickness and in health; had administered to them the Eucharist both at church and at their own houses; and as he had assisted and consoled them under all circumstances requiring spiritual assistance during their lives, was ready to perform his last melancholy duty in offering them consolation on their death-beds. Nay, he had actually attended an uncle of the child for several months, from the commencement of a dangerous illness till its termination in death.—

Was this a proper return for all his labour of love? Was it at all decent or decorous, immediately after the decease of the person, to carry off the body to another parish—to a stranger minister?—No, surely. And that this is not my own solitary sentiment, but a feeling of the most learned in the Law, the case of Toppal and Ferrers will abundantly prove. Dr. Gibson says, "The burial-fee belongs to the minister of the parish in which the party deceased *heard divine service and received Sacraments, wheresoever the corpse be buried*. And this (he observes) is agreeable to the rule of the Canon Law, which says, that every one, after the manner of the Patriarchs, shall be buried in the sepulchre of his fathers. Nevertheless, if any one desires to be buried elsewhere, the same shall not be hindered, provided that the accustomed fee be paid to the minister of the parish where he died*." In the case of Toppal and Ferrers, the suit, by the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, was for the customary fee of burying in the chancel there, because the person died in their parish, and was buried in the chancel elsewhere. And, though a prohibition was granted, because the custom was unreasonable, yet that unreasonableness (says Gibson) was grounded upon the person's being *only a stranger, and happening to die in the parish*. For so the Report itself expresses the ground of the prohibition: "It is against reason that he who is no parishioner, but may *pass through the parish, or lie in an inn for a night*, should be forced to be buried there, or pay as if he were; which is, in effect, a recognition of the right, in case the party deceased *hath dwelling in the parish*."

II. The next exception of the defendant against the claim under consideration was, that it was *not justified by Custom*. Here, however, his plea will not stand a moment. I appeal to the antiquity of the custom: I appeal to its universality.

1. It is stated in Eccles. Law (Lind. 278.) that burial ought not to be sold: but if the clerk allege, that for every dead person so much hath been accustomed to be given to the minister, he shall recover it. And "ac-

* Eccles. Law, I. 237. 4th Edit.

* Burn's Eccles. Law, I. 246, 247.
customed

customed to be given" is explained—"as of old," and for so long time as will create a prescription—although at first given voluntarily.*

This much for the Custom which warrants the demand of that as a burial-fee which was originally a voluntary offering. But the very nature of the voluntary offering shews that it was given to the minister of the parish where a person died; whether he was buried in his own parish, by his own minister, or not. And, when offerings ceased to be free-will offerings, and became claimable fees, the custom of paying a fee to the minister, in consequence of the burial of one of his parishioners (not as a remuneration for a single act of duty, but as a reward for his services in general)—was still kept up, and kept up without interruption.

And, as far as my little experience will go, I can say, that both in Devon and in Cornwall such fees have been claimed and paid, as "offerings due to parochial ministers from time immemorial." The old clerk of St. Clement's was willing to bear witness that in that parish it was so paid. And he himself had paid it to the Vicar of St. Clement's, for his own child, though that child had been buried by another minister in another parish.

2. As to the *universality* of the Custom, I believe there is little room for doubt. Yet an effort has been made, to identify the burial offering or fee with what is called a mortuary—a payment which was never general, and which, in parishes where it was paid, was confined to a certain description of persons, or rather of property.

According to Dr. Stillingfleet, "a mortuary was a right settled on the church, upon the decease of a certain member of the church; whilst burial-fees were offerings made at funerals by persons of all ranks and denominations†." "In ancient times, a man might not dispose of his goods by will without first assigning therein a sufficient mortuary to the Church. The best beast was given to the Lord of the Manor, the second best to the Church where the deceased received the Sacraments while he lived. This was

usually carried to the Church with the dead corpse. And Selden quotes an ancient record, where it is recited, that a horse was present at the Church the same day with the corpse, in the name of a mortuary, and that the parson received the horse." Whilst this mortuary payment, then, exists in very few parishes (to speak comparatively) the burial-fee is almost general. And, where the mortuary-payment is to be recognized, it co-exists with the customary burial-offering or fee: it has in no instance whatever superseded the burial-fee. At Powderham in Devon, they were both payable; at Kenton, the burial-fee of course, but no mortuary. At St. Clement's, Kenwyn, and St. Mary's, no mortuaries are payable: but the burial-fees (in the manner for which I have been contending) have been always recoverable in these parishes. At Manaccan and at St. Anthony, no mortuary: but at St. Keverne (a contiguous parish) mortuaries have been ever paid by persons of certain property; not exempting them, however, from the customary burial-fees, nor in the least degree interfering with those fees. I cannot but observe (by the way) that so universal an acquiescence in the burial-offerings or fees shews a sense of their being just and reasonable.

III. In adverting to the *Statute-law* upon the subject, I shall make but short extracts, and trouble you with very few observations.

The Act of Henry VIII. relating to mortuaries furnishes, in my mind, most satisfactory proof of the distinction between a mortuary and a burial-fee. In process of time, it seems, the mortuary-claims upon property were considered so exorbitant that a statute was enacted for their limitation, 21 Henry VIII. [See c. 6.] The Legislature interfered not with offerings, oblations, or obventions; but, instead of attempting the regulation of these customary payments, at Easter, and at particular seasons, such as the times of marriages, churchings, christenings, and burials, left the quantum of each to be determined by long usage, till they took the character of small fees, payable by all indiscriminately; among others, the burial-fee, claimable, I observed, from all, on the decease and sepulture of relations or friends,

* Burn's Eccles. Law, I. 245, 246.

† Ibid. II. 501.

friends,—from all, whether rich or poor.

In the mean time, the mortuary, recoverable only from persons of property, was fixed by the Act of Henry VIII. for a person dying of the value of 30*l.* and less than 40*l.* at 6*s.* 8*d.*; for a person of the value of 40*l.* at 10*s.* The very circumstance of the value of the mortuary being proportioned to the property of the deceased clearly shews, that burial-offerings or fees and mortuaries are of a very different description.

Let me repeat, then, that offerings, oblations, and obventions, are not mortuaries. "But they are one and the same thing *, comprehending (together with what are commonly called Easter-offerings) the customary payments for marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials. And by the statute [2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 13.] it is enacted, *that all persons shall pay their offerings, &c. to the parson, vicar, &c. where they shall abide.*" It appears (according to a comment on these words of the Statute) that there were occasional oblations, of which some were free and voluntary, but others by custom certain and obligatory, as those for marriages, christenings, churchings of women, and burials. Those offerings which were voluntary are now vanished, and are not comprehended within the aforesaid statute; but those that were customary and certain, as for marriages, christenings, burials, &c. &c. are confirmed to the parish-priests, vicars, and curates of the parishes where the parties live, that ought to pay the same."—"These oblations were due to the parson of the parish that officiated at the mother-church. But, if they were paid to the chaplain of an appending chapel, even in this case, the chaplain was accountable for the same to the parson of the mother-church."

By 7 & 8 W. [c. 6.] "all offerings, &c. &c. are ordered to be paid to the several rectors, vicars, &c. within their several parishes, according to the rights, customs, and prescriptions commonly used within the said parishes respectively."

It is observable, that neither in

this, nor in any other Act of Parliament, are our church-fees recognized but as offerings. If, in truth, they are not offerings, they are not recoverable at all, either in the temporal or the spiritual courts.

The mortuary is recoverable only in the Spiritual Courts—the burial-offerings in the Temporal Courts. [13 Edw. I.] See Burn's Eccles. Law, II. 506.

Perhaps the above extracts and observations, very hastily thrown together, may lead to a full discussion of the subject in your valuable Miscellany.—But any cursory hints or notices will oblige

Your old acquaintance, P.

*Rules of Safety from Contagion, and Regulations to exterminate Contagious Fevers. By John Haygarth, M. D. F. R. S. and F. R. S. E.**

IT is not generally understood to what kind and degree of danger other parts of the British dominions are exposed from the Typhous Fever, which has spread so fatally in Ireland, and in some towns of England and Scotland.

The typhous contagion remains in the body in a latent state from about the 10th to the 72d day, reckoning between the time of exposure to the poison and the commencement of the fever. This law of nature I discovered in 1781, from observations on 72 cases. It was fully confirmed by Dr. Bancroft in 1809, from observations on 99 cases. He observed that the latent period of Typhus varied from the 13th to the 68th day. Hence it is manifest that an infected person may travel in perfect health from and to the remotest part of Ireland and Britain. The increase of fever in Liverpool, Glasgow, London, &c. is thus clearly explained.

At this time of alarm and serious danger, I desire the favour of you, Mr. Urban, to republish, in your widely-circulated pages, the following RULES of safety for visitors of infectious families, and REGULATIONS to exterminate the Typhous fever.

"At the request of Sir Thomas BERNARD, the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor gratuitously circulated the following RULES

* Burn's Eccles. Law, III. 19, 20.—See also Burn's Just. IV. 362. 18th Edit.

† Burn's Eccles. Law, III. 20, 21.

* Extracted from the Bath Chronicle of June 24, 1818.

and REGULATIONS to prevent Infectious Fevers, extracted from a manuscript of Dr. HAYGARTH's with his permission.

"**RULES OF SAFETY FROM CONTAGION,** Intended to enable Medical and Clerical Visitors of the Sick to perform their important duties with safety to themselves, are printed by the Society with a view to their being distributed, so that a copy may be put up in every house where there is an infectious fever."

"It may be proper previously to observe that an infectious fever, in a small, close, and dirty room, is caught by a very great proportion of mankind; not less than 22 out of 23, or a still higher proportion; but in a large, airy, clean apartment, even putrid fevers are seldom or never infectious. When this poisonous vapour is much diluted with fresh air, it is not noxious. From a large collection, and an attentive consideration, of facts relative to this distemper, have been formed the following Rules.

"1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the room-door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut; a window in it during the day ought to be frequently opened. In bad cases, a current of air, between a window and door both wide open, may be proper: if the air be very cold or damp, the curtains of the patient's bed may be drawn close during this ventilation, should peculiar circumstances require such caution. These regulations would be highly useful, both to the patient and nurses; but are particularly important, previous to the arrival of any visitor.

"2. The bed-curtains should never be close drawn round the patient; but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face: except while there is a current of air between a window and door.

"3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean.

"4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed. The floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop, or cloth.

"5. The air in a sick room has, at the same time, a more infectious quality in some parts than in others. Visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patient's breath,—the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed,—and the vapour

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arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

"6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach; and, in doubtful circumstances, on coming out, they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, any infectious poison, which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.—Jan. 23d, 1804."

Heads of a Plan for the Extermination of Infectious Fevers.

Infectious fevers occasion much misery and mortality among mankind: they produce the greatest wretchedness in poor families; but persons in all ranks of life are in some degree exposed to the danger. This fatal pestilence is most destructive in large towns, but it often spreads in country villages for months and even years together. The intelligent and benevolent inhabitants of any place may, however, with ease and certainty, preserve their poor neighbours and themselves from infectious fevers, and all their calamitous consequences, by forming themselves into a Society, and by providing a commodious house, or wards for the reception of such patients, and by carrying into effect the following

REGULATIONS:

"I. Let a reward of one shilling be given to the person who brings the first information to the society, that an infectious fever has attacked any family: let this reward be increased to two shillings, if the intelligence be given within three days after the fever first began in the family.

"II. Let the patient, who is ill of the fever, be removed to the hospital on the day when such information is given. He must be carried in a sedan chair of a peculiar colour, to be employed solely for this purpose, with a moveable linen lining, which is always to be taken out and shaken in the fresh air after it has been used, and to be frequently washed: let the sedan be constructed in such a manner, as to lean backward in various degrees, so that the patients may lie in a recumbent, or half recumbent posture, as may best suit their strength. A main purpose of the society will be to remove from the infectious house the first patient who is attacked; and as soon as possible.

"III. The house, whence the patient is removed to the fever-ward, must be immediately cleansed; and all the dirty clothes,

clothes, utensils, &c. be immersed in cold water. When the clothes are wrung out of it, they must be exchanged for a time with clean second-hand clothes, as a shirt for a shirt, a sheet for a sheet, &c. to be supplied by the charitable society. Every box, drawer, &c. in the infectious house must be emptied and cleansed:—the floor must be swept clean, and then rubbed with a wet cloth or mop; fresh air must be admitted so as to pass through the chamber between a door and a window*; the walls must be washed clean where bedaubed with contagious dirt.

“IV. The clothes received from these poor people, wrung out of the cold water, must be again washed in soap and warm water; that, when patched and cleaned, they may be again employed.

“V. A medical INSPECTOR should be appointed to see these regulations executed, at a competent salary; together with certain rewards according to the success of his measures:—he should be entitled to a reward of for each family which has been preserved from infection by his attention; when one in it had been attacked by the fever.

“VI. Each poor family, whose house has been cleansed as here directed (according to a certificate from the inspector, which is to specify every circumstance above-mentioned in the 3d regulation) shall be intitled to a reward of ; and, if the remainder of the family continue uninfected for six weeks after the first fever-patient has been removed to the hospital, the said family must be intitled to a farther reward of .

The inspector shall give the family a promissory note, or a certificate, for this purpose.

“VII. The inspector must keep a register of infectious fevers, upon the same plan as was executed with success, for six years, by the inspector of the Small Pox Society at Chester:—in which is entered, in separate columns of a table, 1st, the patient's name; 2d, street; 3d, occupation; 4th, when the fever began; 5th, number ill of fever in each family; 6th, date of information; 7th, date of removal; 8th, whence infected; 9th, when washed and aired; 10th, family infected, or preserved; 11th, regulations observed or transgressed.

* Might not a leaden casement or other cheap contrivance be fixed in the top of a window of each room, at the expense of the landlord, or society, to supply fresh air, which is most essential for the prevention of infection?

“VIII. Let a copy of these REGULATIONS be printed upon one page, and be placed in every house infected by a fever, and in every house in the neighbourhood, which is in danger of receiving the infection. By such instructions, poor people will be enabled to give timely notice to the society, so as to avert the dreadful calamities which they would otherwise suffer.

“The benefit of these regulations to preserve poor families from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious fevers, will be exactly in proportion to the spirit and punctuality with which they are executed.

“The zealous, judicious, and successful exertions of the Board of Health at Manchester, in 1796, afforded the fullest confirmation of the principles and the practical conclusions, which Dr. Haygarth has detailed in his letter, lately published and addressed to Dr. Percival, on the prevention of infectious fevers, p. 108, 109, 110. The facts there stated prove, beyond all controversy, that the regulations above recommended, if faithfully executed, will suppress infectious fevers in a most wonderful manner. But it is manifest that fever-wards, for the reception of poor people, unaided by measures to purify their habitations, will answer this purpose in a very imperfect manner.—7th May, 1802.”

In Chester, as in most large towns, the Typhous fever had long prevailed, but was generally confined to the dwellings of the poor. In 1783, it was communicated, and was fatal to some persons of higher rank, which occasioned a general alarm of danger, as all were then manifestly exposed to it. On that occasion I proposed to receive patients ill of Typhus into separate wards of the Chester Infirmary, and to cleanse their houses from all contagious dirt. This measure has been accomplished with complete success. In this manner, Typhus has been exterminated from Chester for 35 years, though frequently, as above explained, brought thither by persons infected in other places. In October 1817, Dr. Edward Percival visited the fever wards of the Chester Infirmary, where he found only two patients, and one of them was ill of an inflammation of the lungs. He asked whether there were not usually more patients in these wards, and was answered in the negative. Many towns have followed the example of Chester, in establishing fever hospitals; but, so far as I know,

know, few or none of them have completely executed the incomparably more important regulations of *cleansing the dwellings of poor patients from contagious dirt*. In towns where even fever hospitals themselves are not kept clean, nor supplied with fresh air, no hope whatever can be entertained that the infectious habitations of the lower orders of people will receive the benefit of the proposed salutary purification. A most intelligent medical friend of mine viewed the fever hospital at Liverpool in October 1817, and found it so close, and smelled so offensively, as to express to me, *repeatedly*, his apprehensions; that he had, by that visit, exposed himself to much danger of infection. The newspapers have since announced that a physician of this hospital, Dr. Barrow, had caught and died of a typhous fever. Dr. Carson, the other physician of this hospital, has, since that time, had a fever from which he recovered. In the same town Dr. Goldsmith and Mr. Carter, surgeon apothecary to the dispensary, have lately died of the typhous fever. These events prove how truly and how accurately an estimate of danger from infection, had been formed by my medical friend. In a Dublin hospital, containing many more patients ill of *Typhus*, he had for five years attended his daily duty, as a physician, without any injury or apprehension of danger, merely by requiring strict attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

The *Rules and Regulations*, above given, do not depend upon conjecture, but on much more convincing evidence than most other kinds of medical and philosophical knowledge. They are founded upon *facts*, observed by myself, and confirmed by the testimony of many impartial and intelligent medical witnesses; and upon the uniformity of the *laws* by which contagion spreads among mankind. Upon these *data* calculations are instituted to prove the truth of these practical principles to the high probability of hundreds, indeed many hundreds to one. These facts, and conclusions deduced from them, were published in my "Letter to Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. &c. of Manchester, on the prevention of infectious fever, in 1801." Subsequent facts have occurred to me, which

confirm the same doctrine, even to demonstration, as, if health remain, I purpose to explain.

Being fully convinced that these *RULES and REGULATIONS* might save many lives, and preserve the lower orders of people from great wretchedness, I anxiously request that they may be copied by Editors of Newspapers, and other periodical publications, which, by the general diffusion of knowledge, are become so highly useful and honourable to this age and nation.

On the probable ILLUSTRATION of our RECORDS, Public Instruments, STATE-PAPERS, Books, &c. from the usages of the East.

MR. URBAN,

THE object of HARNER's volumes is to illustrate the SCRIPTURES by the accounts given of PALESTINE, the EAST, and EGYPT, in books of voyages and travels. But HARNER's style is almost insupportably tedious, it is triflingly minute concerning the most common observations, and it abounds with repetitions. His work, consisting of 2000 pages, is a barn-full of chaff; which one must sift for a few handfulls of seed-wheat. However, even for a few good grains, it is worth the labour of the search. The classics too may be illustrated (as he has shewn) in the same way: but many of our civil and religious usages, our forms of doing business, and of writing, especially as to public instruments, may in like manner be illustrated as remarkably.

The decrees made in the EAST, are first written by the party himself: the Magistrate only authenticates or annuls them. "When an ARAB," says D'ARVIEUX, "wants a favour from the Emir, the way is to apply to the Secretary, who draws it up in the words of the petitioner. If the Emir granted his request, he printed his seal upon it; if not, he returned it torn." Sir JOHN CHARDIN, speaking of Persia, adds; "the first Minister, or he whose office it is, writes on the side of it, according to the King's will." (This, by the bye, is our *le roi le veut*.) "And thereupon it is transmitted to the Secretary, who draws up the order in form." Thus the person who draws up the order at first, expresses the will of the party in an official

cial way. The superior only passes or rejects it*.

Generally the Orientals, in sealing letters, use ink instead of wax. Their seals have no figure engraved upon them; but a simple inscription, or a curiously involved cypher; and they stamp this upon paper. Hence our Monographs. They have a way of thickening the ink into a sort of paste, or with sticks of Indian ink, which is the best paste. This explains the passage in the REVELATIONS; where-in St. JOHN describes "an Angel with the seal of the living God, and therewith multitudes were sealed in their foreheads."

In their private conveyances, there were always duplicates. One writing was sealed with solemnity, and was not to be made use of on common occasions. The other, called the open one, might be perused, or made use of at pleasure. This was either a copy of the sealed deed, or else a certificate of the witnesses in whose presence the deed of purchase was signed, that is, sealed. Sir JOHN CHARDIN says: "after a contract is made, the original remaining with the party, a copy of it is made, counter-signed by the Notary only. This is shewn whenever it is required: but they never exhibit the other."

In the East, they roll their papers; and do not fold them; because their paper is apt to fret. The Egyptian papyrus was much made use of; the brittle nature of which made it proper to roll up their books, &c. This practice was continued (as is always the case) long after they came to use other materials, which might safely be treated in a different manner. Many of the fine MSS. discovered in the ruins of HERCULANEUM, are in rolls; so are also those which have been taken out of the ancient Egyptian Mummies. Numbers of the

finest Persian and Arabian manuscripts are written upon a kind of thin paste-board; and being jointed at the back and front, fold up like pattern-cards. As the ancient Jews wrote like the Egyptians on linen, they must have used ink (or paint) laid on with hair-pencils, fixed in canes or reeds; their paper not bearing such pens as ours. But the style or graver was made use of to cut letters on wood, metal, and slate, or stone.

The Eastern manuscripts are very highly ornamented; they are exquisitely penned, and magnificently bound. Those of history are illustrated with many representations in miniature. The expression which has since passed into a proverb with us of "golden verses"—or "verses worthy to be represented in letters of gold," this is taken from the Eastern practice of writing in such letters every thing of superior excellence. The greater part of the books, says MAILLET, of the royal Mohammedan library in Egypt (afterwards destroyed by SALADINE) were written in letters of gold, such as the Turks and Arabs, even of our time, make use of in the titles of their books. And a little after, speaking of the ignorance of the modern Egyptians as to the burnishing of gold, so that their gilding has nothing of the ancient splendour, he adds, that to make up for this defect they have preserved the art of making gold liquid and fit for ink. The Editor of HARMER here takes notice of a copy of the Koran then lying before him; which besides the most splendid illuminations, has the beginning and end, (as well as on each leaf the *first, middle and last* line of every page) written in these letters of gold. Many other copies have their title-page, and the titles of the chapters, written in golden letters; and some in blue and red letters, intermixed with the golden

* Clergymen, who were anciently our only clerks, and who were acquainted with the Eastern forms through the medium of the Papal ones, following the constitutions of the German and Greek Empire, have preserved, with some transposition, the above form in the original draughts of FIANTS, and ACTS of PARLIAMENT.

Perhaps the true principle of the BENEFIT of CLERGY has been derived to us through the same channel. The kings of Persia, despotic as they were, could not pardon. In Persia the law must take its course. And this, BARRINGTON observes, may be what is meant by Scripture in the passage which speaks of "the laws of the Medes and Persians altering not." Nor is it any exception to the rule, that no man was ever punished for the FIRST offence. But this is not the only particular in which that observation may be made of the Orientals. It is generally true of them in all ages, that in their institutions, customs, and character, they are fixed and unalterable.

ones, alternately. Most of the finer manuscripts have the whole surface of the paper powdered with gold; and each page is framed with a splendid border of gold, blue, and red, in the finest style of what is called *ARABESQUE* *.

SIR JOHN CHARDIN, describing the manner of dismissing the ambassadors and envoys that were at the court of Persia, when he was there; after mentioning the presents that were made them, goes on to inform us: that the letters to the crowned heads were sealed; that to the Cardinal-Patron was open. The letter to the POPE, was much larger than the rest. It was inclosed in a bag of very rich brocade; and sealed at the ends, which had fringes hanging down the bag half-way. The seal was applied to the place where the knot was, on both sides, upon red wax of the diameter of a piece of fifteen sols, and very thick. Upon one of the sides of the bag, in the middle space, were inscribed two Persian words that signified "a royal writing."

The practice of these kind of supercriptions may serve to explain a passage in the PSALMS: "In the volume (or on the volume) of the book, it is written concerning ME." This alludes to the coming of the MESSIAH. The κεφαλις (or wrapper, ειλημμα) expresses, it is thought, the word we translate "volume." Every Hebrew book was a roll; but volume means the case, or enclosure, on which the sum and substance, or the title of the book, were written. This word is elsewhere translated *εν τομῳ*, or the cylinder, as it is apprehended: which was either solid, on which books of the ancient form were rolled—or hollow, to inclose them. HARMER adds, that the circle of gold, with the name of one of our Saxon Princes upon it, and ornamented after the manner of those times, might have been designed to cap the end of one of those cylinders, on which some book belonging or relating to that Monarch was rolled, or in which it was enclosed. An engraving of this piece of gold is given at the latter end of the 7th volume of the *ARCHÆOLO-*

GIA. This sort of capping to those cylinders was called the *ARSTEL* †.

Another meaning, however, to the passage in the PSALMIST might be here suggested:—Book may stand for the whole series, or system of rolls, on one subject—each roll forming a distinct volume, section, or chapter. And, in a dark manner, this might have been said, purposely avoiding to indicate any particular place: "It is to be found, or collected, from that book, if studied with attention, that the MESSIAH is the person there prophesied of; but more remarkably and strikingly in one passage."

The bulrush, out of which the papyrus was made, it is well known, grows in Egypt; it rises to a considerable height, having its stalk furnished with several films, or inner skins. Its use, for the purpose of writing, was not found out till after the age of ALEXANDER. Parchment was a still later invention: [EUMENES, of Pergamus, was the first who made parchment known.] The very antient Egyptians used to write on linen, whatever they designed should last long; and the characters on this frail material continue to this day, as we are assured by those who have examined mummies with attention. A piece of writing of this kind, now in the BRITISH MUSEUM, was taken out of an Egyptian mummy.—The linen was always first primed, or painted over, before they began to write upon it: this rendered it liable to crack, if folded. MAILLET tells us of a mummy which was presented to him, and which he opened in the house of the Capuchin Monks at CAIRO. The linen-sheeting (or bandage rather, for it was of considerable breadth) was not only charged, from one end to the other, with hieroglyphical figures; but with certain unknown characters, written from right to left, and apparently in a kind of verse. These, as MAILLET supposes, contained the eulogy of the person whose corpse it was enclosed in, written in the language current in Egypt at the time in which the deceased had lived. Some part of this inscription was afterwards copied

* Persian MSS. are frequently adorned with very elegant paintings of men, women, birds, beasts, fishes, armour, musical instruments, &c. in illustration of the different subjects they contain.

† The custom of writing some expressive word or sentence (motto) upon the outside of books, is very ancient in the East.

by an engraver in France; the *fac-simile* was sent to all the *Virtuosi* throughout Europe, that, if possible, some one or other might decypher it—but no such person could be found*.

The defect of police in *Asia*, and the revolutions to which military despotisms are ever liable, gave rise to the custom, so prevalent in the East, of burying in the earth writings, as well as other valuables. For similar reasons, the same practice prevailed throughout Europe, during the dark ages. Money, however, and not books, were the favourite deposit of our Gothic ancestors. Hence *Treasure-trove* was so important a title in the ancient Law. The Egyptians made use of earthen urns, which were interred. *MARLETT*, describing the place into which they used to bring their embalmed birds, represents it as a subterraneous labyrinth,—from which no person could disengage himself without a clue of packthread. Its several alleys were adorned, on each side, with many small niches, in which are found stone-vessels, and pots of earth, enclosing embalmed birds, which turn to dust upon being touched. What is admirable (if true) in this account is—that all the variety and liveliness of colouring, in the plumage, are in the freshest preservation.

Yours, &c. *YORICK.*

Remarks on the distinctive Character and essential Qualities of good Musick.

(Continued from Part I. p. 416.)

THE main drift of my former observations on this subject having been to prove, that without a certain *pervading melody* there can be no real excellence in any musical composition, I shall now endeavour to explain, more distinctly than I have yet done, what I particularly mean by that expression. And with this view I shall at once remark, that *then* only do I, for my own part, ever re-

cognize in any given movement the genuine spirit and essential properties of *melody*, when my mind, delightfully affected by the perceived accordance of the several successive strains already heard, leads me to anticipate, with lively interest, a correspondency of character in those which are yet to come; and that as I find these latter, in any particular instance, either coinciding or at variance with my preconceived ideas and pre-excited wishes, so do I feel myself invariably disposed either to approve or to condemn.

Now it is precisely on this principle that I would be understood to account for, and to justify my utter dissatisfaction with the general style of our modern instrumental musick: Because, however highly my ear may be occasionally gratified by the peculiar elegance or brilliancy of detached passages; yet must I (expressing my real sentiments) at the same time explicitly avow, that for that happy bond of union which is to combine the several successive parts with such admirable skill as to make them all conspire to the eventual production of a beautifully consistent whole, I *almost always* seek in vain.

But the musick which wants this species of excellence, when compared with the compositions of a Stanley, a Geminiani, a Corelli, or a Handel, is, to my mind, exactly similar in character to a piece of water which (from being devoid of any determinate current or direction) is perpetually yielding to the capricious impulse of every passing breeze, when compared with the well-defined and uniformly progressive motion of the natural mountain stream.

This similitude, indeed, may to some minds (it is not improbable) suggest an inference directly opposite to the one intended: for as the most romantic rivers are, unquestionably, those whose course and surface undergo the most numerous and most

* "The *PENTATEUCH* of MOSES was, doubtlessly, written on the same material; the *COMMANDMENTS*, only, were written on stone. This distinction, by the way, is, either mischievously or ignorantly overlooked by *VOLTAIRE*, who will have it, that MOSES must be understood to have engraven the whole *Pentateuch* on stone! This, he knew, the reader would conclude at once to have been impossible: ergo, &c."—In imputing ignorance to the most celebrated writers—as *HUME*, *ROUSSEAU*, *VOLTAIRE*—we shall (twice at least out of every three times) be not far from the truth. *DR. JOHNSON* being asked one day, by a Lady, how he came to define the word *pattern* so blunderingly in his Dictionary? honestly answered—"It was pure ignorance, Madam; I really did not know what it was."

sudden

sudden changes and inflexions, why may not the stream of modern musick be reasonably deemed susceptible of variations and transitions equally abrupt and frequent, without the slightest diminution of its delightful influence, and, consequently, without the least impeachment of its asserted superiority?

Now, in answer to this suggestion, it is obvious for me to remark, that although I see no valid cause whatever for disapproving in the one instance what we so much and so deservedly admire in the other; yet to make the two cases in any degree parallel, it is indispensably required, that the several changes and transitions above alluded to be *in each alike appropriate*.

For the truly discriminating ear, *mere variety* in musick can never possibly have any charms. Were it otherwise, musical associations the most irregular and arbitrary, and a general style of composition entirely destitute of any consistent and distinctive character, might be, in all instances, advantageously substituted for the coherent and chastely modulated strains of the old classic school.

So far, however, is this from being actually the case, that in musick (as in every other department of the fine arts) that which constitutes invariably the principal merit of the piece composed, is the just arrangement and mutual dependency of all the several parts; such arrangement and dependency, I mean, as make each of those parts produce the designed impression on the hearer's mind, far less through its own individual force or excellency, than in virtue of its obvious and complete accordance with the rest.

Viewing, therefore, the present subject in this light, so far am I from allowing to the fashionable musick of the day any superior variety of melody, that with no one defect or fault do I esteem it so justly chargeable, as with *unusual and extreme poverty* in that particular.

Such is the judgment which my own feelings commonly prompt me to pronounce, after having witnessed (*auribus invitis*) some of the *most admired pieces* of modern instrumental musick.

In confirmation of which judgment I shall content myself, at present, with adverting to a circumstance that I am, for my own part, seriously inclined to

look upon as little less than absolutely decisive of the question now at issue.

What I here allude to (as constituting one of the most striking peculiarities in the general character of our modern instrumental musick) is the immoderate and unprecedented length to which its several movements are commonly extended. It is this (whenever I am doomed to witness it) by which my feelings never fail of being irreconcilably offended. Nor do I find it at all difficult to assign the real cause of such offence:

For the least reflection on the subject suffices to convince me, that no individual movement can ever be extended beyond certain moderate limits, and still retain the character of truly melodious and chastely impressive musick:

Because such movement, when so extended, must necessarily become obnoxious to one or other of these two charges: it will either deviate into strains, bearing little or no affinity to the original or fundamental air; or it will deservedly incur the equal censure due to monotonous repetition.

I grant, indeed, upon reflection, that there is a *third method* of musical composition, by which the author of any given piece may, with equal ease and certainty, secure himself effectually against each of the preceding imputations. For he has only to compose what bears no perceptible relation to any specific strain of melody, and (like the daring navigator, who hesitates not to launch his bark upon the boundless ocean, without prescribing to himself any determinate course or destination) he may, with the utmost facility, prolong each several movement to an almost indefinite extent, without incurring the least danger of offending in either of the ways above denounced.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

P. S. Should the Reader's curiosity render him desirous of being presented with a striking exemplification of this latter *ingenious method* of musical composition, he has only to glance over the 1st and 2nd Grand Symphonies of Beethoven, and he will therein find *nine* several movements averaging ("herescore referens") no fewer than 319 bars:

Whereas referring to the four very longest movements in Opera 3d, Concerto 1 and 2 of Geminiani; in Opera 3d, Concerto 1 and 2, of Handel; and

in

in the 1st and 2nd Great Concerti of Corelli (the only correspondent pieces of these once comparatively great composers, to which I chance to have immediate access), he will find the average number of bars not exceeding 66.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, July 6.*

AS I never write for victory unless connected with Truth, I am very ready to allow, that I misunderstood Mr. Hawkins's meaning as to the Greek Chromatic Scale proceeding by Semitones; as I was not aware that by *proceeding*, he meant, the computation was made by semitones.

At the time I addressed Mr. H. I had not Wallis's Works by me; nor did I recollect, that the writings to which I alluded, were contained in the third vol. of Dr. Wallis's Works. An Article in the Encyclop. Britannica, last edition, written, I imagine, by the famous Dr. Robinson, was more powerfully impressed on my mind, than the passages in the Greek writers on music (which I shall quote below), and induced me to say, that if Mr. Hawkins consulted them, he would find no reason assigned for their giving one of their scales the title of *Chromatic*—the passage runs thus:

"*Chromatic*: a kind of music which proceeds by several semitones in succession; the word is derived from the Greek *Χρῶμα*, which signifies *colour*. For this denomination several causes are assigned, of which *none appear certain*, and all equally unsatisfactory. Instead, therefore, of fixing upon any, we shall offer a conjecture of our own; which, however, we do not impose upon the reader as more worthy of his attention than any of the former. *Χρῶμα* may perhaps not only signify a *colour*, but the shade of a colour, by which it melts into another, or what the French call *nuance*. If this interpretation be admitted, it will be highly applicable to semitones, which being the smallest interval allowed in the Diatonic Scale will most easily run into another."

ENCYC. BRIT.

Notwithstanding so many, perhaps all, the Editions of Schrevelius's Lexicon give *seco* as one of the meanings of *Χρῶμα*, might it not have been a misprint for *saucio*. I find no such meaning annexed to this word in Stephen's Thesaurus, nor in such

other Lexicons as I have had an opportunity of consulting. Will not Mr. Hawkins allow that the opinion of the Greek writers with respect to their own scale is of more weight than a very far-fetched meaning of *Χρῶμα*?

To them therefore I shall refer: as I find them in Wallis. Op. Vol. III.

"Claudius Ptolomæus, says, 'A genus in harmony is, how the sounds which compose the Diatessaron, are related to each other. But the first distribution of a genus is, as it were, twofold: as the one is more *soft*, the other more *intense*. The more soft is that which consists of closer intervals, the more intense that of wider intervals. The second Division is threefold; a third being interposed *intermediate between the other two*: and this is called the *Chromatic genus*;' of the other two, that is called the *Enharmonic* which is more soft; *Diatonic* that which is more intense. Wallis. Op. vol. III. p. 30.

"Porphyry, in his commentary on Ptolemy's Enharmonics, says, 'the Diatonic, the Enharmonic, and the middle of both, the Chromatic: which for this reason I believe was called chromatic.'

"Bryennius says, 'the Enharmonic genus is that which abounds in the least intervals; the Diatonic that which abounds in tones. The Chromatic that which proceeds by middle intervals. For as that which is intermediate between black and white, is called *chroma*, so that which is intermediate between these two genera is called Chromatic.' p. 387."

Aristides Quintilianus speaks to the same purpose. Vide Sir John Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. I. p. 190.

If Mr. Hawkins is disposed to favour me with a private correspondence on Musical subjects, he will find me ready to impart any musical information I may have obtained from every Treatise on Music I could meet with, from the age of 19 to 58.

Yours, &c.

C. J. SMYTH.

On Eccentricity of Character.

WE are told that Plato having upon a certain occasion invited Diogenes the Cynic to partake of an entertainment in conjunction with other friends, that clownish philosopher immediately proceeded to soil the carpets and other furniture with his feet; exclaiming

claiming with unparalleled rudeness and effrontery, "I trample on the pride of Plato." To which the other, with the utmost calmness, replied, "But with greater pride." Although the life and manners of Diogenes exhibited a coarseness and humour peculiar to himself, he stands by no means singular in those habits which announce an originality of temper in their possessor. Many of the sages of early antiquity among the Greeks were distinguished by caprices, which, if they were by no means always indicative of magnanimity, or true wisdom, betrayed yet a determination of walking in a path different from the rest of mankind. Thus Menippus and Aristippus, Leucippus and Democritus, Chrysippus and Zeno,—whatever excellencies they may otherwise have taught,—certainly combined, in the doctrines which themselves and their followers professed, many strange notions irreconcilable to sound sense, and productive of effects, in their outward conduct and practice, by no means consonant with the rules of right reason. The two first of these, especially, may be said to have rather slept aside, than have risen above the usual line of thought and of action in their fellow-men, and to have wasted in the exercise of vain ostentation those talents which might really have excelled in a higher sphere of philosophy. If, however, Diogenes, and several other *illuminati* of ancient Greece, mistook uncouth manners and eccentric habits of living for wisdom and a dignified deportment; instances may be found in the modern world, and among the ranks of social life, where the same mistaken notions have prevailed in times, it may be said, when the principles of correct thinking have been more generally diffused, and after multiplied examples for their better instruction have been exhibited to the world. Among the judicious and the well informed, persons whose experience may be supposed to have taught them wisdom, and whose matured judgment is prompt in detecting the marks of folly in others, there exist, and have always existed, characters, who yet seem to place an unaccountable satisfaction in bearing the title of singularity, and in differing in manners, dress, and action, from all who are about them.

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Johnson has remarked concerning Newton, that he stood alone, merely because he had left the rest of mankind behind him, not because he deviated from the beaten track. This Philosopher stood aloof from his countrymen in Science; he soared to regions untried and unthought of, in his hours of research; but he sought not a distinction from the assumed air of a recluse or of a misanthropist; in little did he differ in private and social conversation from multitudes of others, who, although they came far short in genius, were yet men of intellectual habits:—the strength of his capacity, and the boldness of his views, were, therefore, the prevailing marks or features which caused his notoriety.

With so illustrious an example before us, it will at once be seen, that the most transcendent abilities will sometimes be ennobled by the gentler virtues and the most unassuming demeanour. If it be still pleaded that superiority of mind may justly excuse the neglect of social duties and the flagrant omission of mutual offices which the concurrent testimony of civilized mankind has framed and appointed; the opinion, and practice of many of our greatest men,—persons whose comprehensive genius has equally excelled in experimental researches, and in the moral study of their own species,—will, from their number and weight, sufficiently shew that such things are rather foils, than necessary characteristics.

It has too frequently been a settled opinion with some, that a certain eccentricity of behaviour imparts an appearance of abstraction and indifference to extrinsic objects, which, in powers that are well known to rise rather above the ordinary standard, will generally pass for a mental absorption which cannot stoop to the observance of meaner things. But if such personages were properly to exercise that capacity of which they boast,—if they employed their acquired stock of knowledge in making just deductions concerning the propriety and end of obligation, and moral existence, they would, at once, be sensible, that every step of advance they made in this affectation of singularity, was an aberration from that good sense by which they would fain rise distinguished.

Those

Those persons, therefore, who seek a distinction in an eccentricity of behaviour and appearance, should be told, that they are precisely on that account rather the objects of ridicule. What they assume as an honourable mark of superior wisdom, constitutes their weakness, or their folly; so far from its reflecting dignity upon them, it narrows their sphere of intellectual usefulness, and renders those powers which would imbibe a lustre from being agreeably communicated, dim from the sordid medium through which they shine.

There are, however, among men of peculiarly studious habits, many who possess such a contexture of mind as to be necessarily buried in contemplation at times when it is least expedient. Thus, that absence of mind which has so frequently been pointed out by writers, has hurried sensible and judicious men into ludicrous mistakes, incompatible with that dignity in behaviour and appearance, which they would wish to hold forth to the world. Some are, to all appearance, frequently wrapt in such ill-timed speculations, that their sense of perception is absolutely shut to all that is passing, or that has lately passed in their presence, in which, however, an attention to social claims would urge them to take an active share; and therefore may be thought easily to become the sport of accident, or the dupe of artifice. Instances have been by no means wanting of this strange forgetfulness; and, if in the moments of common and active life, we find such oblivious habits prevailing, we may easily credit what is related of the great Bacon, whose servants, we are assured by one of his biographers, might often steal money from one end of the table, whilst he sat silent and abstracted at the other.

With Bacon, whose thoughts may be supposed to have been perpetually employed upon those mighty schemes of reformation and discovery which were upon the eve of bursting into birth, this may have been expected; but few besides him can plead a similar situation. When an excess of abstraction designates the conduct and character of an individual, it becomes a fault; if his abilities be of a more than ordinary growth, he injures society, by shut-

ting up, for the most part, every avenue to mutual intercourse; if only the affectation of wisdom prompts his singularities, he must incur the contempt of all who are capable of discriminating between genuine dignity of character, and the empty assumptions of pedantry.

"THE DETECTED."—No. VII.

multaque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam. HOR.

"The greater part of me will fate avoid."

THAT the wish to survive even our own mortal selves, is the instinct that raises our being beyond the merely animal particle, and marks its immortal nature, is the remark of our finest Poet that ever painted moral nature with the tints of his Elegy. This feeling has been universally confessed by the ancient monuments, that speak for themselves in the first person, "from the tomb, the voice of Nature"—this feeling naturally wishes to announce its own virtues in the language of Truth: truth is the highest of virtues, and therefore its own highest reward.

By monuments the result of experienced and best advice is often collected and inculcated. It would be, perhaps, not superfluous to select an epitaph from the first repository of Poetic wisdom, the *Anthologia*; but the best selection would be to refer the reader to it, to peruse with attention, and make his own choice, by which he will improve, and perhaps form his taste. I can only advise him to pursue his journey, and his search: it is necessary in pursuits to lose no time; not to stop; it may be dangerous, and from his experience he may say in the language of the shipwrecked, when it is too late,

* *Ναυπηγὶ τὰ φῶς εἶμι, σὺ καὶ πλέε καὶ γὰρ
ὅθ' ἤμεις*

Ολλύμεθ', αἱ λοιπαὶ νῆες ἐπὶ τοῖσδε.

I am the tomb of a shipwrecked—you also sail on; for we are lost, when the other ships have passed over the sea. So that even Idleness itself is hazardous. The morality, conveyed by these inscriptions, was the shortest, and therefore the most useful; for advice

* *Hoc ita celeberrimus Johnsonus noster:
Naufragus hic jaceo; fidens tamen utere
velis;*

*Tutum aliis æquor, me pereunte, fuit.
cannot*

cannot be of much use unless retained, as medicine that is the longest retained in the system is beneficial, in proportion as its virtues are more gradually digested, and radically communicated.

Another description of these monuments are those that elucidate historic truth, by relating victories and events, or marking and establishing the chronological truth by the relation of contemporary facts.

Sorrow is to be implied in every monument: if it is not merited by truth, it is a recorded falsity—when regret is dwelt upon with artificial sincerity, it affords an inference of its not being merited.

Epitaphs may be descriptive of some personal peculiarity, and remarkable feature of the cause that carried off the deceased. And here I cannot help communicating from Martial a beautiful epigrammatic epitaph, upon a female child, who suffered by a cancer. It marks the peculiar fate, and peculiar regret adapted to a person so carried off.

*Æolis, heu! Canace jacet hoc tumulata sepulchro,

Ultima cui parvæ septima venit hyems.
Ah scelus! ah facinus! properas quid flere,
viator?

Non licet hic vitæ de brevitate queri.
Tristius est leto leti genus: horrida vultus
Abstulit, et tenero sedit in ore lues:
Ipsaque crudeles ederunt oscula morbi,
Nec data sunt nigris tota labella rogis.
Si tam præcipiti fuerant ventura volatu,
Debuerant aliâ fata venire viâ.

Sed mors vocis iter properavit claudere blandæ,

Nè posset duras flectere lingua deas.

MR. URBAN, Bath, June 1.

HAVING frequently seen in your Magazine different proposals for *Parochial Libraries* for the use of the lower orders of society, I am happy to send you, not a proposal, but a plan already begun to be put into execution under the auspices of the Bath "District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." At no great distance of time I trust that

we shall hear of similar Institutions being established throughout the kingdom. The only thing required to render them universally popular is a greater variety of useful and entertaining books and tracts; and as the parent society has promised to enlarge its present list of tales and biography, we may soon hope to see this plan carried into full effect. The first of these libraries contains 38 bound books, and 290 tracts bound in 55 vols. The second contains 28 bound books, and 183 tracts bound in 24 vols. The third contains 12 bound books, and 72 tracts bound in 15 vols. Room will be left in each box for such books of general amusement, as the Society may hereafter authorize.

A MEMBER OF THE "SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE."

Resolutions passed by the Bath District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the establishment of Parochial Lending Libraries in the Archdeaconry of Bath.

Resolved, That Boxes of three different sizes, containing the books and tracts mentioned in the subjoined lists, (the tracts being bound in volumes,) be furnished to Parishes within this district, contributing the several sums of 7*l.*, 4*l.*, or 2*l.* respectively, the Committee taking upon themselves the expence of the box, with a lock and key.

That no such boxes be furnished to any Parish, but on a requisition from the incumbent or officiating minister.

That no further aid be given by this Committee, unless in extreme cases, upon a statement from the minister of the population of the Parish, and of its inability to contribute as above.

That, under such circumstances, any further aid be regulated by the urgency of the case, and the state of the Committee's funds.

That every box be accompanied by a printed catalogue of the books therein contained, to be made public for the information of the parishioners.

That the Committee will, on application from the minister, replace any book or volume of tracts which may have been lost, or materially injured,

* She lies buried in this tomb, whom whilst as yet an infant the seventh last winter reached. Ah! dreadful calamity! Why hastenest thou, passenger, to weep? We must not in this place complain of the shortness of life. The sort of death is more dreadful than death itself. The pestilential poison took away her face, and settled in her soft mouth. The cruel disease consumed her very kisses, nor are her lips entire, consigned to the black funeral pile. Had the Fates been destined to arrive with such precipitate speed, they ought to have arrived some other way. But death hastened to shut up the passage of her sweet voice, for fear her tongue might avert the relentless Goddesses.

the

the expence of the same being reimbursed to them.

*Rules for the Regulation of
Parochial Lending Libraries.*

1. That such libraries be under the immediate care and superintendence of the minister of the Parish.

2. That the books be kept either in the Parish vestry, or at the minister's house.

3. That a contribution, not exceeding one penny per month, or one shilling per year, to be applied to the support of the library, be required from each family having the advantage of the same, and that all deficiencies, injuries, &c. be repaired at the end of each year.

4. That the time for issuing and returning books, be either before or after divine service on Sunday.

5. That every book lent from the library, be brought back on the following Sunday, when it may be either returned to the borrower for further perusal, or exchanged for another.

6. That no family be allowed more than one book at a time.

7. That a register be kept divided in four columns, containing, 1. No. of volume; 2. Borrower's name; 3. Date when lent; 4. When returned.

8. That in case of wanton injury done to any of the books, the family to whom it was lent, be subject to exclusion from the privileges of the library, at the discretion of the minister.

P. S. If you think proper, Mr. Urban, I will send you in the following month the Catalogue of the books. That of the largest library (which comprehends the other two) might be contained in a single page of your Magazine, and would, I think, be welcome to many of your Readers.

MR. URBAN, April 12.

I READ, in Part I. p. 254, a notice that Mr. Britton was about to send to the press his promised volume on the Abbey Church of Bath, illustrated with engravings. This beautiful pile of Gothic architecture being exhibited to the eye, will prove a *novelty* even to the oldest inhabitant of that rich and luxurious City. Perhaps the Corporation, who have at their disposal such ample pecuniary means for improvements, may be induced from a view of Mr. Britton's figured representations, to realize the picture, *pro bono publico*. The members of that respectable body have not been without solemn admonition on this interesting subject; and it is not too

much to hope, that the remonstrances of the *Preacher* will be assisted by the ingenuity of the *Topographer*. I have been lately perusing the contents of a small volume of sermons, lately published by the Rev. Francis Skurray, in one of which (on the signs of the times, and preached in the very edifice in question on the inauguration of a chief Magistrate) are the following appropriate observations:—"I scruple not to call your attention to another local, and what many will deem an unsuitable subject of consideration, not as to what regards police, but *embellishment*. If the prediction, *the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain* (Isaiah xi. 4.) was to be 'the signs of the times,' in its literal acceptation, where should we find its more complete development, than in this elegantly constructed city? But there is one alteration, one improvement still wanting, which, in its connexion with Religion, is not unworthy of recommendation from a place that is occupied by the ambassador of God.

"We are at this moment assembled within a temple, whose vaulted roof has for centuries reverberated with *Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth*. Rev. xix. 6. We are assembled within walls, which inclose the ashes of piety and heroism, to remote ages of antiquity. But how does it offend the eye of taste, when we consider its beautiful exterior screened from public view by crowded and incongruous deformities!

"If it be true, as a certain Poet sings, that the mind receives from external circumstances 'a secret sympathetic aid,' then a view of this *disincumbered* temple, rising from the consecrated ground in finished proportions, would have a beneficial operation on the mind of man. It would arrest the eye of the invalid, as he paused in his passage to yon salubrious springs; it would soften his heart to devotional sensibility; it would raise it in secret breathings to the great Physician of souls, to bless their waters as instruments of his recovery. Nay, an indifferent person could not pass by without sentiments of awe, without a desire of becoming wise to salvation, without an aspiration, an effort to qualify himself in order to dwell one day in a *building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens*. 2. Cor. v. 1.

"But

"But if you deny the doctrine of the association of ideas, and of mental impression through the medium of the senses, then effect the removal of unjustly incumbrances through a feeling of propriety and decorum. If expence be cheerfully incurred in beautifying places of Dissenting worship, shall parsimony be suffered to obscure the polished corners of the Temple? Psalm cxliv. 12.

"Shall improvements appear in every street and in every receptacle of fashion, and the house of God be the solitary exception? Oh! furnish in these days of lukewarmness a practical illustration to your fellow-citizens, that you *love the habitation of God's house, and the place where his honour dwelleth*. Psalm xxvi. 8.

"Oh! disregard not the voice of him that crieth, *Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight a highway for our God*. Isaiah xl. 3."

I have been told, Mr. Urban, that the intrepid delivery of these sentiments awakened much sensation. Their publication could not fail to revive the impression. Should a second edition of them in your Repository (in conjunction with Mr. Britton's promised delineations) stimulate some public-spirited man to set forward a subscription, there is scarcely an inhabitant in Bath, or a gentleman in Somersetshire, but would contribute to rescue their Cathedral from obscurity, and take away "the reproach from Israel." SENEZ.

Mr. Urban, Hackney, Nov. 4.

AS your Readers must have felt deeply interested in the short account rendered of Pitcairn's Island, by Lieutenant Shillbeer, as noticed in your "Review," vol. LXXXVII, ii. 341, I presume the few lines in addition to this may not be unacceptable.

Having been informed that John Adams, the last survivor of the Bounty's crew on the Island, had a brother, I desired to see him: he called on me, is a waterman at Union Stairs, wears the fire-coat of the London Assurance, and is of course a steady character. On reading to him the Lieutenant's narrative, he was much affected; said, he accompanied him on board the Bounty at Deptford, but he entered in the name of Smith; and this accounts for the name of Adams not being found in the Bounty's list of her

crew; that he has a sister living, older than either, who is married to a decent Tradesman at Derby: that he himself has a large family. I said, "I sent for you to say, if you will write to your brother in a few days, I think I shall have the means of transmitting it to him; and as you have a large family, will you let your eldest son go out?" He thanked me for the offer of sending the letter, and willingly would have sent his son, but an objection would lie with somebody else. Now we all know who this somebody else is, and the influence Dolly has on Johnny Bull.

The letter is gone—and with it several others; but when I reflect on the surprising escape of Captain Bligh and his Barge's crew, and of the events that have followed, I am not surprised that the whole is a series of interesting circumstances.

Adams's brother proceeded to say. "We are natives of Hackney, and were left orphans, being brought up in the poor-house." Here it was, then, that they were taught the first principles of our holy religion; here they learned, what it appears Adams in due time recollected, the Catechism he had been taught to repeat, that excellent Catechism which every child should be taught also to say;—and although we have been in the present day wondrous wise in giving surprisingly quick instruction to children, yet, I must confess, I cannot but feel partial to those old-fashioned habits, where the ground-work must have been carefully, attentively, and progressively laid.

Another observation I beg to submit to your readers, that Adams adopted and inculcated from that sublime and admirable introduction to our service, one of the sentences, and that one the most affecting and impressive. No doubt, in his childhood, he was obliged to attend with the other children of the poor, in his place at church: here then we may date the impression that was made, and which, when he came again to reflect seriously, occurred with full force on his mind. And permit me to ask those who are in the habit of attending public worship in due time, what is the impression on our minds, after sitting a few minutes in our Parish Church in solemn silence, when the minister begins, and every soul rises, and hears him say:

"I will

"I will arise, and go to my Father"! When the mind reflects on who said it, the occasion, and our dutiful repetition of it; cold indeed must be the heart of him, that does not glow with a "celestial fire." We see the effect in a poor ignorant child; we see the benefits arising from a recollection of those feelings years after; we see it the ground-work of every good to man.

Permit me to add but one word more to this letter (which is extended beyond the limits I intended), and which is by way of caution to those who invariably attend their Sunday duties too late;—they not only lose the admirable beginning of our Service, but too justly permit doubts to arise in the minds of others, whether their profession be sincere. And further, if they are better acquainted with Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, than with their Common Prayer book; they will find, that to disturb others at their devotions is the highest breach of good manners.

Yours, &c. T. W.

How often do we see whole families enter Churches *constantly* in the 1st or 2nd Lesson, and even in the Litany! If it be observed, whole families cannot be punctual; it is the *Master's* fault; nearly 40 years has T. W. had a large family, and he finds, "where there is a will, there is a way."

MR. URBAN, March 27.

DR. Abauzit, in his "Observations on the Expediency of publishing only Improved Versions of the Bible for the Continent," pp. 12, 22, quotes from "An Essay for a New Translation of the Bible," which he considers to be written by Le Cene, the author of the "Projet d'une Nouvelle Version Française de la Bible," printed at Rotterdam, 1696, 12mo.—The second Edition of the Essay, printed 1727, is now before me, and the dedication is signed H. R. As it does not agree with a quotation made by Dr. Harwood from Le Cene's *Projet*, I should be obliged to some of your Biblical readers to ascertain whether "the Essay" be in reality a translation of Le Cene's "Projet," or only a garbled compilation by the nameless Editor. A passage in p. 32 seems to contradict Dr. Abauzit's opinion, for the author there says, "Our English divines prohibited the selling of the

former" (speaking of the Translation of Junius), which I imagine Le Cene would not have said, although after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he had retired to this country. A second edition of Le Cene's work is said to have been printed 1717:—is there any confusion between this date and 1727, when the second Edition of "the Essay" appeared? Any elucidation of this piece of literary history will oblige
CLERICUS.

P. S. In the year 1767 a book was published with this title, "An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, &c. by a Presbyter of the Church of England;"—it is very probable that it was compiled from the papers of the Rev. John Jones, curate of Welwyn, who was concerned in the publication of the "Free and Candid Disquisitions," (see Nichols's Life of Bowyer, vol. I. p. 585.) But in the Catalogue of Dr. Gosset's library, it is evidently attributed to J. Cleland, as it is thus classed with his other works.

1799. J. Cleland's Specimen of an Etymological Vocabulary, &c.

1800. ——— Additional Articles.

1801. ——— Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, &c. 1767.

Perhaps some of your Literary Correspondents may be able to ascertain this fact; and whether it be the same Cleland who is the notorious author of a most obscene book*.

MR. URBAN, June 11.

ABOUT seven miles East from Grantham, by the Bridge-end turnpike road, on the side of a hill, commanding a view of the coast at Boston Haven, were lately discovered very considerable remains of antient buildings, tessellated pavements, and other indications of a fixed Roman Military Station; and further search in digging and removing the earth, &c. continues to be made by order of Sir William Earl Welby, and Lord Brownlow, the proprietors of the parish of Hacey, wherein these discoveries were made.

The first subject was found by some labourers widening the road: it consists at present of three distinct apartments; the middle one 16 feet by 22; the others not yet ascertained; the

* The "Specimen," &c. was certainly Cleland's, and the same Cleland. EDIT. floors

floors thereof were paved with red and white small stones, three quarters of an inch square each, and form different patterns; the first, by the road, in squares, the middle one octagons, and of the third, only part of a border inscribed with circles remains. These floors appear to be formed of a bed of compact tempered blue clay, 20 inches thick, covered with a strong cement of lime, &c. about two inches thick, in which the tesserae are paved and set fast. The walls are of stone, firmly laid in strong coarse lime mortar; the outside ones are 5 feet thick; the inner ones between the rooms, 3 feet only. Not any of these walls remain higher than the floors. No idea can be formed of them as an habitation further than to guess from fragments dug up, which clearly shewed that the roof was covered with coarse blue slate, and the walls lined on the inside with different coloured figured tiles, not any two alike, and in some parts by fine cement, like stone painted in various colours. Of the windows, only a very few pieces of glass were found, and not of a size sufficient to shew any thing, except in one place, which was stained through of a beautiful blue colour. Of timber nothing was met with but soot and black charcoal, like embers, which produced a conjecture that the fabrick was partly destroyed by fire.

Before I begin to describe the other subjects discovered in the same field, I will say a few words concerning the situation, and the reason I have for supposing this very place to be the site of the antient Roman Station *Causennis*, set down in Antoninus's 5th Itinerary of Great Britain. C.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN, April 7.

IN your Magazine for March my attention was attracted by an article with the name of Weeden Butler, Chelsea, subjoined; which both in point of matter and manner is so extraordinary a production, that I cannot refrain from offering a few observations upon it. I had supposed, Sir, that the chief object in reviewing a work was to point out its tendency and merits to those who might be ignorant of them,—not to drag forth the private concerns of the author to public view,—not to draw the cold stare of public curiosity on those who

have shewn no wish to encounter its gaze. Mr. Butler seems to have formed a very different opinion, and has acted upon it. He must not now be surprized that Mrs. Cornwallis's friends think it due to her reputation to repel his insinuation, that she has claimed to herself the merit of a work in which she had no hand. Surely he must have ill appreciated the feelings which dictated the passage he quotes from her writings, if he supposes that "hours spent in pain, sickness, and sorrow," could have past cheerfully away, were she, now that these pains and sorrows are about to terminate in the grave, engaged in seeking to impose on the publick, and, like Sapphira, dying with a falsehood on her lips. Yet, if this be not what he would say, on what rule of right has he founded his advice to the "worthy gentleman" he alludes to? The title of *worthy* would have been ill applied to that person, had he set his name where his hand had not been employed; unless, indeed, Mr. Butler, in his laudable jealousy for the exclusive rights of *man* in the regions of literature, could prove that it was the duty of the head of a family to take to himself the credit of every work produced under his roof, and establish a more than Salique law, excluding females, not only from hereditary honours, but from those also which genius or application might confer.—Or is he fearful that if ladies begin to take up these sterner studies, their sons may require less of school tuition? Even on that head he might be easy, for fashion and dissipation will not leave their votaries, in general, much time for such occupations.

Mr. Butler has sufficiently shewn that he is wholly unacquainted with the lady in question and her family; but knowing, as he might have done from the work under his consideration, that they have long been bent under the loss of all that is dearest to the human heart, I must say, that the almost ludicrous way in which he has noticed both is no less indelicate than it is unfeeling;—wounding to her friends, and uninteresting to the publick:—unless, therefore, he could have spoken more to the purpose, he would have done well to have kept within the proper province of a Reviewer, and have considered the book rather than the author. That task, however, he

he might have found more difficult; since, to review a work of this nature with due care, would have required more attention than he seems willing to bestow, even on the correction of his own style. Had I chosen to take his production in another point of view, and review the Reviewer, I might have asked from what classical source he drew the *elegant* metaphors with which he has adorned his "bantling"—the term is so choice that he must permit me to borrow it—or by what rule for apt illustration he learned to compare an elderly matron to a "*heifer* at the plough?" But it is a subject which I am little inclined to treat with levity:—a faithful servant of Christ sinking prematurely into the grave under the pressure of her Maker's chastening hand is no object for light mirth to touch on.

One word more, and I have done. Mr. Butler calls Mrs. Cornwallis's work *latitudinarian* in principle, and expresses a confidence that her positions can and will be "objected to by our Divines:"—yet this latitudinarian production he either supposes to have been written by a beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, or at least is displeased that he "withheld his responsibility" from it. This work, whose tenets our Divines are to controvert, he recommends to "all female seminaries in which Christianity is taught and believed!" Are we then to conclude that he thinks females unworthy to be taught the orthodox faith of the Church in which they are educated? or must we suppose that he has brought forward a charge which he is unable to substantiate? I firmly believe the latter, since no instance is given of the lax principles or unauthorized positions which he so roundly asserts to have discovered.

I leave Mr. Butler to reconcile these contradictions, only recommending him, either to retract his praise of a book which he avowedly considers as unorthodox, or to do it justice, by honestly avowing his mistake. Of one thing he may be assured, that neither the author nor the work are likely to be much influenced by his opinion: the latter is already before a liberal and intelligent publick, and little can be added to the testimonies of approbation which it has already received from numbers, who, from their rank in the church, or their

labours in her cause, may be considered the fit guardians of her bulwarks: the former, about to answer before a higher tribunal for the application of her talent, can feel little concern respecting the passing censure or applause of those ephemeral writers who are read to-day, and to-morrow forgotten. CANOLUS.

MR. URBAN,

July 3.

YOUR Correspondent about Cathedral Schools has been deceived concerning the Durham Choristers. By the Statutes, the organist is to be their master, both as to music and literature.

The Chapter, wishing to forward their advancement in instruction more effectually, some time since appointed a master to teach them, by themselves, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in their music-school, at hours when they were not occupied in learning music. This did not answer in respect of the first master—another was procured, and he was more objectionable.

The Choristers were then put to a School, of which many complaints were received. They were then placed under the master of the Bell School, with a room to themselves.—While the Choristers remain in the Choir, they have not time, consistently with their musical practice, to learn Latin and Greek, nor is it desirable that they should. They are meant for *singing-men*, not *minor canons*. Many of them get musical situations, as organists, clerks, &c. &c. Others become singing-men. There are now three singing-men in Durham Choir, brought up in that Choir. Most of them go to trades, and have a very handsome premium given them, as apprentices, by the Chapter. Their salaries, while in the Choir, have been lately greatly increased; they have many advantages; and are clothed, *not as charity children*, but, as they always were, most creditably.

There are eighteen sons of householders of Durham placed always at the Cathedral School by the Statutes; which, it is apprehended, is in a flourishing state.

Perhaps the St. David's Choristers may not give up so much time to music as those of Durham, and may not be obliged to attend Choir service so often.

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO GOOD CHOIR SERVICE.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Clavis Hogarthiana; or, Illustrations of Hogarth: i. e. Hogarth illustrated from Passages in Authors he never read, and could not understand. The second Edition, enlarged and corrected. 8vo, pp. 72. J. Nichols and Co. 1817.*

THIS is the very elaborate *Jeu d'Esprit* of a profound and elegant Scholar; not an effeminate trifle, but the amusement of a General at chess. The idea was latent, and singularly ingenious. Hogarth's paintings convey more character and instruction than even the finest Grecian sculpture. In all persons used to the habits of drawing, there is a minuteness and delicacy of observation, unintelligible to persons not versed in the Art. It is a thing of trade, derived from the necessity of complete and exact attention. To this Hogarth united a remarkable susceptibility, and a memory tenacious of characteristic feature. He knew the tokens of inebriated or lascivious visage, as a Sculptor knew the faces of Silenus and Pan; but he drew from life, and his models therefore vary. Hogarth was in his line what Shakespeare was in the Drama, because he studied in the school of Nature only, and therefore became original and various. What Caricature ought to be, we are taught by Hogarth: he alone drew the bow of Ulysses; and it was drawn, as in the *Odyssey*, against the libertine and the villain. His inimitable success, the work under our notice admirably proves. Hogarth's paintings are moral essays; and this cento of learned quotations shews, from the classical and other authorities, a singular conformity in the characters of his figures to the descriptions of such characters in the Antients, even to Aristotle's ethical and scholastic distinctions.

But to particulars. In p. 27, we find many illustrations from Lucretius. Perhaps it is not generally known, that Thomson is not merely a periphrast, but almost a translator, of this vigorous Poet. The illustrations of Plate V. in *Marriage à la Mode* (p. 40) are singularly happy; but the book is in fact an indispensable companion to the collectors of Hogarth's Prints of

every size and description, from the superb folio of Hogarth's Original Plates, to the miniature imitations of Dr. Trusler and Mr. John Ireland.

We transcribe a specimen, referring to *Marriage à la Mode*.

"Ætas parentum, pejor Avis, tulit
Nos nequiores", mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiore. Hon.

"These lines have been thus done into English.

"Our Grandfathers were Papists,
Our Fathers Oliverians:
And we, a set of bastard Whigs,
Begetting Presbyterians." P. 61.

A very interesting print of Hogarth is given as a frontispiece. There is a slyness in the eye, which shows introversion of mind, but no expression in the countenance. That, however, may be a parental derivation.

2. *Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his original Correspondence, collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic Sources. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, and Military Plans. By William Coxe, Archdeacon of Wilts. Longman & Co.*

OF this long expected Work the first volume is at length completed, embracing a period of nearly 55 years, from the birth of Churchill, in 1650, to his being created a Prince of the Roman Empire in 1705. From the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Coxe has executed this portion of his labours, we doubt not of his ability and success in the two remaining volumes. The genealogy of the Churchills is traced from the Conquest. During the Civil Wars the father of the illustrious Marlborough, Sir Winston Churchill, had suffered in the cause of Royalty; and on the Restoration was distinguished by Charles the Second with especial marks of favour. He appears to have been a man of learning, belonged to the Royal Society, and was the Author of an erudite work on Heraldry. Under his superintendence John Churchill received a liberal education, and was actually one of the boys in St. Paul's School;

• See Pl. i. f. 7.

but

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but, being soon ushered into public life, found neither time nor taste for classical pursuits, and devoted himself exclusively to the Court and the Camp, to Statesmen and the Ladies. At 16, he received a commission, and even at that early period distinguished himself in the siege of Tangiers, the only theatre at that time open to a young ambitious soldier. In the subsequent campaign, when England united with France against Holland, Churchill, who had accompanied the Duke of Monmouth, repeatedly signalized his valour, attracted the notice of Turenne, and once received the thanks of Louis the Fourteenth at the head of his army. At this period the young hero was distinguished by the appellation of the *handsome Englishman*, and was not less envied by the men than admired by the ladies: but he soon formed an attachment to Miss Jennings, which appears to have produced steadiness and consistency of conduct. The account of his marriage with this lady is very interesting; and the picture of that domestic happiness which long resulted from the union, is equally pleasing. The connexions of the wife, like those of her husband, were all devoted to Tory principles; yet, such was the native independence of her mind and character, that not all her affection for her Lord, nor her devotion to her Royal mistress, the Princess Anne, prevented her imbibing a partiality for the Whigs, to which the marriage of her favourite daughter with the high-spirited son of Lord Sunderland contributed to give strength and stability. Under William, Marlborough had few opportunities of displaying his transcendent talents: his career of glory opened with the reign of Anne. Our limits do not allow us to pursue the thread of Mr. Coxe's narrative, enriched and enlivened by the copious extracts from Marlborough's correspondence. The letters to Lord Godolphin unfold the Arcana of the Cabinet, and substantiate the facts related by the Biographer.

The Epistles to the Duchess interest by their tenderness and simplicity. Mr. Coxe labours to prove that she was not permitted to interfere with political arrangements. It is evident that, notwithstanding the opposition of their political sentiments, the most

ardent and sincere affection subsisted between them.

The following passages are specimens of this correspondence:

“ *Wednesday Morning.*

“ It is impossible to express, with what a heavy heart I parted with you: when I was by the water's side, I could have given my life to have come back, though I knew my own weakness so much that I durst not, for I should have exposed myself to the company. I did for a great while with a perspective glass look upon the cliffs, in hopes I might have had one sight of you. We are now out of sight of Margate, and I have neither soul nor spirits; but I do at this minute suffer so much that nothing but being with you can recompense it. If you will be sensible of what I now feel, you will endeavour ever to be easy to me, and then I shall be most happy: for it is you only that can give me true content. I pray God to make you and yours happy; and if I could contribute any thing to it, with the utmost hazard of my life, I should be glad to do it.”

The description of the manner in which the good people of Mindelheim were transferred to the protection and government of John Duke of Marlborough is curious and amusing. We are indebted for these details to Mr. Stepney, who had been authorized by the Duke to take possession of the territory. After the usual ceremonies, he received the homage of the Burgomasters and Peasants, all of whom, he observes, seemed very cheerful upon their being assigned to his Grace's protection. He then proceeds to enter into financial observations, according to which he computes an income of £2000 sterling, and concludes, by recommending the Duke to take such measures as might secure the reversion of the fief to his female posterity. Contrary to Mr. Stepney's predictions, however, this part of the grant was never ratified; and the addition of a bell on their escutcheon is all that now remains of the principality of Mindelheim to the descendants of Marlborough.

We promise ourselves pleasure in examining the contents of the second and third volumes of this meritorious and valuable work; and shall cordially congratulate Mr. Coxe and the public on the final consummation of his labours.

3. *The Wye Tour; or, Gilpin on the Wye: with Historical and Archaeological Additions; especially Illustrations of Pope's Man of Ross, and copious Accounts (now for the most part first published) of Ross, Godrich Castle, Monmouth, The Buck-stone, Tintern Abbey, Lamant, Beachley Passage, Chepstow and Castle, Caerwent, Caldecot Castle, Portskewid, Trelleck, Ragland Castle, Fair Rosamond, &c. &c. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A. F.A.S. Author of British Monachism, the History of Gloucestershire, &c. Foolscap 8vo, pp. 172. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

IT has long been a matter of just complaint among Tourists and residents upon the Banks of the Wye, that, except Mr. Gilpin's picturesque description of that incomparable spot, no work was ever published of a satisfactory or elaborate kind. The existing publications were—some full of trash and errors, others scanty in valuable information. Bloomfield is merely a poetical eulogist. Under these circumstances, Mr. Fosbrooke was solicited to supply the literary desideratum; and he has accordingly done so, by a plan, in our opinion, the most unexceptionable, a re-print of Gilpin, with the additions specified in the title.

Mr. F.'s works are too well known to be laborious and interesting compilations, for any new work of his to excite distrust. Though he modestly denominates his work only a Pocket Guide, yet it is plain that the value of its literary contents is very great. Independent of much light thrown upon various Celtic antiquities, so far as they occurred in connexion with the spot, there is a new mass of materials, collected from various quarters, some very recondite. But what renders this book of exceeding worth is that it contains a History of the Town of Ross, in which, for the first time, appears a satisfactory biographical account of the "Man of Ross," so justly eulogized by Pope. It is well known that all preceding accounts have been vague and general; and that the lines of the Poet are deemed an exaggerated climax. The fact is not so; and the publick has now, for the first time, the pleasure of knowing the simple, amiable, and humble habits of an unbounded Philanthropist, an easy good-natured companion, and strict Religionist.

In the town of Ross resides a gentleman of retired and philosophical habits, who benevolently devotes much of his time to the regulation and superintendence of the Charity Schools. Fond of antient lore, he has collected with studious care all the floating traditions and anecdotes concerning the Man of Ross, which in another generation would have been entirely lost. Among these are the several actions to which the lines of the Poet allude, and far are they from being embellishments. The virtues of Mr. Kyrle exceed the commendations, however great.

Mr. Jenkins, for that is the name of the compiler of this valuable piece of Biography, has added various most interesting little particulars, which show the private character and habits of the man; and, under the laudable hope of exciting emulation, has noticed other eminent benefactors. We think, however, that Mr. Fosbrooke has omitted one important peculiarity in the Provincial character of Herefordshire, derived from the antient Britons. A strong spirit of fraternity prevails in Wales and the distant counties, owing to small intercourse with strangers, and moderate living. We think that we see this principle in the heart of the Man of Ross; and we contrast it with the selfishness which a taste for luxury produces. The Man of Ross was a Gentleman-commoner at Oxford, bred to the bar, a Magistrate, and High Sheriff; yet, says Mr. Jenkins (p. 153) "His dishes were generally plain, and according to the season. Malt liquor and cyder were the only beverage introduced; and there was no roast beef in his house, throughout the year, but on Christmas-day. At his kitchen fire-place was a large block of wood, for poor people to sit on; and a piece of boiled beef, and three pecks of flour, in bread, were given to the poor every Sunday.--- Mr. Kyrle was a daily attendant at Church. At the chiming of the bells, all business ceased with him: he washed his hands, and retired."

We are happy to add, that, in dramatic phraseology, Mr. Fosbrooke has played up to Mr. Gilpin, in delineating scenery which Mr. F. upon authority shows to be analogous to the celebrated Tempé of Greece. We give the following extract. It is the commence-

commencement of the second tour from Monmouth to Chepstow.

"The Banks of the Wye (says Mr. F.) owe their beauty to a rocky base; because only a thin coat of earth can ever be washed away; and, if it be, provided there is not such steepness as to create a mere gutter, it only breaks, and improves into picturesque inequalities of surface the formal acclivity. Had the foundations of the banks been earthy, the latter would have flattened into mere hills, with round outlines. This result of the rocky base particularly appears in *this* tour. The forms of the banks are of the house-roof kind, with a sameness of angular outline. Though they rise above each other in ridges, yet the usual mountainous curve is not so frequent as the strait or oblique rocky line. The cloathing, mere stumpy copse wood, will not bear close examination, as being much of the thorn character. The crags, which are of the more marine kind, are often naked and uniform. The river runs sometimes stiffly, as in a trough, and often turns absolute corners quite sharp. Yet with all these imperfections, stated merely to show the contrast between *the fine* intermixed with sweet landscape in the former tour; such is the grand scale upon which Nature works, that all is lost in the general effect, which is the sublime and awful, (precipice and height being the general agents) occasionally worked up to the terrible. *Vaga*, from Ross to Monmouth, is a fine woman with strong features, but cheered with the playful smiles of youth; from Monmouth to Chepstow she is the grave Matron, stern and commanding, like the august picture of Justice by Reynolds. In the former tour she is a Princess: in the latter, a Queen." Pp. 81, 82.

Speaking of Tintern Abbey, Mr. Fosbrooke says:

"Whatever may be the offence to the picturesque in landscape consideration, by keeping the interior of the Church in the state of a green lawn, it is plain that it gives a mighty effect to the architectural beauty of the interior, by not distracting the eye from its elegant proportions; leaving the whole an unincumbered view, and adding a solemn vacancy, which introduces reflection and pensiveness. The grand back-ground, seen through the East window, is truly sublime. The ivy, especially on the right side of the nave, clusters in a manner which no scene of the kind ever surpassed, perhaps never equalled. And all this in a spot, around which Nature has spread an awful holiness. It is a her-

mitage scene; no flaunting flowers or yellow heaths; but the attempered sober majesty of Religion, where the lofty heights reduce the glaring day to a meek twilight, and a serene dark green, of unvarying wood, preserves the mind from any incongruous intrusion." P. 97.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Fosbrooke concerning Fir Plantations.

"Of this fine scene, Windcliff [the loftiest elevation on the Wye] is the grand object, with a *plantation of firs* on the summit. Who but a barber in the picturesque would have curled and powdered Windcliff? Will it never be known, that firs are fit only for single trees and shrubberies; that they look like funeral plumes stuck in the ground, and stand only like tombs, to show the burial of the picturesque (*at the best*, the picturesque lying in state) in all parts, where they appear as woods and clumps. Windcliff should have only forest trees. If the rage for firs continues, England will soon resemble Norway." P. 102.

We shall close our account of this elaborate and pleasing little work, by observing, that it contains much matter, interesting to the Antiquary and Topographer, especially a new and luminous elucidation (p. 74. seq.) of Druidical Rocking-stones. It also corrects several historical mistakes.

4. *Memoirs of the Court of Elizabeth*; by Lucy Aikin. 2 Vols. 8vo, Longman & Co.

WE are at a loss whether we should most approve the plan, or admire the execution, of this attractive work, the most complete in its kind of any in the English language. The history of Elizabeth has been often written, but never in a manner to satisfy the inquiring cultivated mind; facts have frequently been perverted; or distorted, by prejudice; anecdotes accumulated with little regard to selection or authenticity; and in general the history of this important period has been wanting in interest or information, either bare of domestic details, or without those luminous views of society, that spirit of inquiry, or that affluence of Literature and taste, so essential in the writer who should attempt to give a just and complete representation of the age of Elizabeth. In Miss Aikin we find an union of qualities rarely found to exist in the same mind: acute, yet diligent, patient research is combined with fancy, taste, and elegance. The dry-

ness

ness of historical detail is precluded; the flippancy or prolixity of domestic memoirs carefully avoided; the character of Elizabeth is naturally unfolded to the Reader: in short, nothing is omitted which we could wish to see replaced, and nothing introduced which we would not regret to see excluded. Of the style, which is rich and vigorous, the two following extracts afford ample specimens: no care is necessary in selecting them, for the talent of the Author is more equally sustained than is usual in historical composition. The first passage refers to the confinement of Elizabeth in the reign of Mary, on suspicion of having been concerned in Wyatt's insurrection.

"Her letter did not obtain for the Princess what she sought, an interview with her sister; and the next day being Palm Sunday, strict orders were issued for all people to attend the Churches, and carry their palms, and in the mean time she was privately removed to the Tower, attended by the Earl of Sussex and the other Lord, three of her own Ladies, three of the Queen's, and some of her Officers. Several characteristic traits of her behaviour have been preserved. On reaching her melancholy place of destination, she long refused to land at Traitor's Gate; and when the uncourteous nobleman declared that she should not choose, offering her, however, at the same time his cloak, to protect her from the rain, she retained enough of her high spirit to put it from her with a good dash. As she set her foot on the ill-omened stairs, she said, 'Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs! and before thee, O God! I speak it, having no other friends but thee alone.' On seeing a number of warders and other attendants drawn out in order, she asked, 'What meaneth this?' Some one answered, 'that it was customary on receiving a prisoner.' 'If it be,' said she, 'I beseech you that for my cause they may be dismissed.' Immediately the poor men kneeled down, and prayed God to preserve her; for which action they all lost their places the next day. Going a little farther, she sat down on a stone to rest herself; and the Lieutenant urging her to rise, and come in out of the cold and wet, she answered, 'Better sitting here than in a worse place, for God knoweth whither you bring me.' On hearing these words, her gentleman usher wept; for which she reproved him, telling him he ought rather to be her comforter;

especially since she knew her own truth to be such, that no man should have cause to weep for her. Then rising, she entered the prison, and its gloomy doors were locked and bolted on her. Shocked and dismayed, but still resisting the weakness of unavailing lamentations, she called for her book, and devoutly prayed that she might build her house upon a rock."

We subjoin to this the following interesting passage, which presents Elizabeth, on her Accession, in the same fortress.

"On November the 23d, the Queen set forward for her Capital, attended by a train of about a thousand Nobles, Knights, Gentlemen, and Ladies, and took up her abode for the present at the dissolved Monastery of the Chartreux, or Charter House, then the residence of Lord North: a splendid pile, which offered ample accommodation for a royal retinue. Her next remove, in compliance with ancient custom, was the Tower. On this occasion, all the streets from the Charter House were spread with fine gravel; singers and musicians were stationed by the way, and a vast concourse of people freely lent their joyful and admiring acclamations, as preceded by her heralds and great officers, and richly attired in purple velvet, she passed along mounted on her palfrey, and returning the salutations of the humblest of her subjects, with graceful and winning affability. With what vivid and affecting impressions of the vicissitudes attending on the great must she have passed again within the antique walls of that fortress, once her dungeon, and now her palace! She had entered it by the Traitor's Gate, a terrified and defenceless prisoner, smarting under many wrongs, hopeless of deliverance, and apprehending nothing less than an ignominious death. She had quitted it still a captive, under the guard of armed men, to be conducted she knew not whither. She returned to it in all the pomp of Royalty, surrounded by the Ministers of her power, ushered by the applauses of her people, the cherished object of every eye, the idol of every heart."

5. Childe Harold's *Pilgrimage*. Canto IV. 8vo, pp. 257. Murray.

[From THE NEW TIMES.]

LORD Byron's prolific Muse has at length completed the Work on which the Noble Author's claims with posterity are chiefly to be founded. In this Canto the *Childe* throws by his pilgrim

pilgrim habit, and avows his resolution to wander no more in pursuit of adventure. His journey has been a long one, and certainly no tour of pleasure or philosophy has led a wanderer through more delicious scenery. The Peninsula, Greece, Switzerland, and Italy, have spread before him all that was glorious and gigantic in Nature, and much of what was interesting and original in man; he passed through those far-famed countries either in the course, or at the immediate conclusion, of the most stirring period of History, and saw either the grandeur of the storm that was then heaving up the depths and energy of the human mind, or was suffered to look at his leisure on the not less magnificent, though milder displays of the calm which was gradually returning over the world. To have been born in the period of such scenes, was a piece of good fortune; but to have been present at them, with the power to transfer their passing splendour and dignity to an immortal record, was an exclusive privilege, which fell to the lot of Lord Byron. But for one reason, it could not have more suitably fallen. Lord Byron, if among the ablest of our Poets, is the most ill-boding of our Politicians. It may not be required that a man circumvented by the fine mists of the imagination, should always distinguish the true aspects of the world round him, through that golden and fluctuating glare. The Poet may be tolerated in some prejudices. But it is of the nature of all that makes his art honoured, that his prejudices should take the gentle, and generous, and social side of life; that, if he has the power of "calling spirits from the vasty deep," they should not be all evil, all denouncing misfortune to the sacred spot on which he had learned his power to summon them; all, like Milton's "basest spirit of Heaven," turning away their eye from the grandeur and beauty before them, to pore into the bowels of the soil for some new instrument of violence and corruption. We might forgive a certain extravagance on the nobler and more natural part; the mind that lives in meditation, loving to retire from the common courses of the world, but less from them than above them, might be pardoned for overlooking those more minute and humbling fea-

tures of the landscape which make the richest of mortal labours like each other, and imperfect;—but to have his sight sharpened only into a susceptibility of the degrading and the deformed, to see nothing in the harvest but the sweat of the brow, nothing in the whole splendid and sunny sweep, but the thicker vapour of the casual pool, or the heated venom of the reptile that has come out in the general cheering and animation of Nature, is, if not beyond our sufferance, altogether beyond our fellow-feeling.—Lord Byron closes a well-written preface on general topics with a sudden plunge into politics, painful to the admirers of the man of genius, and offensive at once to the truth of history and the honour of the country from which he possesses all that gives him a rank on earth. In a passage on the song of the labourers round Rome, which, after all, he must have known to be the mere habitual cant of a lazy and pauper ostentation of feeling, and which, with all its pathetics, has left the Italians the slaves of every master for the last thousand years, he thus proceeds:

"It was difficult not to contrast this melancholy Dirge with the *Bacchanal* roar of the songs of exultation still yelled from the London taverns over the *carnage of Mont St. Jean!* and the *betrayal of Genoa*, of Italy, of France, and of the *World.*"

* * * * *

"For what they (England) have done abroad, and especially in the South, 'verily they will have their reward,' and at no very distant period."

The *Capto* is a rapid view of Italy from Venice to Rome, with much allusion to the ancient state of the country, and many fine and abrupt developments of the Author's personal feelings. As a Poem, it is equal to the ablest of his works, and displays his full mastery of metaphysic conception and impressive language. It is long, consisting of 186 stanzas of the Spenserian measure, and followed by a train of notes, rather overloaded with obscure Literature, but in general illustrative and amusing.

We have, for the present, room but for one description.

An ITALIAN Evening.

"The Moon is up, and yet it is not night—
Sun-set divides the sky with her—a sea

Of glory streams along the Alpine height
 Of blue Friuli's mountains; Heaven is
 free (to be
 From clouds, but of all colours seems
 Melted to one vast Iris of the West,
 Where the day joins the past eternity;
 While, on the other hand, meek Dian's
 crest [of the blest!
 Floats through the azure air—an island
 A single star is at her side, and reigns
 With her o'er half the lovely heaven;
 but still [remains
 Yon sunny sea heaves brightly, and
 Roll'd o'er the peak of the far Rhoetian
 hill,
 As day and night contending were, until
 Nature reclaim'd her order:—gently flows
 The deep-dyed Brenta, where their hues
 instil
 The odorous purple of a new-born rose,
 Which streams upon her stream, and
 glass'd within it glows.
 Fill'd with the face of Heaven, which,
 from afar,
 Comes down upon the waters, all its hues,
 From the rich sun-set to the rising star,
 Their magical variety diffuse:
 And now they change; a paler shadow
 strews [day
 Its mantle o'er the mountains; parting
 Dies like the Dolphin, whom each pang
 imbues
 With a new colour as it gasps away,
 The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—
 and all is grey."

6. Childe Harold's *Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea: Death on the Pale Horse: and other Poems.* 8vo, pp. 52. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THIS publication is thus inscribed:

"To the Memory of her who fostered my helpless infancy, and who, by her precepts and example, taught me to love Virtue and venerate Religion: Also, to him, my surviving Parent, whose life is an honour to the name of Soldier and Man, I gratefully dedicate the following little Poems."

The introductory Poem will give a good idea of the Author's feelings.

"TO MY FORSAKEN HARP.

"Thou loved companion of those brighter hours [and hope
 When life was in its spring—and health
 Smiled on my cheerful brow—beloved
 harp! [bung
 That on the willows many a year hath
 Neglected,—once—Oh! once again I
 come [bling hand
 To rouse thy wires, and yet—my trem-
 Half fears to sweep thy chords, lest some
 sad note [woe
 Of that wild dirge remain—that dirge of

Which frenzy left unfinished, when I
 sought [claim.
 To sing her virtues, and my loss pro-
 —Long o'er the bed of death I speech-
 less hung, [sunken eye
 And would not deem that cold, dim,
 For ever quench'd—and strove to disbe-
 lieve [press'd
 The pale, pale, beauteous lips I madly
 Were turn'd to worthless clay—that in
 the heart [truth
 No pulse of life yet linger'd—but the
 Burst on my palsied soul; and with a
 shriek, [earth:
 A loud and lengthen'd shriek, I fell to
 —All that came after was a blank to me.
 "Full many a summer's sun hath risen
 and set [ter's snow
 Since that dark hour, and many a win-
 Hath drifted on her lone and humble
 grave; [deplor'd
 Yet still remember'd—still belov'd—
 Through every change, this widow'd heart
 hath bled, [will not heal
 Yet bleeds, with rankling wounds that
 But fain would I arouse my feeble mind
 From this dull night of sadness; fain
 would burst
 This lethargy of soul; for now my bark,
 Which long hath toss'd on life's tumul-
 tuous wave, [arms
 Hath reach'd a quiet haven, and the
 Of love and peace have ta'en a wand'rer
 in. [awake,
 —Wake then my silent Harp—awake—
 And bear my spirit to the fairy bowers
 Of Song."

The fame of "Childe Harold" and that of his Noble Prototype are now so justly and universally appreciated, that it becomes a bold and hazardous adventure to wield such an "Achilles's bow." The present Poem, however, is rather a Christian admonition, than a continuation of Harold's story.

"Angels have look'd on thee, and wept,
 Yea—wept o'er that lost mind whose
 early morn

Gave promise of a brighter day:—Harold,
 There was a time when sweet belief was
 thine. [gave?

Hast thou forgotten all thy childhood
 The days of peace—the nights of calm
 repose— [pillow press'd,

When, as thy blooming cheeks their
 Even as sister roses gem'd with dew,
 They glisten'd with the tear of piety
 And reverential thought of mother's
 blessing, [kiss,
 That blessing given with many a tender
 And fervent prayer that God might bless
 thee too."

"Death on the Pale Horse" is a Poem worth perusing

7. *Astarte, a Sicilian Tale; with other Poems. By the Author of "Melancholy Hours."* Small 8vo. pp. 173. Chapple.

MANY persons who assume the critical pen may think their dignity lessened, by directing it to the notice of works which cannot be subjected to the severity of rule and to comparison with allowed standards of excellence; and will therefore pass by with contempt the early efforts of unfledged Poets, who now but feebly flutter, though hereafter they may soar. We cannot, however, subscribe to this practice, and are always happy in an opportunity of bestowing an encouraging notice on any promising scintillation of genius which meets our eye. A regard for the true interests of Literature prompts as much to foster the modest offspring of a meritorious attempter, as it does to repress the arrogant intrusion of a spiritless rhymers. True, the little production before us scarcely comes within the pale of critical disquisition; yet it has merit, and this we are desirous of pointing out. Before proceeding to this, however, we cannot refrain from informing the author, that it is not to her plea of being a female, nor to any of those vain excuses so injudiciously made in her preface, that she is indebted for our forbearance; if her work had had no merit, these would have given it none, nor can any thing be more fruitless than the urging of them. Little is to be said as to the plot or character of her poem; but the versification displays a delicacy of imagination, combined with a warmth and vivacity, which evince the existence of talent that may hereafter produce greater things, and cannot fail of pleasing. We will point out an instance.

“ IV.

As yon bright planet's beams are shed
O'er Ocean's caves
Below the waves,
Another glowing heav'n seems spread;
A Heaven of deeper, purer dye,
Ne'er met the gazing sage's eye,
And trees and flowers of lovelier hue
On earth's green surface never grew,
Than those that bloom in shadowy pride
Within the clear, unruffled tide!

V.

No charm is lost that Nature gave,
But softer smiles the fairy scene,
Thus blushing through the azure wave,
That spreads its veil of light between.

So to the Mourner's eyes grown dim
with tears, [light,
Joys that are past assume a lovelier
As gazing back thro' the dark mist of
years, [bright:

The scenes of other days appear more
For Memory's prism loves to strew
O'er joys long past a softer hue;
And Fancy sheds o'er pleasures flown
A lustre lovelier than their own!
The transient clouds that dim Life's infant day,

In manhood's sterner sorrows melt away;
They are but shadows to the weight of
woe [to know;
That life's maturer years are doom'd
Childhood's light griefs soon vanish from
the mind, [hind!"
But all its sun-bright hours remain be-

We think we can recollect these ideas
elsewhere; but they are, at all events,
delicately and brilliantly expressed—

The following lines display as much
felicity of description, as of conception:

"Astarte's eyes were calmly rais'd,
Like one who stands in mental prayer;
Awhile her lover mutely gaz'd
On that soft brow as marble fair,
But all seem'd calm and peaceful there.
Whate'er was passing in that breast,
No look betray'd,—no sigh express'd;
And the mild glance of that blue eye
Told not the bosom's agony."

From these extracts, the Reader
will be able to judge both of the degree
and the kind of merit due to this
author. Lord Byron and Mr. T. Moore,
seem to be the models she has studied;
and it is assigning her no small
praise, to say, that her attempt to
imitate their manner of writing is
far from unsuccessful.

8. *Felix Alvarez; or, Manners in Spain: containing Descriptive Accounts of some of the prominent Events of the late Peninsular War; and authentic Anecdotes illustrative of the Spanish Character; interspersed with Poetry, Original, and from the Spanish. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. In Three Vols. 12mo, pp. 259, 273, 304. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

MR. Dallas, in a well-written Dedication to Lord Lynedoch, thus gratefully acknowledges his personal obligations:

"At my outset in life, one unfortunate oversight of a professional form, the effect of inexperience, had nearly been the means of putting a sudden end to my prospect and hope of continuing in an active and honourable career, when your Lordship interfered in my favour, and averted consequences, which would have

have been deeply afflictive to me, and to those with whom Nature, and a peculiar domestic education, had united me by the most endearing and grateful ties."

Two reasons are afterwards assigned for inscribing the Work to the gallant military Peer.

"One was, that many of the facts I had introduced into them were not unknown to your Lordship; and the other was, that the manuscript had had the good fortune to meet with less equivocal approbation, from a man of too much known judgment to be deceived, and of too much acknowledged virtue to deceive. In saying this, my Lord, I will not conceal that the approbation was accompanied with a wish, that I had thrown the subject into the form of a journal, or general observations, rather than into that of a romance. I was willing to be corrected, and from such a judge as I allude to, what unpractised candidate would not be proud of the correction? But if I could have changed the form of my composition, my object itself must also have been changed. I had neither History, nor the materials of History in view: sketches and portraits were my aim, which was as distant from the flight of sublime poetry on the one hand, as from the majestic simplicity of historical narrative and profound remark on the other. My encourager is himself engaged in an undertaking of the latter kind relative to the Peninsula, a species of composition in which he is acknowledged to have few rivals: but for me, who only mean at most to offer some interesting pictures taken on the spot, I thought I could not do better than embody them in a whole, by the use of a fictitious character, whom I could place in situations, and to whom I could give sentiments, more likely to produce the effect I intended, than if I wrote in my own person."

"Ramirez," a poem by the same Author, has been duly noticed this Year in Part I. p. 243.

The scene of the present Work commences in Cadiz, at the period when nearly the whole of Spain had been overrun by the unprovoked inroads of the French; and Cadiz, the only strong-hold of the loyal Spaniards, was closely blockaded. At that eventful period, however, dissipation appears to have been the order of the day, or rather of the night—when the *Neverias* and *Tertulias* were crowded to excess.

"*Neverias* are public-houses, where refreshments of all kinds are sold. They
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derive their name from being the places generally resorted to for taking ices. Almost all the houses in the South of Spain are built with a large square open space in the middle, which is called the *patio*; this, in the *neverias*, is frequently covered at the commencement of the first story of the house with trellis-work, upon which are trained vines, the leaves of which afford a more agreeable shade than the canvass awning which is stretched over the patio at the top of the house in private houses."

"To prevent the ill-effects arising from the use of ice, when the blood is in a heated state, the masters of the *neverias* in Cadiz, and I believe in all the larger towns in the South of Spain, are forbidden to sell it until after eight o'clock in the evening. This prohibition would appear unnecessary as unfounded, from the custom of Italy, not disregarded in England, of serving ice after dancing. *Agraz* is a very agreeable and refreshing drink, made of the juice of unripe grapes."

"A *Tertulia* is an assemblage of people met together to amuse themselves in the manner most agreeable to their tastes; whether by cards, music, conversation, or dancing. These assemblies are divested of formality; but, in other respects, differ little from the general meetings of company, call them what you will. There the common topics of conversation are nightly exhausted; the state of Empires is discussed, Kings are dethroned, Ministers dismissed, battles fought, captives made, characters *liberally* dealt with, present enemies extolled, absent friends calumniated. A *tertulia* is a concentrated picture of fashionable society, where the minor shades of character obscure the lustre of good qualities, and where, for the sake of appearing agreeable, one often renders oneself really unworthy. Industrious to conceal real virtue, if the opposite vice happen to be of a fashionable nature, good sense is often sacrificed in these *tertulias* at the shrine of folly, and truth lost in the labyrinth, where it is entangled by ridicule. The passion for ridicule is the most general amongst the society which forms the Spanish *tertulia*; and such is the devotion to it, that sense, feeling, and delicacy, are continually outraged in the gratification of the prevailing propensity.—The arrangement of the company who form the *tertulia* is as devoid of etiquette as their manners and conversation: the ladies generally sit in lines or circles, and are not a little loquacious; but if a momentary pause should ensue, a general crack of fans dispels the hated silence, and

and gives a signal for new topicks. The men stand in groups, or walk about the apartment, excepting some decided *curutacos*, or ladies' men, and such as are only in the earlier stages of attendance upon the glance of a peculiar Dona. These lean upon the chairs of the ladies, are sometimes seated by them, and are armed with the fan of their favourites, in the twirling and flirting of which they generally display a feminine dexterity. Let not the possession of this accomplishment excite contempt: for it is highly necessary for a young man in Spanish society, to understand the hidden meaning of the different movements of this organ of female wit; by the use of which the Spanish lady expresses the passions which agitate her mind, whether jealousy, resentment, or pleasure; and by which she encourages or repels the too timid or too enterprising lover; and from the knowledge of their meaning, to the power of expressing it, is but a step. The greater part of the society are generally engaged at banco, or some other fashionable game. The ladies occupy the greater number of seats round the table; and the gentlemen either risk their money on the fortune of some chosen one, or follow their own fortunes from behind."

Under the character of a young and well-educated Spanish Cavalier, Mr. Dallas (without incurring the unpleasant imputation of egotism) describes many interesting circumstances which fell within his own observation, and has given on the whole a lively exhibition of Spanish manners, and more especially of the Spanish ladies, whose natural gaiety is no longer restrained by the terrors of an antiquated Duenna, or the more violent caprices of a jealous husband.

A promenade on the Alameda at Cadiz is thus noticed:

"It was not one of those crowds that sometimes press themselves into its avenues during the carnival, or on the great fêtes when all the world seem as if desirous to ascertain how many people they could hold, or to wish to form an idea of the power of compressibility of their own bodies: it was a moderate crowd, where

there was room in the interstices of the ranks to admit the Boca boys, who, with their baskets on their arms, wormed themselves between the people, announcing their approach by a repetition of the shrill cry, '*Boca fresca de la Isla**;' and where the as active fire-boys with less difficulty made their way, affording an opportunity of resuming their usual occupation of smoking to those gentlemen whom an exhausted *segar* had obliged to relinquish it, recommending their commodity by the frequent cries of 'good fire;' 'excellent fire;' 'the best fire;' and occasionally striking their matches of combustible rope against the ground, producing a shower of sparks.

"The sun had been some time apparently enlarging the circumference of his orb; his brilliant disk had gradually received its evening tinge of red; and now his last ray darted upward from the refulgent bosom of the ocean, streaking with gold the expanded edge that veiled his face. It was the signal for the *Oraciones*, or evening prayer, which being repeated by the tolling of the bell of every church, the whole city, the whole kingdom, addressed a prayer and a thanksgiving to the Almighty Being who had brought the day to a close. The crowd upon the Alameda, whose busy hum and footsteps mingled their bruit upon the ear like the fall of waters where the course of a gentle streamlet is broken by some impeding rock, now stood still, and there prevailed, as if by magic, a sudden, profound, and awful silence. At the sound of the bell the carriages stopped; all who were sitting arose; those who were walking remained in the position in which this moment overtook them; all conversation was suspended, and every one repeated an inward prayer. The sign of the cross, which closed the prayer of each, was the signal for the breaking of this holy silence; every one gave a salutation to those who surrounded him, known or unknown, and then the stream flowed on unaltered in its course.

"There is nothing with which a foreigner, unacquainted with the religious customs of Spain, is so struck as the *Oraciones*, or prayer at sunset, which is above described. The reflection, that at that same moment, or rather in an un-

* "The *bocas* here alluded to are the claws of small crabs, which are caught in the marshes that surround the Isla de Leon, and being deprived of their claws are again put into the marshes, where, after a time, they grow again, and being again caught they are again torn off. The claws are very delicate morsels; which being boiled are carried about by boys on the Alameda, when the promenade is well attended, and sold to those who occupy the benches. These boys are sometimes very numerous, and continually repeat their cry of *Boca fresca de la Isla*—'Fresh bocas from the Isla'."

broken succession of moments, there is a general suspension of all work and conversation, and that a national act of adoration in silence takes place throughout the whole kingdom, renders it truly awful and imposing."

Interspersed throughout the volumes are many genuine and heart-rending anecdotes of the more than savage brutality of the French troops — interwoven with gratifying details of the consummate skill and personal bravery of our heroic Military Commanders, more particularly Wellington and Graham, and of the conduct and unshaken attachment of the British Army, from the memorable victory on the heights of Barossa in March 1811, to the decisive battle of Vittoria, the defeat of Soult in the Pyrenees, and the storming and capture of St. Sebastian, all which were achieved in August 1813.

Some pleasing specimens of Poetry are occasionally introduced.

9. *A Second Edition of the Anecdotes and History of Cranbourn Chase. By William Chafin, Clerk. With Additions, and a Continuation of the said History to some Extent. To which are added, some Scenes in, and Anecdotes of Windsor Forest; by the same Author. 8vo, pp. 103. Nichols, Son, & Bentley.*

IT is delightful to see these pleasant effusions of a green old age. Of Mr. Chafin some entertaining anecdotes have been given, by himself, in the first part of this year's volume, p. 10. The present Work is enriched by some lively reminiscences; one of which shall be here extracted:

"In the year 1751, when Henry William Portman, Esq. the father of the present Member for the County of Dorset, was a young gentleman at Eton School, being much interested in his welfare, I made a point of calling upon him annually during his stay there, and spending an evening with him, and some of his school-fellows, at the Christopher Inn. On my way to Cambridge at the time of the Commencement, and about the latter end of June that year, I began my journey as usual, and having dined at Bagshot, took the cool of the evening, for the weather was very hot, and travelled slowly over Ascot-heath, and through the Forest, until I came in view of the Grand Lodge, in the front of which, within a lofty paling, I observed some very large birds playing and enjoying themselves in the declining sun-beams;

and finding no interruption, nor seeing any person near the place, my curiosity led me to take a nearer view of them. I therefore dismounted in the great road, fastened my horse to a laurel hedge, walked through a path which led to the lawn; where I saw through the paling four Ostriches, birds which I had never seen before, a cock, and three hens, and at the very instant I was looking at, and admiring them, an amorous intercourse took place, a sight which I imagined few people had ever seen. Having satisfied my curiosity, I mounted my horse, rode on to Eton, and joined my young friends. On my telling them of what I had seen, I found that it was nothing rare, and they had all witnessed the same. We spent a pleasant evening together, talking of the various amusements most in vogue at that season, such as fishing, cricket-playing, and other boyish sports, until the College bell gave us notice to separate and depart.

"On the following year, within a few days of the same time, I took the same course, dined at Bagshot in the evening, passed over the Heath and Forest as before; but when I came in sight of the Duke's Lodge I was greatly disappointed, for the pales were all removed, and no vestige of the birds remaining. I therefore pursued my way on the broad road leading to Windsor, and had not advanced far, before I perceived a person in the royal livery with some dogs following him coming towards me: we soon met and accosted each other; it was Mr. Ives, the Duke's chief huntsman, and sole manager and director of the sporting department; we were known to each other, for Mr. Ives was a very intimate friend of my brother's. In conversing together, I mentioned to him my journey of the last year, and the disappointment I now met with, in not seeing the Ostriches, but I hoped they were alive, and well. He then informed me, that one of the hens died soon after the time when I saw them, and her death was attributed to the want of a more extensive range, and a freer circulation of air; that they were therefore removed to a much more spacious enclosure near to the Palace, where the three were perfectly healthy and well. On my mentioning to him what I had the summer before seen, and asking him if he knew the result, he informed me, that the three hens had laid one egg each, and that the Duke had been in hopes that he should have a breed from them. And that the most experienced persons in Ornithology had been consulted and advised with, respecting the most proper means and methods to accomplish such a desi-

a desirable event. An immense stove was erected near the hot-houses, and many waggon-loads of fine white sand brought from the forest to raise a high bank in the stove, in which the three eggs were deposited, and a constant heat kept up, to resemble as much as possible the natural scorching heats of their native deserts; after remaining in this state many months, they were taken out and examined, and were all found defective. No reflecting person, I think, could otherwise expect. Although, by the new discoveries and inventions of artificial heat from fire and steam, most of the products of the known world are brought to perfection, by adapting the heat, as nearly as art can do, to the atmosphere of their respective climates, and a dessert for the table of the choicest fruits of various climes may be produced; yet as well may it be attempted by steam-engines to raise the wonders of the great deep, and to bring the riches of the ocean before the eyes of man, as to presume to form the representation of a desert, or any of its prolific qualities, within the compass of an hot-house. The eggs of the Ostrich can by no means be brought to maturity, but in the hot sands of their native countries: those countries which the Royal Psalmist describes, as from whence the Kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gifts."

The scenes which Mr. Chafin has so pleasantly described in Windsor Forest may possibly attract the notice even of some of the Royal Family, who may not be indifferent to the amusements of their antient Relatives.

One material point this publication has fully established—the validity of the rights and privileges claimed and immemorably enjoyed by the Author's Friend and Patron, Lord Rivers, as owner of Cranbourn Chase.

From a communication which (unsanctioned by the worthy Author of this curious little work) had been made to the Gentlemen of Wiltshire, they had obtained an essential benefit—as they were thereby perfectly acquainted with the nature of Mr. Chafin's evidence, and had time allowed them to consider what measure to follow. The Author's point was therefore gained a full year before his Anecdotes were published, and all Law process has consequently ceased. They found, on investigation, that Mr. Chafin's evidence was incontrovertible, and therefore, giving up the cause, proposed an amicable compromise with Lord Rivers for his rights of Chase.

The whole drift and plan of this second edition is, to establish Lord Rivers's rights of Chase for ever; and to oppose, with all the Author's might, any offers of compromise; and this he appears to have most effectually performed.

10. *Northanger Abbey: and Persuasion. By the Author of "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," &c. With a Biographical Notice of the Author. 4 vols. 12mo. Murray.*

To some of the former productions of this lady, all of which have been favourably received by the publick, we have given just commendation in our vol. LXXXVI. ii. 248. Of the present volumes the most affecting part is the introductory Memoir of Jane Austen; whose death is recorded in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 184.

This excellent young woman was born Dec. 16, 1775, at Steventon, Hants, where her father was rector. He was a good scholar, and highly accomplished in every province of literature. During the latter period of his life, he resided in Bath, and on his death, his widow retired to Southampton, accompanied by our authoress and another daughter. In May 1817, the health of Jane Austen, the subject of the memoir, rendered it advisable to remove to Winchester, in order to be near medical aid; and in that city she expired July 24, 1817, and was buried in the Cathedral.

"She supported, during two months, all the varying pain, irksomeness, and tedium, attendant on decaying nature, with more than resignation, with a truly elastic cheerfulness. She retained her faculties, her memory, her fancy, her temper, and her affections, warm, clear, and unimpaired, to the last. Neither her love of God, nor of her fellow-creatures, flagged for a moment. She made a point of receiving the sacrament before excessive bodily weakness might have rendered her perception unequal to her wishes. She wrote whilst she could hold a pen, and with a pencil when a pen was become too laborious. The day preceding her death she composed some stanzas replete with fancy and vigour. Her last voluntary speech conveyed thanks to her medical attendant; and to the final question asked of her, purporting to know her wants, she replied, 'I want nothing but death.'—Of personal attractions she possessed a considerable share. Her stature was that of true elegance. It could not have been increased

increased without exceeding the middle height. Her carriage and deportment were quiet, yet graceful. Her features were separately good. Their assemblage produced an unrivalled expression of that cheerfulness, sensibility, and benevolence, which were her real characteristics. Her complexion was of the finest texture. It might with truth be said, that her eloquent blood spoke through her modest cheek. Her voice was extremely sweet. She delivered herself with fluency and precision. Indeed she was formed for elegant and rational society, excelling in conversation as much as in composition. In the present age it is hazardous to mention accomplishments. Our authoress would, probably, have been inferior to few in such acquirements, had she not been so superior to most in higher things. She had not only an excellent taste for drawing, but, in her earlier days, evinced great power of hand in the management of the pencil. Her own musical attainments she held very cheap. Twenty years ago they would have been thought more of, and twenty years hence many a parent will expect their daughters to be applauded for meaner performances. She was fond of dancing, and excelled in it."

The two Novels now published have no connexion with each other. The characters in both are principally taken from the middle ranks of life, and are well supported. Northanger Abbey, however, is decidedly preferable to the second Novel, not only in the incidents, but even in its moral tendency.

11. *Attributes of Satan.* Hatchard.

THIS is the anonymous performance of some very able writer, a master in flexibility of mind and command of language. He is sometimes serious, sometimes ironical, and evidently well-intentioned (though on that point we shall have somewhat to say hereafter)—as well as plainly a man of most benevolent sentiments. The desultory Reader will find it an amusing essay; and the philosopher will see in it how the diffusion of science is operating upon Religion, not, as before the French Revolution, to calumniate and destroy, but to *light it up with gas*, in splendid exhibition.

This Work is not likely to fall into the hands of ignorance, and so to create abuse; for there we much fear it would be sadly misconstrued. We have read much upon the Devil; sense

and nonsense. We have presumed that this Author is well-intentioned, as endeavouring to produce strength of mind by removing fears and follies; but we think the subject, as he has lightly treated it, one which may be artfully warped to the support of Infidelity: and therefore, in a future edition, some serious Scriptural quotations, properly explained, should be, in our opinion, judiciously added.

There seem to be some leading prepossessions and omissions, tending to error, common upon the subject of the fallen Angel. The chief is, that there are two distinct principles of good and evil, God and the Devil. This is impossible; the latter being created and dependent, allowed, as our Author very properly observes, (p. 23. seq.) to do evil, that God may produce good from it. The old Commentators on the Lord's Prayer observe, that when we pray "*deliver us from evil*," by evil is meant *ὁ Πόνηρος*, or the Devil: nor does Scripture admit moral evil to have any other authors, except abuses of the passions. These old Commentators say, that in the above petition we deprecate the abstract vices of the mind, infidelity, self-sufficiency, heresy, Gibbonism, Voltaireism, Mallet's weak wife with her "*Sir, We Deists*," and all that farrago of happy self-satisfaction. But the doctrine of Scripture is simple. A thing must be before it can be any thing else; and the properties of every thing whatever must exist in the primary being. Free-will was a communicated property, and placed in poise, upon a fulcrum, but capable of removal by wrong volition. This is the meaning of the Apostles, when they say, that the Devil has no power, unless there is a previous corruption of mind. When we see a corpse, and say, that God created man, we do not mean, that he created him a putrid carcase; only that he permits him under circumstances to become so. Therefore God did not create evil, purposely and intentionally; he only permitted evil to result. The Devil, therefore, is a deteriorated superior being, through erroneous volition, and permitted to exist in such deteriorated state. "As to the question (says our Author) why Angels of the first order, dwelling in the beatifying presence of their Maker, should have apostatized, we are

are left totally in the dark..... No measure hostile to the designs of the Deity can be projected without his knowledge. But that which he knows to have been projected, and to be beginning to advance, and yet does not prevent, is destined to be a link in that concatenation of events, in which we discern the system of his Government." This is admirable; for it shows, that free-will, when disposed to counteract the Divine purposes becomes folly; and that the moment the Devil listened to corrupt impulse, he *forgot* the presence of the Deity, and was ruined.

12. *Religious Liberty, stated and enforced on the Principles of Scripture and Common Sense, in Six Essays, with Notes and an Appendix.* By Thomas Williams. London, 8vo. pp. 224. Williams & Co.

THE situation of a Reviewer is often that of a person obliged to take a journey on horseback, in the heat of summer, when the horse, annoyed by the flies, leaves him no comfortable leisure, through jerking and tossing, and stopping and kicking. Still there is no remedy for flies but placing the horse in a cool stable, without a halter. This is precisely the situation in which we now are. Mr. Williams's book is the horse, haltered by the Test Acts. The privileges of the Established Church gall him; they are the flies, State considerations, which he compels us to encounter; and he thinks that a donkey is entitled to a stall equally with a race-horse: a field-preacher with a prelate. We mean nothing disrespectful to the talents or learning of Mr. Williams; we think him, on the contrary, in a literary view, entitled to praise, and we perfectly agree with him in reprobating every species of religious persecution. We think Essay VI. p. 117, or Historic Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Intolerance (barring an unjust slander of the Bishops, p. 156) highly useful; but Mr. Williams must be considered as the writer of a party; and would it had been our lot to have seen him (as being a diligent, meritorious author) where we could have met without difference of opinion upon questions of principle: for certainly a writer on religious liberty should not sneer or misrepresent; yet such is the

fact. Mr. Williams says, that by the use of the Athanasian Creed and the Commination we curse one another in our Prayers and Creed (p. 8.) It is plainly not so. Both the articles contain simple texts of Scripture, or manifest deductions from them, which condemn offenders in those points. It is the Scripture only which condemns: and we simply express our assent to what *that dictates*.

It is not within our limits or our inclination to set out on a shooting party, in a wood full of man-traps; and much in the same light do we view Polemicks. We respect the circumspect and virtuous conduct of very numerous Dissenters; we solemnly believe that they have promoted much virtue and piety among the lower orders; but we must contend for some very high and important obligations due to the Church of England. We seriously believe that, from the thinness of the population in places without number, there must be an Established Clergy, paid by the State, because, otherwise, people must go fourteen miles to church, as in parts of America, and there would soon be no religion in the Country. We also peremptorily affirm, that the tendency and purport of the Epistles in the New Testament is to create an *Established Church*, deriving its maintenance from the publick, and formed upon a particular Creed tolerating nothing but things indifferent. We deny that Scripture permits any man, or bodies of men, to profess publicly what doctrines they please; and all to be held in equal estimation. And as to all men having a right to worship God in what way they please, it is nonsense; for no man can prevent it: but public exhibition of sentiments is quite another question. It would be impossible to endure any profession of faith which rejects the New Testament as its basis. It would ruin European society.

We shall dismiss this article with observing, that religious restraints are not any acts of the Church of England, founded upon doctrine or intolerance; but have been purely State measures, arising out of the times. As to the propriety of Religious Establishments, it is universally allowed in political science, that they have a bearing to Monarchy, and dissidency
to

to a Republic: and that the latter is an impracticable form of Government in all great nations: at least, that all nations, arrived to a certain pitch, merge in Monarchy. Buonaparte revived Religion in the form of an establishment, upon the same principle of its being an indispensable support to his Crown.

We shall be glad to see Mr. Williams in any other dress than in this watchman's great coat, and springing his rattle when there is no danger of fire or thieves. A clever and amiable Dissenter once said to the writer of this article, "We have had no persecution this forty years, and are losing ground. We want a little to get forward again." Modern Archbishops of Canterbury are better politicians than their predecessors.

13. *Annual Biography and Obituary.*
8vo. Longman and Co.

THE present volume does not yield to its predecessor in affording information and amusement. Many of the articles (allowing for a few inaccuracies) are extremely well written; and in general the biography appears to have been derived from authentic or original sources of communication: this remark particularly applies to the memoirs of Sir Herbert Croft, of Mr. Williams the Founder of the Literary Fund, of Thompson during almost half a century a professional author, of the amiable traveller Irwin, and the disinterested Dr. Disney. Among the political memoirs we observed with approbation those of Horner, Curran, and Ponsonby, not omitting the life of Henry Erskine, one of the most accomplished orators that Scotland has produced.

We regret that the plan of this useful Work is not more extended. In Germany, the most literary country in Europe, abundant examples might be found of poets and philosophers who deserve honourable mention in these volumes. We will venture to suggest that Italy also offers many illustrious candidates for fame, whose claims ought to be recognized in a Work conducted on liberal and independent principles.

14. *Travels in Europe and Africa, by Col. Keatinge, Author of a History of the Conquest of Mexico, &c. Comprising a Journey through France, Spain,*

and Portugal, to Morocco: also a Second Tour through France in 1814. Quarto, with thirty-four plates.

THIS splendid Work is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, whose distinguished and manly exertions in the cause of humanity have endeared him to the community at large.

The most profitable and useful kinds of travels are those which contain true and correct statements of a moral, political, geographical, agricultural, commercial, and geological nature, together with a just account of the institutions and customs in different climates and countries, which chiefly influence the manners and conduct of their inhabitants, as well as some of the measures of their governments.

The Work now before us is divided into two volumes: the first volume treats of France and Spain; and the second contains the Author's voyage from Mogador to South Barbary.

Spain has been so much the selected theatre of romantic adventure, the recital of which delighted our early youth, anxious as the mind is to contemplate the scenes so interestingly depicted by the inimitable Cervantes and Le Sage, that the intervening tracts of Europe seem to be a dull and unprofitable path; and it may be truly asserted that few countries present more striking beauties or delightful scenes. The Author well describes his sensations on arriving at the stupendous and magnificent mountains of Mountserrat.

"The View of the Monastery is taken from the vicinity of the priory which is on the opposite side of the ravine or glen, and passed in approaching it by the *Camino de la Herradura*. This priory is delightfully situated under a cliff, and hence is perhaps the most awful view downwards that the place possesses. The good prior seemed, and may indeed be concluded a happy man. His table was most plentifully covered in its way; that is, with fruits, sweets, and farinaceous food, all the best of their kinds; various wines sparkled on it in cut-glass, and the service was of English delft, received through Barcelona. All was elegance and decorum. He delighted in everything English, and had covered the walls of his refectory with high-coloured London caricature prints, which he shewed with great exultation to such persons as he understood came from that country, exclaiming

claiming and repeating vehemently, and with exultation, 'Shakspeare! Shakspeare!' The great poet and moralist is, in the eyes of the Continental people, our *Owlen Spiegel*, if the latter be not a metaphysical personage.

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The remaining part of Spain includes interesting reflections on its manufactories, public spectacles, pictures, Spanish character, and domestic habits; public mode of living at the sitios, Segovia, Spanish sheep, disadvantages of the shepherd system, the drama, true interest of Spain, state of the clergy, influence of the inquisition, religious ceremonies, cruelties towards the Jews; La Mancha, its geological features, view of civil society, picture of a Spanish country gentleman; honorary distinctions; abstemiousness, a leading feature in the Spaniard; cavalry the fittest troops to be employed in Spain; its military importance; route from Etruria to Bagdat, fecundity of the soil; Cadiz, its bay, and shipping. In the discussion of these subjects the Author has exhibited considerable talents and extensive knowledge of the world, combined with sentiments congenial to the best interests of mankind.

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houses, indeed, some falling off is perceivable in this respect; yet, where the religion of a State makes this virtue of the second class an article of duty, it cannot but be attended with considerable results. Here are about thirty houses of different nations of Europe, whose inmates live in an intercourse of amity and hospitality, uninfluenced and unbroken by the squabbles of the parent states. Here is at present a prohibition of any person landing on any part of the shore of the bay, save at the town-gate. Whether it will be continued beyond the period of the residence of the Sultan, now encamped near the little river and battery, is unascertained. The streets here are rectilinear, and barely wide enough to admit a loaded camel. This last circumstance, their narrowness, strikes the eye the more strongly, from the considerable height to which the houses are carried up. The streets are thronged by foot-passengers, all in a hurry, discussing apparently with most vehement gesticulation; and the open places are filled with groupes sitting in the shade cross-legged, enveloped in loose clothing, and in silent gravity. The tall stature, manly countenances, and regular features of the youth, and long beard of the aged Moors, with their light drapery falling in redundant folds to the feet, and cast in the most picturesque manner over the head, afford a living exemplification of the most beautiful remains from the Grecian chisel!"

The Sultan is described as the rich man of the Port, his life being passed in constructing and dilapidating. A Genoese renegade was employed as his architect, who had exhibited in the Author's estimation as great talents as some of his brethren of more scientific nations. Their style of architecture is light and airy, and harmonizes with the people who inhabit the structure, as well as with the climate wherein they are placed. The houses are constructed on the principle prevalent in Spain, inclosing an uncovered court or area, round which are galleries communicating with the apartments on each floor. On the house-top is usually a turret. The family live on the first floor, the store-rooms, ware-rooms, and stabling being below. The plan appears to be admirably adapted to the climate. There are no openings or windows to the street, and a delightful coolness and silence reigns through the whole building, the bustling of the town not pervading the walls, which are en-

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tered within through one large door. These close walls are formed by ramming or butting, or rather *puddling*, *pist*, as the French term it, with a mixture of rubble, clay, and lime, in framed cases of wood upon trusses.

The primary articles of life are here in a cheapness almost below calculation. The sea abounds with varieties of excellent fish. The butcher, according to the Mussulman, cuts the fat, which bears a high price, and Europeans are obliged to pay an enhancement to retain it for their own tables.

Towards the latter end of May the Embassy received notice for quitting Mogador, and proceeded on its route to Morocco, where it safely arrived after a tedious journey of five days.

"Our advance was thus continued towards the City, notwithstanding all the complimentary obstructions and difficulties thrown in its way. Here vast multitudes received us with loud huzzas; and all the wall-tops and battlements were covered and filled with crowds of women, muffled, however, up to the eyes, to view our arrival. Exhausted by heat, deafened by noise, and nearly stifled by crowds and dust, we entered the venerable gate of the City, and within the precincts of its lofty, dingy, and mouldering walls, proceeding through new crowds, between dead walls, over heaps of dilapidating ruins and suffocating dunghills, we at an unexpected turn, and by instant transition, found ourselves at once in a delightful garden, secluded, silent, shaded, verdant, and cool, and at full liberty to take our repose. At the time which best suited his Majesty, the Sultan admitted the Embassy to his presence by a sudden and summary order."

The remainder of the Author's details relative to Morocco embraces various views of its politics and interior economy, amusements, population, religion, and topography; of which our confined limits prevent the most transitory glance, but the perusal of which will amply repay the time and patience of the Reader.

The Author quitted Morocco on the 27th of May, and arrived in seven days at Tangier, from whence he embarked for Spain, and landed at Tariffa. In the subsequent pages he describes the Grand Amphitheatre at Santi Ponce, Seville, the Andalusian women, Xeres, Merida, Badajoz on the banks of Guadiana; moral cha-

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Continuation of Sir RICHARD HOARE's History of Ancient Wiltshire will, in the course of the ensuing season, be presented to the Publick. It is written on the same plan as the former publication of South Wiltshire, and will describe the Antiquities worthy of remark in the Northern district of the County, with many Illustrations engraved by Messrs. COOKE, BASIRE, &c. &c.

We committed an error in stating (Part I. p. 539.) that the Abridgment of the English Dictionary of the Rev. J. H. TODD was undertaken under his own direction; he having found it necessary, on account of the state of his health, to decline any concern whatever in it. This important task will be executed by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq. F.S.A. We are happy, however, to announce a valuable professional Work by the former gentleman, viz. "Original Sin, Free-will, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, Faith, Good Works, and Universal Redemption, as maintained in certain Declarations of our Reformers, which are the groundwork of the Articles of our Established Church upon these subjects: with an important Account of the Subscription to the Articles in 1604, and an Historical and Critical Introduction to the whole. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD, M.A. F.S.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records."

Nearly ready for Publication:

"The Cathedral Antiquities of England." By J. BRITTON, F.S.A. No. XVII. being No. III. of YORK Cathedral. —Also, by the same Author, No. I. of "Chronological and Historical Illustrations of Antient English Architecture." This Number contains the following Engravings of early specimens of the Circular style: 1. Ground-Plan, and Plan at large, of Iffley Church, Oxfordshire:—2. Elevation of the West Front:—3. Western Door-Way:—4. Door-Way to the South Porch of Malmesbury Abbey Church:—5. Elevation of the East end of St. Cross Church:—6. Tower of Earls Barton Church, Northamptonshire:—7. Door-Way and Parts at large. —8. View of the Crypt of St. Peter's, Oxford.

A Vindication of the University of Cambridge, from the Reflections of Sir JAMES EDWARD SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, contained in a pamphlet entitled "Considerations respecting Cambridge," &c. By the Rev. JAMES HENRY MONK, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University.

The Philosophical Library; a very curious Collection of the most rare and valuable reprints of ancient Morality, &c. &c.; as for example, the Lives and Morals of Confucius, Epicurus, and Isocrates; the Morality of the East from the Koran, &c.; the Political Mischiefs of Popery, as far as it regards the Interests and Liberties of the Catholics themselves; a Looking-glass for Popes and Priests; a summary of the ancient Irish Christianity and its four Gospels; with a genuine catalogue of the holy relics of the Roman Catholic Church. Vol. I.

Also "The Morality of the New Testament," properly digested under various heads, comprehending our duties to God, to ourselves, and to our fellow-creatures; with an introductory address to Deists, in which the character of Christ is fully vindicated, and the religion he taught clearly demonstrated to be the pure Religion of Nature and Reason, as it existed from all eternity, and which is so easily comprehended by mankind in general.—Nos. 7 & 8 of vol. II.

Sermons, in two volumes; by the Rev. CHARLES MOORE.

The Tourist's Companion; being a concise Description and History of Ripon, Studley Park, Fountains Abbey, Hackfall, Brimham Craggs, Newby Hall, Boroughbridge, Aldborough, Knaresborough, Plumptre, Harrogate, Harwood House, and Bolton Priory; intended as a Guide. With Woodcuts, and a ground plan of Fountains Abbey.

A Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an Account of the principal Nations and Tribes of the Indian Archipelago. By JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq. late Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java; with Maps and Engravings, 3 vols. 8vo.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, 4to, with Maps and Engravings; by Dr. FRANCIS HAMILTON, (formerly BUCHANAN.)

No. VI. of Mr. DYER's "Lives of Illustrious Men."

Histrionic Topography; or, The Birth-Places, Residences, and Funeral Monuments of the most distinguished Actors.

A general View of the structure, functions, and classification of Animals; with plates and classifications. By Rev. Dr. JOHN FLEMING.

Dr. BUSBY's Musical Grammar, comprising the développement of the Harmonic Science, from its first rudiments to the most abstruse of its rules.

The Temple of Truth, a Poem, in Five Cantos; by Miss SARAH RENOU, Author of "Village Conversations."

Verezzi

Verezzi, a Romance of former days ; by Mr. HUISE, Author of a Treatise on Bees.

The Maid of Killarney ; or, Albion and Flora, a modern Tale, in which are interwoven some cursory remarks on Religion and Politics.

Preparing for Publication :

Dr. AIKIN is preparing an Enlargement of his "England delineated," under the title of "England described."

A new edition of SCHLEUSNER's *Lexicon Novi Testamenti*, revised and corrected by several eminent scholars, is printing at the Edinburgh University.

Practical Observations on the nature and treatment of those Disorders which may be strictly denominated Bilious. By Dr. AYRE of Hull.

A Manual of Chemistry, by Mr. BRANDE: in which the principal facts will be arranged in the order they are discussed in his Lectures.

A Manual of Mineralogy ; by Professor JAMIESON, of Edinburgh.

A Grammar of Logic, and a Grammar of Rhetoric. By ALEXANDER JAMIESON, Author of a "Treatise on the Construction of Maps," &c. These Works are constructed on principles not hitherto adopted in didactic books, except in Mr. Jamieson's edition of Adams's *Elements of Useful Knowledge*.

The "Tales of my Landlord" are about to be followed by a new Series in four volumes.

Udine, a Fairy Romance, translated from the German of Baron de la MOTTE FOUQUE, by Mr. SOANE.

St. Patrick, a National Tale, of the 5th Century, in 3 vols. By an Antiquary.

Mr. JONATHAN OTLEY, of Keswick, is about to publish an improved Map of all the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, shewing the heights of the principal Hills, and many other matters not hitherto included in a map.

A specimen has been published of a Collection of Latin Classics, with perpetual Commentaries and Indices, about to be commenced at Paris. It will appear at the rate of two volumes a month, commencing with the first volume of Heyne's *Virgil*, and the first volume of Overlin's *Tacitus*.

M. LEMAIRE, Professor of Latin poetry in the Academy of Paris, has announced by subscription another Collection of Latin Classics, with Commentaries, principally extracted from the *Variorum* editions, indices, portraits of the authors, plates, and maps. Twelve volumes will be published yearly.

Besides the two Biographical Dictionaries which are in progress at Paris, a third work of a similar nature is about to appear, with the title of "*Le Paradis des Hommes illustres, ou Abrégé de l'Histoire ancienne et moderne*," with notes and observations. It will extend to 34 volumes, 8vo.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Dr. BREWSTER's *Kaleidoscope*. — As this instrument has excited great attention, both in this country and on the Continent, we have no doubt that our Readers will take some interest in the history of the invention. In the year 1814, when Dr. Brewster was engaged in experiments on the polarisation of light by successive reflections between plates of glass, which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1815, and honoured by the Royal Society of London with the Copley Medal, the reflectors were in some cases inclined to each other, and he had occasion to remark the circular arrangement of the images of a candle round a centre, or the multiplication of the sectors formed by the extremities of the glass plates. In repeating, at a subsequent period, the experiments of M. Biot on the action of fluids upon light, Dr. Brewster placed the fluids in a trough formed by two plates of glass cemented together at an angle. The eye being necessarily placed at one end, some of the cement which

had been pressed through between the plates appeared to be arranged into a regular figure. The symmetry of this figure being very remarkable, Dr. Brewster set himself to investigate the cause of the phenomenon, and in doing this he discovered the leading principles of the kaleidoscope. He found that in order to produce perfectly beautiful and symmetrical forms three conditions were necessary.

1. That the reflectors should be placed at an angle, which was an *even* or an *odd* aliquot part of a circle, when the object was regular, and wholly included in the aperture ; or the *even* aliquot part of a circle when the object was irregular.

2. That out of an infinite number of positions for the object both within and without the reflectors, there was *only one* position where perfect symmetry could be obtained, namely, by placing the object in contact with the ends of the reflectors.

3. That out of an infinite number of positions for the eye, there was *only one* where

where the symmetry was perfect, namely, as near as possible to the angular point, so that the circular field could be distinctly seen; and that this point was the *only one* out of an infinite number at which the uniformity of the light of the circular field was a maximum.

Upon these principles Dr. Brewster constructed an instrument, in which he fixed *permanently* across the ends of reflectors, pieces of coloured glass, and other irregular objects, and he shewed the instrument in this state to some Members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, who were much struck with the beauty of its effects. In this case however, the forms were nearly permanent, and a slight variation was produced by varying the position of the instrument, with respect to the light. The great step however, towards the completion of the instrument remained yet to be made, and it was not till some time afterwards that the idea occurred to Dr. Brewster of *giving motion to objects, such as pieces of coloured glass, &c. which were either fixed or placed loosely in a cell at the end of the instrument.* When this idea was executed, the kaleidoscope, in its *simple form*, was completed.

In this state, however, the kaleidoscope could not be considered as a general philosophical instrument of universal application, for it was incapable of producing beautiful forms unless the object was nearly in perfect contact with the end of the reflectors.

The next, and by far the most important step of the invention, was therefore to remove this limitation by employing a draw tube and lens, by means of which beautiful forms could be created from objects of all sizes, and at all distances from the observer. In this way the power of the kaleidoscope was indefinitely extended, and every object in nature could be introduced into the picture, in the same manner as if these objects had been reduced in size, and actually placed at the end of the reflectors.

New Invention for determining Latitude, &c.—Mr. HUNTER, of Edinburgh, has invented an instrument of great importance to the navigator. From two altitudes of the sun, and the interval of time between the observations, he can determine, within five minutes after the second observation, the latitude of the place, the hour from noon, and the variation of the compass. According to the common form of calculation for double altitudes, the latitude by account is supposed to be known, which, in the use of this instrument is not necessary. Mr. J. Cross, of Glasgow Observatory, attests

that he has tried it in several instances, and always found its results very near the truth. If a vessel were driven from her course by storms or currents; if the reckoning was altogether lost, and the mariner could not get a meridian observation; with this instrument and a chronometer, he could, in a few minutes after the second observation, ascertain his position on the ocean with accuracy.

Skiddaw.—Mr. THOMAS GREATORR has recently presented to the Royal Society a paper on the height of the mountains of the North of England. His observations were principally directed to Skiddaw, and, by employing what appears to have been a very accurate process of geometrical measurement, he found its elevation to be 3,036 feet.

Rain.—From observations made by Mr. BEVAN, at Leighton, Bedfordshire, during last year, it appears that there were 674 hours of actual rain, that the average rate at which the rain fell was 68 of an inch in a day; the heaviest rain was on the 27th of June, which was at the rate of 9 inches a day.

Bite of Snakes.—Dr. DAVY, who was lately resident in Ceylon, examined the substances or preparations used by the empirics of India for curing the bites of venomous snakes. Of three kinds of snake-stones, as they are called, one was found to be merely calcined bone; another was carbonate of lime, coloured with vegetable matter; and the third was a bezoar stone. The first two had some adhesive powers when applied to the tongue, but the last had none. Dr. Davy decides that these stones are of no use whatever as applied to wounds produced by the bite of serpents, and he refers the pretended cures effected by them to nature, or to their having been applied to wounds produced by snakes which are not venomous. Of eleven different species of snakes which he examined, and all of which were believed by the natives to be poisonous, he found but three to be really so; the bites of two of these only (the *Cobra di Capello* and the *Polonga*) are mortal, and that under very peculiar circumstances.

Spirit from Potatoe Apples.—Ripe potatoe-apples when they are plucked, mashed, and fermented with one twentieth of a ferment, yield from distillation as much spirit as is obtained from the best grapes. Experiments made with them upon a large scale at Nancy, St. Dizier, &c. leave no doubt respecting this application, which gives additional value to the potatoe. Messrs. Cadet Gassicourt and Delauriers have repeated the experiment at Paris with the same success.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

To the River Thames. By Lord THURLOW.

THAMES, king of Rivers, Ocean's eldest son,

Majestic husband of that learned stream,
Which every worthy Poet makes his theme,

And does by Oxford, softly-pacing, run,
Isle, thy laughing mate; the genial sun
Illumes thy water with a temperate beam;
And, though with paved gold thou dost not gleam,

Yet greater praises by thy wave are won:
Thou, more than Tiber, wear'st a thicker crown

Of verdant laurel, and of watery sedge;
And, more than Rome, the world-defending Town,

Augusta*, smiles upon thy sacred edge;
Deep as thy water, Thames, is thy renown,

Of which this verse shall be another pledge.
Lacken.

MR. URBAN,

March 30.

THE famous expostulatory lines of Buchanan, with his eyes, for their mischievous glance at those of Næra, are so truly original, so pointed, so amatory, and pathetic, that I have attempted to give them a poetical translation; sensible at the same time that they must lose their inherent excellence by transference. As they may serve to provoke a more able pen in the work of translating this excellent Scottish Author, I venture to offer them for your notice.

Yours, &c.

J. M. JONES.

IN NÆRAM.

CUM primum mihi candidæ Nærae

Illos sideribus pares ocellos

Ostenditis ocelluli miselli,

Illa principium fuit malorum,

Illa lux animi ruina nostri,

Sic primis radiis repente tactus

Totus intremui cohorruique,

Ut leves nemorum comæ virentum

Primis flatibus intremunt Favoni:

Et cor jam meditans ad illam abire

Per pectus trepidansque palpitansque

Jamque evadere, jamque gestiebat:

Ceu solet puer artibus tenellis

Quem nutrix gremio foret, parentem

Affectare oculis et ore, parva

Jactans brachia: ceu solent volucres

Adhuc involucres volandi inani

Infirmas studio movere pennas:

Tu mens provida, virum suarum

Quippe conscia, ne locus dolosis

Esset insidijs; miselli ocelli,
Vos ad pectoris excubare portas
Insomni statione jussit. At vos
Sive blanditijs, dolivæ capti,
Sen somno superante, sive sponte
Consensistis, harumque prodidistis,
Fugit corque animusque, me relicto
Excorde, exanimo: quod ergo fieti
Nunc satisfacere arbitremini vos.
Nil est quem lachrymis movere vultis,
Non adest animusque corve: ad illam
Ite: orateque et impetrate ab illa.
Ni exoraretis, impetraretisque,
Faxo illam aspiciatis usque et usque,
Donec vos ita luce reddat orbos
Ut me corde animoque fecit orbum.

ON NÆRA.

ILL fated eyes, since first ye saw that sight,
Næra's eyes glistening like stars of night,

That witching glance all my affections
That was the light, the ruin of my soul!

With their bright dazzling rays I smitten stood,

Trembling, o'erpower'd, all in a quivering
Like the light leaves upon the forest trees,

Shook by the blast, or soft Favonian breeze.

Now my fond heart would be her captive
Throbbing and beating in my anxious breast;

To her it meditates an instant flight,
Just as a babe within its Mother's sight
Springs with its limbs to leave the nurse's arms,

With eager looks to fondle on her charms.
Or, as the unfledg'd birds that nestled lie,
Shake their young wings as if they wish'd to fly.

Do thou, my soul, now conscious of her
And ye ill-fated eyes, each passing hour

Keep faithful guard, nor on your station sleep,

Lest through my heart the insidious poison
But by her blandishments, and magic smile,

Or else by sleep o'erpower'd, or subtle
Ye have betray'd your Master by consent;

Basely on willing perfidy intent;
My heart, alas, is gone! my spirit fled,
I'm of my soul bereft, like one that's dead:

Think ye these tears a recompence can prove
To one who has no heart for tears to move:
Go, and demand of her for this lone breast
That heart, which once was here a peaceful guest;

Or on her face ye shall incessant gaze,
Around whose looks such sparkling radiance plays,

* An antient name of London.

Till, by the lustre of her eyes so bright,
Ye wretched Orbs shall be bereft of sight,
As of my heart and soul she has bereav'd
me quite. J. M. JONES.

*Simile from Lord Byron's
"English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."*

SO the struck Eagle, stretcht upon the
plain, [again,
No more through rolling clouds to soar
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his
heart. [feel
Keen were his pangs, but keener far, to
Henus'd the pinion that impell'd the steel,
Whilst the same plumage which had
warm'd his nest, [breast.
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding

Idem LATINÆ redditum.

SAUCIUS haud aliter campo prostratus
aperto, [umbras
Non iterum ausurus volventes ire per
Nimborum, regalis avis, si fortè videret
Ipse suam pennam, quam gesserat ipse
sub armo, [dia ferrum.
Ipse suam, urgentem trepidum in præcor-
Angor acerbis erat, multum, heu! sed
acerbior isto [alam,
Pluma quod ipsa eadem, quæ telo præbuit
Et quæ natali fovit lanugine nidum,
Ultima vitæ exhaustit stillantia corde.

R. TRIVELYAN.

LINES

Written on viewing the Picture of a Lady.

OH, when the soul illum'd that lovely
face,
Blooming in youthful innocence and grace:
When life's sweet hope that radiant eye
had giv'n; [Heav'n;)
(Hope that had fix'd her anchor firm in
Well might adoring Friendship love to tell
Thy matchless form, and on thy virtues
dwell.

But when maturer years that form improv'd,
And that sweet downcast eye had told it
loved;

When softest blushes overspread thy cheek
Where timid Love a refuge seem'd to seek;
What Painter's art could all thy charms
express,

Or trace thy look of NUPTIAL happiness?
And when encircled in a Mother's arms
Thine infant children call'd forth new
alarms; [hide

When in the frequent kiss thou fain wouldst
The gentle transports of maternal pride;
Or breath'd, with many a sigh, the frequent
pray'r [care:

That Heav'n would take thy children to its
Oh! who could paint thine eye of fondest
love,

Or that angelic look when fix'd above?

Vain Art, thou canst not: it is written here
Deep in my heart, and bath'd with many a
tear.

Thou wert my MOTHER once! an angel
now, [low:
For Death's cold hand hath laid its victim
And nought remains but this poor faded
frame; [name:
But dear to me; for still it bears thy
And still thy beauteous form may some-
times tell:
— Though to THYSELF alas! a long
farewell! J. D.

The subject of the above lines was
eminently beautiful. Her death is re-
corded in your Obituary of December
1796, when she died in childbed of a daugh-
ter, who was born blind with incurable
cataracts, and died in the 17th year of her
age. An elder sister also followed her
mother to an early tomb, and were both
buried with her in the same grave. T. D.

A Father's Adieu to his Daughter
MARIA; April 23, 1818.

— pateruos
Eja! age iramplexus cara Maria! redi.
BISSOP LOWTH.

AH, dearer to a Father's heart
Than all the gifts the world can give,
Ah! dear Maria! must we part,
And yet on earth thy Parent live?

To thee, to every duty true,
To every Christian Virtue dear,
How shall I bid the last adieu,
And hovering, trembling, linger here?

O! through the kindling bloom of youth
If angel-graces ever shone —
Ingenuous Candour, simple Truth —
Heaven-born, I hail'd them all thine
own.

Farewell, my Love! again farewell!
My faltering tongue would utter more —
But, as Affection fain would tell
What Memory sickens to explore;

Scenes of thy infant years arise
To bring back all my fondest care:
And I would grasp at fleeting joys,
A moment sunk in dark despair.

Yes — but a moment! — Cannot Faith
The heart-pang soften to a sigh;
And gild, amidst the shades of Death,
The gushing tear, the clouded eye?

And is it not a light illumines —
Lo gleam on gleam — my dreary hour?
I see, descending through the glooms,
The radiance of no earthly Bower.

And hark — a Spirit seems to say —
Beckoning she waves her lily hand —
"Come — come, my Father! come away!
And mingle with our Seraph band!"

O! 'tis Maria's self — her smile —
Her gentle voice — it cannot be!
A phantom lures me all the while —
No — no — her accents call on me!

I come!

I come! O "dearer to my heart!"
Than all the treasures worlds contain—
Nor Death shall dear Maria part
From these paternal arms again *! P.

LINES

*Written by a Father on the Morning
of his Daughter's Funeral.*

WHEN Heaven decreed, ere beauty's
natal hour,
To slip the scyon from its parent flower,
The prostrate King, with guilt and anguish
riven, [given!
Besought the Lord his sin might be for-
gotten and wept—from consolation fled,
And nightly made the sullen earth his bed;
In humble hope that penitence might move
Sweet Mercy to embrace the child of Love!
But when at length the mournful tidings
stole
In fearful whispers to the father's soul;
No more he groan'd in dust, but kiss'd the
rod,
Resura'd his sceptre, and ador'd his God.
Almighty Father! thus may I resign
In this heart-rending hour, my will to thine:
A lovely pledge thy gracious bounty gave,
Thy will consigns her to an early grave!
While yet alive my prayer and streaming
eye [not die.
Were pour'd before thee, that she might
I said with David, Heaven e'en yet may
give
Its awful fiat, that my child may live!
Now all is past—fond Nature cease thy
strife—
Adore thy God, and turn thee back to life!

THE CHANGES OF GRACE.

*Written on reading Religio Clerici,
a Churchman's Epistle.*

Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto. VIRG.

SINCE we've improv'd our dull forefa-
thers' rules, [Schools,
And fill'd the land with Chapels or with
Now tender infants can in class relate
Their own experience in a gracious state;
And thus an echo to the teachers' art,
Like parrots, what they're taught, again
impart. [shun,
Churches, as quite depriv'd of grace, all
But into any thing call'd *Chapels* run;
There on each wild effusion duly wait,
Till watchful preachers hand about the
plate. [sess'd,
Pleasure's no more in field or grove pos-
sessed and dinner scarcely on a Sunday dress'd;
Such the new state of grace, it never
spares

A penny, or for apples or for pears;
For all that Uncle, Aunt, or Coz bestow,
Ev'n from the Child: a is condemn'd to go

* Maria, daughter of the Rev. Jer.
Trist, of Behan Park, near Tregony; a
most amiable and accomplished young
lady.

For tracts, or missions sent to learn the
way [pray;
To teach poor savages to preach and
For want of learning now is no disgrace
In those who trust in impudence of face.
Of such a state, these signs the progress
speak: [smooth and sleek;
The hair's comb'd down, the head is
The features lengthen, and the face turns
pale, [vail;
When serious views o'er all things else pre-
When preachers teach the only saving
plan, [man;
To flee each harmless comfort made for
Best chang'd to shun sweet morn or eve's
perfume [room;
For crowded Chapel, Meeting-house, or
To loose each tie by Nature made to bind
Wife, child, or father, friend, or human
kind;
To measure faith by feeling's fickle test,
But shun sound reason as they'd shun the
pest;
Decry all antient piety and alms,
That our forefathers' mem'rystill embalms;
Yet often boast the faith and light sublime
Of wretches doom'd by law for deadly
crime; [impends,
And those conversions, while the rope
That lesser guilt began, and greater scan-
dal ends! [grace,
Presumptuous thus of Heav'n's peculiar
They rave till God's best image they de-
face; [for all,
Say that's for few, that's plainly meant
But beg of Peter while they hold with
Paul. AMICUS ECCLESIAE.
London, July 1818.

LUSUS PROSODICI.

1. *Rusticus ad Fabulatorem.*

HINC procul omnis eat, quæ fâbula
venit ab urbe!

Rûre meo natus prætulêrim fâbulas.

2. *Fabulator ad Rusticum.*

Rumparis fâbulis, et fâbula, rustice,
fias,

Docta cui * sordet fâbula præ fâ-
bulis!

3. *Adamus Paradiso extorris.*

Hen! vetitâ mulier decerpit ab ar-
bore mâlum—

Dulce prius mâlum, postmodo triste
mâlum!

4. *Ad Hero, sub Interitum Leandri.*
Jam non venturo, quid adhuc specu-
lare, Leandro?

Hero.

Spēcula me miseram detinet in spē-
culâ.

JOHN CAREY.

West-square, July 2.

* In my "*Latin Prosody made easy*,"
I have quoted sufficient authority for Cu-
disyllabic.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 9.

Two Petitions were presented in favour of the Cotton Manufactories' Regulation Bill. Sir J. Graham said, many of the signers of the present petitions were discarded and worthless workmen, who were all ready to sign such petitions. He was an advocate for free labour; and had not free labour existed when he was a boy, he never should have had the honour of a seat in that House. After a general conversation the petitions were received.

Lord A. Hamilton addressed the House on a question of privilege. He stated that last November twelvemonths Sir Alexander Cochrane declared himself a candidate for Lanarkshire at the next election. In his favour, and against him (Lord A. Hamilton), the whole influence of Government and their partizans was exerted, which of itself was unfair and improper. In addition to this influence, it appeared by a letter which he should read, that the influence of a Peer (Lord Douglas) was used against him. The letter was from an under factor of that Peer, and was to the following effect:—

"Glasgow, 24th May, 1817.

"Dear Sir—According to your desire I communicated to Lord Douglas your wish to have a situation under Government for your young friend, Mr. Dyke; and I am authorized to state, that if you support his Lordship's views in politics at the first election, his Lordship will secure an eligible situation for your friend, which will be of great advantage to him, and as you are independent of the Hamilton family, I think you should accept of Lord Douglas's offer. If you have not made a promise to Lord Archibald Hamilton, I think you have good ground to get clear off; for by what you mention regarding your vote, you certainly have not been well used. If an application is made to you from the Hamilton family to promise your vote, I think you should not grant it until I see you in Glasgow, when I will tell you all about it. Sir Alexander Cochrane is not at home now, or I would have written more particulars. Have the goodness not to mention this matter until the whole is arranged. I write to you in hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Dyke at Glasgow.—Yours, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS FERGUSON."

Directed to William Dyke, esq.

Lord A. H. said he had written on the subject to Lord Douglas, who returned a general sort of denial as to his having

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given any authority to Ferguson to write such a letter. He concluded with moving, that Thomas Ferguson be ordered to attend on the 21st instant.

Mr. W. Dundas said, that Lord Douglas assured him he had never given any authority for writing the letter in question. "Those who lived in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones." The Noble Lord should recollect that letters had been written by a Peer in support of his election for the county of Lanark.

Mr. C. Wynn thought that the House would be forgetful of its own dignity, if it did not prosecute with the utmost severity that the forms of the constitution would allow.

The Lord Advocate said there was no reason to impeach the conduct of Lord Douglas, and if Ferguson was to be proceeded against, it should be in the Courts below, and not by calling him to the bar, where he would be placed in the situation of criminating himself.

Mr. Brougham supported the motion, but, on the suggestion of Mr. B. Bathurst, the subject was referred to a Committee of Privileges.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Ward moved the grants for the service of the Ordnance, which, after some conversation, were agreed to.

Mr. Vansittart then brought in a Bill for continuing the restriction on cash payments by the Bank.

Sir C. Monck observed, that instead of the surplus of 1,400,000*l.* held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there would be a deficiency in the revenue sinking fund, as compared with the expenditure, of 3,000,000*l.* The Bill was read the first time. A Bill was then introduced, to authorize bankers in England and Ireland to issue promissory notes under the value of 5*l.* upon a deposit of stock or other Government security. The Bill was then read the first time, and after a long conversation, was ordered to be printed.

The Surgery Regulation Bill was proposed by several Members, and was ordered to be read a second time this day six months; by which it is lost for the Session.

The Lord Advocate rose for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the funds of the Royal Scotch burghs. Hitherto the magistrates of those burghs had given in their accounts to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, without any check on their proceedings; he should,

there-

therefore, propose, that these accounts should be produced to the burghs before they were brought before the Court of Exchequer; but, as this might not be entirely effectual in preventing abuses, a power was to be given to five burghs, to make representations on the subject to the Court of Exchequer. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the mode of accounting, for the common good and revenue of the royal burghs, and controlling their expenditure.

Lord A. Hamilton approved of the Bill so far as it went. The burghs had, for more than thirty years, been asking this boon, but it had been perseveringly and invariably denied, till many of them were reduced to bankruptcy. But the Bill did not do away with the self-election of the Magistrates, which had led to the dissipation of their funds. The corruption of those burghs had gone on from year to year, till it was admitted by Judges that various statutes had fallen into desuetude.

The Lord Advocate said, the Bill was sufficiently wide to cure all the grievances complained of, as to the mismanagement of the funds; but it certainly was not intended, like some of the measures proposed by the Noble Lord, as a mere stalking-horse for parliamentary reform.

After some conversation between the Learned Lord and Sir J. Newport, on the principle of the Scotch law, according to which statutes might go into desuetude, the motion was agreed to.

House of Lords, April 13.

Lord Liverpool brought down a Message from the Prince Regent, intimating the intended union of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, and of the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess of Hesse.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh brought down a Message from the Prince Regent to the same effect with that delivered this day in the Upper House, and moved that it should be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. He should, when that motion was disposed of, move an Address, generally pledging the House to take the Message into consideration.

Mr. Tierney asked why the House was not to be informed of the nature of the propositions to be made in the Committee. There had been a meeting that day of between 50 and 60 Members at the house of a Minister, and they were told what it seemed Parliament could not be informed of until to-morrow. The Noble Lord seemed to think he could not get his work through without a previous rehearsal among his friends.

Mr. Frotheroe also alluded to reports,

which, if true, would induce him to move a call of the House.

Lord Castlereagh said, in the course he proposed to take, he was only adhering to invariable practice.

Mr. Brougham approved of Mr. Frotheroe's idea as to a call of the House, and suggested that the House should have a correct statement of the existing incomes of the Royal Dukes.

Mr. Melhuish said he should move for such a return.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Brand, urged the impropriety of additional grants in the present over-burthened state of the country.

Lord Lascelles stated that himself and several others were not satisfied with what had been disclosed at the meeting alluded to.

After some observations from Mr. Bennett, Sir C. Monck, and Mr. Calcraft, the motion for referring the Message to a Committee to-morrow was agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, upon which Mr. Brougham proposed an amendment, importing that the House would make such provision for the Royal Dukes as might be consistent "with a due regard to the present burthened state of the people of this country."

The amendment was supported by Sir G. Heathcote, Mr. Tierney, Mr. L. Keck, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Abercromby, and opposed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. Plunkett.

On a division, it was negatived by 144 to 93.

A discussion took place on the question for the second reading of the Blood-money Abolition Bill, which was opposed by the Attorney and Solicitor General, as going too far in the abolition of rewards, and defended by Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Bennett, Alderman Wood, and others.

The question, however, was carried in the affirmative without a division, and the Bill was accordingly read a second time.

April 14.

Mr. M. A. Taylor presented a petition from certain inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Bone, praying that they might be allowed to erect water-works for the supply of their own parish. He moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, with powers to bring in a Bill to regulate the rates, &c. of the different water companies, all of which had now consented to such a measure. The motion was agreed, to, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. Walter Burrell moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the laws restraining the trade of Wool in Great Britain.

The motion was supported by Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. G. Shiffner, and Mr. H. Sumner,

nter, and opposed by Lord *Laicelles*, Mr. *Curwen*, Alderman *Atkins*, Sir *J. Graham*, and Mr. *F. Lewis*: and, on a division, was negatived by 88 to 85.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved to postpone the consideration of the Prince Regent's Message until to-morrow.

Mr. *Brougham* severely censured the meeting at Five-house, as tending to render discussions in Parliament a mere farce. Lord *Liverpool*, it now turned out, had mistaken the silence of the gentlemen whom he had convened for assent; and Ministers found, to their utter confusion, that the propositions there submitted were too extravagant to receive the approbation of their own adherents in the House; they now asked for time till to-morrow, not to feel more pulses, but to try new arts to influence the honesty and the votes of Members. The Noble Lord asked for further time, on a question which he knew that he dared not then, though upon his own notice, bring before the House and the country.

Lord *Castlereagh* contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the course taken by Ministers. The observations of the Learned Gentleman were only part of a system to vilify and run down the administration of the Government. He should enter into no particulars at that time, but reserve himself as to statements and reasons till to-morrow.

Mr. *Tierney* said, that if the object of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. *Brougham*) had been to attack and run down the Government of the country, the attempt was perfectly unnecessary, for surely no Ministry had ever so much vilified themselves (*hear, hear*), and that, too, in the course of 48 hours. No Administration he had ever known, or heard of, had put themselves into a more contemptible situation. He believed sincerely, that nothing less than the Noble Lord's total abandonment of the whole proposition would be satisfactory to the country at large.

After some observations from Lord *Folkestone*, Lord *Castlereagh's* motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 15.

On the motion of the Marquis of *Downshire*, an account was ordered of the present income of the Princes of the Royal Family.

Lord *Liverpool* then moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Royal Message. He stated, that it had been the intention of Ministers to propose an addition of 19,500*l.* a year to the income of the Duke of Clarence, and of 12,000*l.* to the Duke of Cambridge. A similar sum was to have been proposed for the Duke of Kent, in the event of his

marriage. It was judged proper to propose a grant to the same amount to the Duke of Cumberland, for he knew of nothing in his conduct or that of the Duchess, which should subject them to the stigma of having no Parliamentary provision upon their marriage. The Duke of Gloucester had declined to apply to Parliament; but his present income approximated that which was now proposed for the junior branches, being 28,000*l.* a year. If the intended settlements should undergo modifications in *another* place, it would be for their Lordships to consider them when sent up in separate Bills; but he hoped the allowances would not be so reduced as to prevent the intended matrimonial alliances. The illustrious persons would, he was authorized to state, be satisfied with about half the sum that had been mentioned. The Noble Lord stated that these grants would not create any new burthens, as 10,000*l.* a year had fallen in by the death of the Princess Charlotte, and 50,000*l.* a year would fall in next year, upon the complete liquidation of the Prince Regent's debts. He concluded with moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Message.

Lord *King* moved an amendment, expressing a confident hope that such provisions as might be necessary would be made, without creating the necessity of any additional burthens on the people.

In the sequel of the discussion, the amendment was supported by the Marquises of *Buckingham* and *Landowne*, and Lords *De Dunstanville*, *Holland*, and *Gravenor*, and opposed by the Duke of *Athol*, and Lords *Ersikine*, *Rolle*, and *Lauderdale*. It was then negatived without a division, and the original Address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *George Beresford* reported the Prince Regent's answer to the Address on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth.

The second reading of the Pancras Poor Bill was, on the motion of the *Solicitor General*, postponed to this day six months.

The House having then gone into a Committee on the Prince Regent's Message relative to the intended marriages of the Dukes of Clarence and Cambridge, Lord *Castlereagh* addressed the House at great length on the subject. He stated, in nearly the same terms which Lord *Liverpool* used in the other House, the settlements which were at first in contemplation, but, on further examination, they would propose, as the lowest sum which could support the marriage establishments, an additional allowance of 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Clarence, and 6000*l.* to the junior Dukes. He concluded with moving the grant to the Duke of Clarence,

Mr. *Barclay* opposed the motion, on account

count of the already over-burthened state of the country; and moved, that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Protheroe supported the amendment.

Mr. Gurney said, such applications as the present arose from the Marriage Act, which precluded the Royal Family from intermarrying with the wealthy families of the British nobility and gentry, and compelled them to form matrimonial alliances with poor and petty German Houses.

Mr. H. Sumner would agree to a vote of 6000*l.*, and no more, to the Duke of Clarence. Report stated that the Duke's debts amounted to between 50 and 60,000*l.* Ministers did not act fairly in hooking the Duke of Cumberland among the others, after the House had negatived his former demand. He highly praised the Duke of Cambridge. He had continued to sustain the character given of him in his younger years by his illustrious father. The King, using the language of Eton school, had said, "Cambridge has not made his first fault yet."

Lord Castlereagh assured the House, that if the Resolutions were agreed to, and 30,000*l.* were granted, the Duke of Clarence, after relieving him from pressing demands, and making a provision for the ultimate extinction of his debts, would have 25,600*l.* free and unincumbered.

In the sequel of the discussion, Mr. Barclay withdrew his amendment, and Mr. H. Sumner moved to reduce the grant to 6000*l.*

This motion was supported by some, and opposed by others. Several objected to any provision for the Duke of Cumberland. On a division, Mr. Sumner's amendment was carried by 193 to 184. The result was received with loud shouts of applause; amidst which, we understand, that Lord Castlereagh rose and observed, that since the House had thought proper to refuse the larger sum to the Duke of Clarence, he believed he might say that the negotiation for the marriage might be considered at an end.—The Chairman then reported progress.

HOPKS or LORDS, April 16.

The Duke of Montrose reported that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been waited on with the Address voted in reply to the Message respecting the Royal marriages, and had graciously received the same.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. W. Smith made some observations on the practice of Extents in Aid, and observed, that in the year previous to his motion on the subject, no less than 222 had been

issued; but after the Bill passed, there were but six in six months. He moved that the original documents laid before the Committee of the House last year by the Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer should now be returned to the proper officer.

Lord J. Thynne, at the bar, stated that the Address of the House to the Queen, on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, had been graciously received by her Majesty, who thanked the House for this mark of their attachment.

Lord Castlereagh informed the House, that he had waited on the Duke of Clarence, and apprized him of the vote of the preceding night. His Royal Highness, in reply, expressed his conviction, that with the allowance offered he could not maintain a proper establishment, in the event of his marriage, without the liability of running into debt; and, under these circumstances, he felt the necessity of declining to avail himself of the vote of the House.

The House having then resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Prince Regent's Message, Lord Castlereagh moved an additional grant of 6000*l.* a year to the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Brougham objected to the principle that 6000*l.* should be granted to the junior branches: but if it were to be granted, why had Ministers commenced with the youngest, passing by the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, who had most worthily taken measures to get rid of their incumbrances without additional burthens to the country? To the Duke of Cambridge least of all was such an allowance necessary. He had already 18,000*l.* a year here, besides free lodgings and a free table in a royal palace; he had 6000*l.* a year in Hanover; and having always been an economist, he had considerable savings in our funds. But if the allowance was necessary to enable him to marry, let the great property of the heads of the Royal Family be made available for that purpose.

Lord Castlereagh protested against the line of argument taken by the preceding speaker, for its tendency to the double course of invidious reflection and invidious comparison. There was no other reason for proposing the vote to the Duke of Cambridge, but that the negotiation for his marriage had been long in train. He did not think the House should take into account the emoluments of the temporary situation which the Duke held in Hanover, at the earnest persuasion of his illustrious brother.

Mr. Brougham protested against being understood to have made any invidious reflections or comparisons. He, however, made all allowances for the situation of the

the Noble Lord, on account of the vote of last night.

Lord Castlereagh said, such had been the impression made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's speech.

Mr. Brougham said, "the Noble Lord must have been dreaming."

Mr. F. Douglas said, the greatest indignity had been cast on the Royal Family within the last three or four days by the Noble Lord and his colleagues, in holding those royal marriages out to the House in a sort of Dutch auction. The Ministers of the present day were the only men who had made the succession of the House of Hanover disagreeable to the people of England.

Mr. Curwen opposed the grant on account of the necessitous state of the country.

Mr. Wilberforce did not think the proposed sum too large. He condemned the Royal Marriage Act, which precluded the several branches of the Royal Family from entertaining the best feelings, and from forming connexions which would at once promote their happiness and guarantee their virtue. It seemed to imply that they could be rendered better political characters by being worse men, which was one of the most mistaken notions, as well as the most immoral of public doctrines. He eulogized the late Princess Charlotte and her illustrious husband, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex.

In the sequel of the discussion the grant was supported by Mr. Vanittart, and opposed by Mr. Brand, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Sharp, Mr. P. Methuen, and Mr. Plunkett. On a division the resolution was carried by 177 to 95.

The resolution for a jointure to the Princess of Hesse was carried without a division.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed a grant of 6000*l.* to the Duke of Cumberland, not intending to press the vote to a division, as the sense of Parliament had already been expressed as inimical to the grant. This he lamented greatly, but his sense of duty compelled him to propose it.

Mr. Brougham opposed the grant on the same general principles on which he had grounded his opposition to the proposed allowances to the other Dukes. He hoped, however, that a dower would be granted to the Duchess, who had been most ungenerously and illiberally treated.

Lord Folkestone spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Wrottesley said, it would be a harsh proceeding to vote a dower to the Duchess, and refuse a grant to the Duke.

Mr. Forbes took a similar line of argument, and expressed his intention to vote against the dower if the annuity to the Duke were refused. He was much sur-

prized at the way in which Lord Castlereagh introduced the subject.

Lord Castlereagh approved of the manly conduct of the Hon. Member; but, for his own part, declared that he had no reluctance to go to a division on the question as to the grant to the Duke. At the same time he left the matter to the unbiased opinion of the House.

Sir W. Scott thought, as the marriage was now approved of, there was an end of the reasons for the vote the House had formerly come to.

Mr. Protheroe said, those who now supported the grant to the Duke kept back the most prominent arguments that had been used on a former occasion.

Mr. Wrottesley, in explanation, wished to read an extract from the speech of Sir T. Acland on the occasion alluded to; but was called to order.

Sir T. Acland observed, that if the object was to secure domestic peace, which we were all anxious to cherish, nothing was more calculated to disturb it than the course which had been taken by some ill-judging friends on the present occasion. (*Hear, hear.*) He could not give his consent to the motion of the Noble Lord.

Lord Stanley declared, that had he been present on the occasion alluded to, he would have voted against the grant to the Duke, and so he would now do, however strong his feelings of respect were towards the Duchess.

Mr. F. Douglas and Mr. Gurney, after the decision of the House as to the Duke of Cambridge, saw no reason for withholding a grant to the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. Hammersley followed on the same side, and was proceeding to read the correspondence relative to the marriage of the Duke and Duchess, when he was called to order.

Mr. Elliot said, the advice which had been given to the Illustrious Personages to come forward again, was not of the most discreet kind (*hear, hear*); and he solemnly declared, that he thought it would be for the character of the House, and for the welfare of the country, that the motion should not be granted.

Mr. Canning said, Ministers could not take on themselves to exclude any branch of the Royal Family, without stigmatizing them by such exclusion; their proposal had therefore been to take the sense of the House, and if they found it against them, to vote themselves, as bound in common consistency, but without pressing the measure against the sense of the House.

Mr. B. Bathurst supported the motion, and Sir J. Newport and Mr. Wynn opposed it.

Mr.

Mr. Littleton, in supporting it, said, the more the character of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was known, the more it would excite regard and esteem. As to the insinuations that had been thrown out against him, no assertion of their truth had ever been made; and he should be ashamed if he could be induced, by any hope of popularity, to give credit to them for a moment.

On a division, the motion for a grant to the Duke was negatived by 143 to 136.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed an allowance of 6000*l.* a year to the Duchess of Cumberland, in case of her surviving the Duke.

After a warm altercation between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Croker, the Resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Brogden brought up the Report of the Grant to the Duke of Clarence.

Lord Castlereagh proposed to negative the Resolution.

Mr. Tierney said the entry in the Journals would then have the effect of shewing that the House had dissented from the Committee. The proper way would be to enter in the Journals the Duke's reasons for declining the grant.

Lord Castlereagh said he could not do this without authority: but the grant might be agreed to, and no methods taken for carrying it into effect.

The Resolution was then read, when Mr. M. A. Taylor again protested against it.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Tierney, the Resolution was adopted.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, JULY 14.

India Board, July 13.—Dispatches have been received at the East India-house, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are extracts:—

[Here follows a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, inclosing Lieut.-col. Scott's Report of the first action at Nagpore, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 6th of May, and a copy of the General Orders issued upon the occasion by Sir T. Hislop; also a Report from Sir W. G. Keir, stating that he had been disappointed in his plan of surprising a Pindarry Chief at Johud; as he had fled in the direction of Oudypoor; but five guns, and a part of his baggage, fell into the hands of the British.]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated Feb. 19, 1818.

By the last accounts from Major.-gen. Sir W. Keir, dated the 21st and 26th of January, he has apprised us that he had succeeded in completely surprising a body of Pindarees at the village of Mundapee, near Veera. The loss on the part of the Pindarees appears to have been about 100 men; and such of them as escaped, seem to have fled with great precipitation: one Sepoy only was wounded on the occasion.—We have the pleasure of acquainting your Hon. Committee, that since the date of our last letter, the forts of Ouchelgur, Sanghur, Palced, and Boorup *, have surrendered to the force in the Concan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Prother, with-

out any loss having been sustained by his detachment; and that the fort of Mud-dinghur, lying between Severndroog and Bancoote, has been captured by a small force, under the command of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, stationed at Severndroog.

P. S. Since the above letter was closed, we have received a letter from Lieut.-col. Macmorine, commanding the 1st brigade of the Nagpore subsidiary force, to the Resident, dated the 6th of January, reporting the entire defeat of a body of the Rajah's troops at Sreenuggur †, by the detachment under his command.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-col. Macmorine to Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, dated Camp, Sreenuggur, 6th Jan. 1818.

Sir—I did myself the honour to address you in a hurried communication yesterday; I now beg leave to detail to you the particulars of the affair with the body of troops under Suddoo Baba ‡. In consequence of the instructions which I had received from Lieut.-col. Adams, and which were subsequently confirmed by you, I moved, with my detachment, for the purpose of dispersing the force posted at Sreenuggur; but having obtained intelligence at Gurrawarra §, that Mund-dow Row had moved to the Hurdpoor Pass, with 5000 horse and foot, for the purpose of forming a coalition with Suddoo Baba's army, I conceived it prudent to obtain a reinforcement of a squadron of cavalry from Brig.-gen. Hardyman, and instantly marched from Gurrawarra to a position favourable for intercepting him. Having been joined by a squadron of the

* These places are situated in the Concan, South of Bombay, and in the vicinity of the road between Bombay and Poona.

† Situated upon the Southern bank of the Nerbudda, about 140 miles to the Eastward of Hoßsingabad.

‡ An Officer of the Rajah of Berar.

§ About 25 miles West of Sreenuggur.

8th cavalry, I commenced my march from the place at day-break yesterday morning, and, on my arrival in the neighbourhood, at eight a. m. I found the Enemy posted on the heights N. E. of the town, to oppose my advance, their left flank resting on it, and supported by two guns, and three in the gurry. An immediate disposition for attack was made; I advanced in two columns of infantry, guns in the centre, and cavalry on the left. Immediately on the columns advancing, a sharp cannonade was opened from their two guns on the heights, and the Enemy's cavalry shewing themselves in front and on the right of their position, I directed the cavalry to move on at a brisk pace, and endeavour to turn their flank and cut off their retreat. This was ably performed by Lieut. Chambers, who immediately charged, and completely routed and pursued them, with great slaughter.—The light column of infantry was directed to storm the guns in the gurry and town.—The artillery of the brigade opened a very well directed fire on their front, which having silenced their guns, the left column moved on to attack them in front.—The desertion of the cavalry had, however, communicated a panic to their infantry, who, on the advance of the two columns, under Majors Richards and Bowen, fled in all directions, abandoning the whole of their guns and much baggage, which has fallen into our hands.—The loss of the Enemy has been severe; it may be estimated at from three to 400 killed and wounded; two Sirdars, Meer Mamoodde and Jaggeradge Sing, are among the slain.—I regret to say our loss exceeds what I yesterday reported, but the returns from corps and detachments had not then reached me *.—I beg leave to inform you, that the cool and steady discipline of the whole of the troops was such as to merit my highest approbation.

G. M. MORINZ, Lieut.-col.

Commanding 1st Brigade N. S. Force.

[Here follows a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 4th of March, inclosing the following Dispatches and Reports.]

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Mount-stuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp, Neerah† Bridge, 16th of February, 1818.

Sir.—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor, a copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, which I have received from Brig.-gen. Smith, relating his operations against the Peishwah since the 7th ultimo.

I have the honour, &c. M. ELPHINSTONE.
Copy of a Dispatch from Brigadier-gen. Smith to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated Camp, Sattara, 12th Feb. 1818.

Sir—My last report to you was dated the 7th ult. from Seroor, when I was preparing to follow up the Enemy to the Southward, or to support Brig.-gen. Pritzer's division in that duty.—The Peishwah's army continued in that direction across the Kistnah, and was followed by Brig.-gen. Pritzer. On the 21st ult. I heard of his having recrossed that river, and of his arrival at Utney‡, on which I accordingly marched rapidly: his Highness then immediately returned, as if to draw me on the same side of the river, and he then kept a Westerly direction towards Kurrar§, and thence to the Northward by this place, till he descended the Salpee|| Ghaut, on the 30th ultimo, when I had gained upon him considerably. During my marches, which were made to the very utmost exertions of my light division, I was considerably harassed by the Enemy's cavalry, which appeared more numerous than usual.—The Enemy constantly refused front, even to our smallest parties of infantry, but he often pressed the rearguard; which occasioned a few casualties in slight wounds from distant match-locks, a return of which is transmitted herewith.—Having had your instructions to form a junction near this place with Brig.-gen. Pritzer's division, for the purpose of interchanging troops for pursuit and siege services, I solicited your permission to reduce Sattara while this operation was accomplishing; I accordingly reconnoitred it on the 9th instant, and marched upon it the following day; when, after summoning it, and desiring Lieut.-col. Dalrymple, the senior Artillery Officer of the two divisions, to throw a few light shells into it, until regular batteries could be taken up, the Killedar agreed to surrender the fort on his being permitted to march away with his garrison unmolested, and carrying away their arms.—The garrison consisted only of about 400 Sebundy troops, who seemed so little disposed to use their arms on this occasion, that it was immaterial

* One trooper killed, and three or four Sepoys wounded. The returns have not been received.

† Not marked upon Arrowsmith's large map of India.

‡ Utney or Huttany, between Meritch and Beijapoor.

§ Upon the Kistnah River, between Sattara and Meritch.

|| About 40 miles from Poona, in a direction a little to the Eastward of a line between Poona and Sattarah.

what became of them hereafter, while time was very valuable to me; I therefore allowed them these terms, and having taken possession of the fort, the Rajah's flag was established there yesterday noon, agreeably to your instructions, and his palace and property have been preserved for him. —About 25 pieces of ordnance of different calibres, with a few swivels, gingals, and rockets, were taken in the fort, correct returns of which will be forwarded hereafter. —Sattara is strong, and, as the ancient seat of the Mahratta's empire, carries great consequence with it in the estimation and prejudices of the Natives; and may therefore prove of greater value to us in the war against the Peishwah, than in its more local importance. —I have the honour to be, &c. L. SMITH, Brig.-gen.

[Here follows a dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay Government, inclosing one from Gen. Smith, dated the 21st of February, which, after relating various movements in pursuit of the Peishwah's army, states, that he had suddenly overtaken it on the 20th, in the morning, near Ashta, and proceeds as follows:]

It seems, however, they had some information of our approach, but not in sufficient time to enable them to avoid us without losing their baggage; in these circumstances, Gokla took the resolution of risking an action. As we descended the hill, we saw one body rather near us in mass, to the number of between 2 and 3000, and the number of streamers implied the presence of several Sirdars. The ground was so rocky and uneven, I hardly expected to be able to bring any guns into action; but directed them to keep on the nearest road, ready to form as required. The two squadrons of his Majesty's 22d Dragoons formed the centre column, and were directed to attack the Enemy's centre, the 7th Light Cavalry were in column on the right, and the 2d Light Cavalry was the left column. We descended the hill in this order upon the Enemy, who stood very firm, and after forming squadrons, I ordered the whole to charge. The Enemy not only continued firm, but advanced to meet each charge with great spirit; he had however availed himself of a nulla, and very difficult ground to receive our attack; and while the light squadron of the 7th cavalry was engaging under this disadvantage, some of the Enemy got round their right flank and rear, and at first created a little confusion. As they passed the rear and left of the 7th cavalry, Major Dawes, of the 22d dragoons, with admirable presence of mind, threw back a troop of that regiment, which immediately charged and broke them, and they were afterwards met and suffered also by a troop of the 2d light cavalry, which Major Walker had also

prepared for them. —Capt. Piers, of the Horse Artillery, had, indeed, with his usual exertion and zeal, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable nature of the ground, contrived to get one gun in position to protect the right flank of the 7th cavalry, and I had the Enemy in my power in a solid mass within half range of grape; but, as this would have impeded the charge, and obliged him to disperse without a trial with our cavalry, which he now seemed willing to give, and which our corps so much wished for, I kept the gun in reserve. —The charge of the two squadrons of the 22d dragoons penetrated through the mass, and did great execution. Bapoo Gokla, the Chief of the Mahratta army, fell early, and fighting bravely to the last. This event, I have little doubt, hastened the flight of this body, which afterwards endeavoured to form in a still larger one, that was covered in low ground beyond the village of Ashta, and out of our view from the first scene of action. These were also immediately charged by the 22d dragoons as they came up, and the whole being routed and pursued, soon brought our troops upon the Enemy's baggage and followers. —I have infinite satisfaction in reporting, that the Sattara Rajah, his brothers and mother, were in these circumstances rescued and brought safe into our camp, to their great satisfaction and joy. —I calculate the loss of the enemy at between 2 and 300 men; and, besides Gokla, another Sirdar of distinction, said to be Naroo Punt Aptey, was killed. —The Peishwa abandoned his palanquin early, and took to horse, and I regret exceedingly his person could not have been secured; but the troops had marched nearly 30 miles before this affair commenced, and the pursuit and return (nearly 16 miles more) exhausted the horses. Twelve elephants, 57 camels, several palanquins and astaugurs, and a few horses, fell into our hands. —After praising the conduct of several of his Officers, the General states, that he had not been able to trace the course of the Peishwa's flight; and that he could not follow him until he had disposed of the Rajah's family at Poona. —In a Postscript he says, that a third Sirdar was found killed, supposed to be the Balla Rajah.

[Here follow the Division Orders issued by Gen. Smith, relative to the above action, with the following Return.]

Total Killed and Wounded—1 private, 3 regimental horses killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 trumpeters, 16 privates, 1 Officer's horse, 22 regimental horses, wounded; 1 Officer's horse, and 21 regimental horses, missing.

Officer Wounded—Lieut. Warrand, 22d dragoons, slightly.

[Here follow several Dispatches and General Orders relative to the affair at Conc.

Concgaum, and the second action at Nagpore, the details of which had been published in former Gazettes.]

Copy of a Report from Maj.-gen. Sir W.

Keir, to the Adj.-general, dated Camp, near Jaboaah *, 11th of February, 1818.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, that a few days subsequent to my letter of the 3d inst. I received instructions from his Excellency Sir T. Hislop, to disperse a body of troops, assembled under Bheema Bhye, a sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who has been for some time past exacting money, and committing excesses throughout the country; I accordingly moved from Bondawur † on the 7th inst. leaving the heavy stores and baggage at that place under a strong escort, and after very long and severe marches, arrived at this place yesterday morning, and encamped close to Bheema Bhye's force.—My instructions prescribing in the first instance an attempt at an amicable arrangement, I communicated to Bheema Bhye the line of conduct which it was ne-

cessary to pursue, requesting her immediately to disband her troops, and place herself under my protection, in order that she might be enabled to proceed to Rampoor, conformably to the wishes of Holkar's Ministers.—To these demands she considered it prudent to accede, and came over to my camp in the evening with 200 followers, having discharged the remainder of her troops, consisting of near 2,000 men, who have been granted a safe conduct to Tandlah, where they have engaged to separate, and return to their respective places of abode.—The Bhye is at present in such reduced circumstances, that I have been under the necessity of providing for her expences to Rampoor, at the rate of 200 rupees per day, and have reported the circumstance to Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, and Brig.-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, Political Agent to the Governor General.—I shall move to-morrow, and return to my position at Budnawar, by easy marches. I have the honour to be, &c. G. W. KERR, Maj.-gen.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Letters from Cambray speak of a very prevalent rumour there, that the British troops, if withdrawn from France, will be stationed for some time in the Netherlands.

The health of Louis XVIII. has been so far renovated, that he is now able to make a pedestrian excursion every morning, at an early hour, in the little park of St. Cloud. It is mentioned, that the Duchess of Berry is again in a state of pregnancy.

The King of France has determined, that a squadron of ships of war shall constantly cruise on the African coast, for the purpose of visiting all French merchantmen, and enforcing the due execution of the laws which have been enacted in France for the abolition of the slave-trade.

Notwithstanding almost every private letter from Paris alludes to a reported conspiracy of the Ultra Royalists, yet the journals observe the most profound secrecy upon the subject. It is now openly asserted, that a conspiracy was entered into, to dethrone the King; and various Royalists of high rank have been arrested, and confined *au secret*; General Canuel, it is said, has fled, leaving his papers to be seized by the Police. It is, however, proper to add, that these particulars come through a source inimical to the accused;

whose friends, on the other hand, declare the whole to be a conspiracy of their enemies, now in power, to prevent the *lawful succession to the Throne*, by removing all the loyal and honourable men round the person of Monsieur, and thus to pave the way for a new revolution. It is remarkable, in the midst of all this, that the funds have risen to 77 francs.

A private letter from Paris, dated July 11, gives the following details respecting the plan of the late conspiracy:—"On Wednesday, the 24th of June, on the rising of the King's Council, at St. Cloud, the Ministers were to be seized by a detachment of the horse-grenadiers of the 1st regiment of La Roche Jaquelin, and conveyed to the fortress of Vincennes. A part of the 3d regiment of the guard, Col. Berthier de Sauvigne's, and a part of the 2d Swiss regiment, were to be posted in *echelon* on the road from Vincennes to St. Cloud. About 3000 men, composed of Gardes-du-corps, Vendéans, the old Royal Volunteers, &c. were to assemble at the same hour in the Place du Carrousel, with a countersign, whence they were to march to different predetermined points, and proceed to arrest and carry off a certain number of the public functionaries. The insurrectional troops were to be commanded by Generals C— and D—, assisted by several superior Officers of the Guard, whose names circulate in public, but which I refrain from mentioning, in order to avoid the risk of injustice

* About 80 miles to the Westward of Ougein.

† About 30 miles West of Ougein.

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or error. Among the principal leaders of the plot (who were not to act in a military capacity) are mentioned, MM. de B—, brothers, de V—, de C—, de F—, de P—, de T—, de V—, and several others who occupy a high rank in the State. On the first part of the plan being carried into effect, had the King, whose courage and firmness of character is known, refused to sign his abdication, it is said, that it was then the intention of the conspirators to proceed *à la Paul premier*. Gen. Canclou was to be Minister of War, Gen. Donadieu, Commander of the Division of Paris; M. de Chateaubriand, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. de Villele, Minister of the Interior; M. de Bruges, Minister of the Marine; M. de Fitzjames, Minister of the King's Household; M. de la Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Police, &c. Such is the information which I have been able to collect from the best sources on this strange conspiracy: however, as I have already said, I do not pretend to guarantee any of the details. Had a plan so monstrous, so absurd, been successful in the first steps of its execution, it is certain that the triumph of the rebels would not have lasted 24 hours. This is a self-evident truth; and its conviction explains that perfect security which is manifested by all classes of citizens, even on the 'Change, where the public funds have not ceased to rise considerably."

Major-gen. Letellier shot himself lately at Paris, in consequence of the grief he felt for the loss of his wife, who died a few weeks since, of the injury she received from the upsetting of her carriage. She was only nineteen years of age. Her distracted husband, before committing the dreadful act, wrapped round him a shawl belonging to her whose death he so deplored; and in his left hand was found a lock of her hair.

ANECDOTE OF T—D.—When T—d was asked, what he thought must be the consequence of the gross *dishonesty* of the Imperial system, inasmuch as no man could rely on pecuniary pledges or obligations which were so repeatedly broken, and none would therefore trust the Emperor with any part of his property on loan, the Ex-minister is reported to have made this curious and characteristic answer—"We are independent of credit!" In other words, we are able to rob—and we therefore will not condescend to borrow.

NETHERLANDS.

News from Flanders contain some gratifying accounts relative to the harvest.—New barley had been sold in the market of Brussels, and wagers were laid that new rye would be brought to the next market. The fields from which the barley had been carried were again ploughed, and some of them already planted with

potatoes. The fields of French Flanders, Picardy, and Artois, have not for many years offered the prospect of so rich a harvest; and the vineyards of Champagnes and Burgundy promise wines equal in quality to those of 1803, and exceeding in quantity the produce of two common years.

SPAIN.

At the battle of Talavera, Lieut.-col. Copson, of the 82d British regiment, plucked, while passing with the army through a field of wheat, a few ears of corn, which he brought to England, and presented to Mr. J. Tarrow, of Ranville, near Romsey, in Hants, as a memento of the victory. By the sons of Mr. Tarrow this Talavera wheat was first cultivated, at their farm near Andover, most successfully; and by them was introduced into the several Counties of Great Britain.

ITALY.

While in many parts of the Continent remarks are made upon the uncommon drought of the season, accounts from Italy inform us, that frequent rains had so swollen the rivers of that country, especially the Po, that the inhabitants were in great dread of inundation.

GERMANY.

The *Journal des Debats* states, that the Court of Prussia, to quiet some unfounded alarms, has issued a State Paper, declaring that it is not a new Congress, of the nature of that of Vienna, which is to be assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle; but merely a meeting of Sovereigns, at which no diplomatic agent will be admitted; that that meeting will be foreign to every territorial change; and that, besides consolidating the bonds of friendship between the Sovereigns, it has no other object than to determine the attitude which Germany ought to assume after the evacuation of France by the allied troops, for the maintenance and security of the general peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated by the Prussians and other Nations on the Continent with religious and other ceremonies.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria has quarrelled with his brother-in-law, Eugene Beauharnois; and the dispute is of so serious a nature, that the latter talks of residing in future in Austria.

SWEDEN.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Queen Dowager of Sweden, her Majesty having survived her illustrious consort little more than four months. The cause of her Majesty's death was a violent attack of spasms.—Her Majesty was in her sixtieth year, and was married to the late King of Sweden in 1774.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

Great Britain has invited Russia to enter into the league now existing between England, Spain, and the Netherlands, for the protection of trade against the Barbary corsairs—the Porte is also to be called upon to guarantee for their peaceable conduct.

DENMARK.

The Sound lists from the 16th to the 23d ult. contain 104 vessels for Great Britain with grain.

A letter from Copenhagen communicates the following details, upon the breaking up of the ice on the coast of Greenland :

"Four hundred and fifty square miles of ice have recently detached itself from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighbouring regions of the Pole. It was this mass which, during 400 years, had rendered that province at first impassable of access, and afterwards inaccessible, so as even to cause its existence to be doubted. Since 1786 the reports of the whalers have invariably referred to some changes, more or less considerable, in the seas of the North Pole; but at the present time, so much ice has detached itself, and such extensive canals are open amidst what remains, that they can penetrate, without obstruction, as far as the 83d degree. All the seas of the North abound with these floating masses, which are driven to more temperate climates. A packet from Halifax fell in with one of these islands in a more southern latitude than the situation of London; it appeared about half a mile in circumference, and its elevation above the water was estimated at 200 feet. This breaking up of the Polar ice coincides with the continual tempests from the South-east, accompanied with heats, rains, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere: circumstances which, during three years, have caused us to experience in Denmark hot winters and cold humid summers.—On the 25th of May there fell at Copenhagen five showers of hail, to each of which succeeded a dead calm.

"Many mariners are apprehensive that the ice will fix itself on the eastern coasts of America; but while the north-east winds prevail, these floating masses will disappear in the Southern ocean. Some of the floating islands conveyed forests and trunks of trees. We notice this last fact principally for the satisfaction of geologists, who attribute to phenomena of this sort the blocks of foreign granite found in the chain of the Jura mountains, and conveyed at the epoch when our highest mountains were covered with water."

ASIA.

Recent dispatches from India inform us, that five of the Peishwa's forts had fallen into the hands of the British. After a harassing series of marches and counter-

marches, General Smith came by surprise on the Peishwa's main forces, near Ash-ta, on the 20th of February. The Chief of his army, Bapoo Gokla, found it necessary to make a stand, for the protection of his baggage. The enemy, however, were speedily routed by a charge of cavalry, with the loss of their Commander, two Sirdars, 500 men, and a number of elephants, camels, &c. The Peishwa fled early on horseback, and the course of his flight had not been ascertained. One beneficial consequence of this victory was, the rescue of the friendly Rajah of Sattara, and his family, from the power of the enemy. His capital, the antient seat of the Mahratta Empire, had surrendered on the 9th of February. The Bheema Bhye, Holkar's sister, had placed herself under the protection of Sir W. Keir; and the refractory body of Holkar's troops which she commanded, was dispersed. (See p. 73.)

Madras Papers to the 21st of February have been received, the contents of which are rather interesting. There has been some skirmishing with a party of Holkar's troops, who refused to abide by the terms of the treaty concluded with that Chief. A division of these refractory troops had been defeated by General Brown, and their Chief narrowly escaped with his life. The war with the Pindaries may now be considered as terminated.—Chertoo, the most formidable of their Chieftains, who had an army of 15,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were well mounted, was attacked early in the month of January by the division of Sir Wm. Keir, and completely defeated, with the loss of all his baggage and treasures, to the amount of fifty lacs of rupees. Thus the power of the Pindaries seems almost annihilated by one short and brilliant campaign.

Private letters mention a novel fact. There has long been a great and increasing population in India; the descendants of Europeans from Indian mothers, and their progeny. Many of them are well educated, and people of considerable property; and latterly, they have been studiously investigating what are their rights as free-born British subjects. They have commenced a newspaper to facilitate the objects of their inquiry. On investigation it has been found, that the rights of this mixed race are so completely guarded by the last Charter granted to the Company, that it is not in the power of the Indian Government to adopt summary measures against these *free-press* men; the race in question being expressly put under the protection of the Courts of Judicature, and their rights secured, as British subjects, amenable only to the British laws.

Further intelligence from the East Indies informs us, that on the 20th of February the troops of Bajecrow were dispersed by Gen. Smith, after an action in which

which Gokla was killed; 12 elephants, with 57 camels, taken; and the enemy broken and discomfited. Nothing new is said of the Peishwa: but it is certain that General Pritzler has closely invested the fort of Singhur, where a considerable mass of treasure is said to be deposited; many of the wealthy Bramins from Poonah having taken refuge in it before the surrender of the capital. Three mortar-batteries had opened on the fortress; and from the vigour with which the siege was carried on, it was supposed that Singhur, with its garrison of 1,500 Arahs, would speedily fall into the hands of the besiegers.

Letters from India state, that military possession will be taken by Great Britain of the dominions of the Rajah of Berar; and that the government of that extensive country will be administered pretty much as the affairs of Mysore have been conducted since the death of Tippoo—namely, by investing a British resident with all the real authority; and leaving, or placing, a nominal sovereign on the throne. We further learn, that the Peishwa will certainly be deposed, and the office abolished; that there is to be henceforth no ostensible head of the Mahratta empire; but that a relative of the present Chieftain will be entitled Rajah of Poonah.

By a Government Proclamation issued at Madras, it is ordered, that the Silver Rupee shall in future constitute the standard coin of that Presidency. The coinage of the Pagoda is to be discontinued.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN THE MAURITIUS.

This island was visited, on the 1st of March, by one of the most terrible hurricanes ever experienced there. A letter from Port Louis, of the 16th of that month, describes the damage incurred to be tremendous; the whole island was one scene of waste and destruction; trees torn up by the roots, and many houses both in town and country laid flat; valuable storehouses unroofed, &c. and the goods within them completely spoiled. Upwards of forty sail of large vessels, besides small craft, were driven on shore or otherwise injured.

AFRICA.

An officer of the Spartan, Capt. Wise, from Algiers, whence she sailed on the 17th of May, says, "The plague was raging with unabated fury when we left; the deaths were from eighty to one hundred and twenty daily. The Dey lost an only son and two daughters while we were there. On the 11th May, two Algerine corvettes sailed for Bona with troops. On the 8th, we saw two Sicilian ships of the line go into Algiers Bay. The Dey presented Captain Wise with two beautiful Algerine stallions, and a very handsome dagger. The late Dey, in the space of

six months, decapitated upwards of 1400 of his subjects, whose heads he piled up in one place, and hung on tenter hooks. The present Dey is of more mild manners; he may be called, in fact, a tender-hearted barbarian."—The Genoese ship *Misericordia* having been plundered by the late Dey of Algiers of considerable property, and at the same time the Genoese Vice-Consul been treated with great indignity, and dismissed from Algiers, Captain Wise, immediately on his arrival at Algiers, entered, in conjunction with his Majesty's Consul, into a negotiation with the Dey; the result of which was, the payment of 35,000 dollars as a compensation for the property plundered on board the *Misericordia*; and an unqualified disavowal, on the part of the reigning Dey, of the act of his predecessor.

The plague has broken out with so great virulence at Tangier, that it has been found necessary to adopt extraordinary means to prevent its extension to the Spanish shore.

Another enterprize to explore the termination of the Niger is undertaken; and, as in all former ones, with sanguine hopes of success. Captain Gray, of the Royal African corps, is intrusted with the immediate charge of the expedition. The route is to be that of the Gambier river. Mr. Ritchie, late private secretary to Sir Cbas. Stuart at Paris, and Capt. Marryatt, of the Royal Navy, are to attempt a journey towards Tombuctoo. The former gentleman is appointed Vice-consul at Mourzouk, in the interior, the capital of Fezzan, a dependency of Tripoli, whose governor is son of the Bey of that kingdom. These gentlemen are also sanguine of success, as the protection of his Highness the Bey is guaranteed to them.

The latest accounts from St. Helena continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor's making his way to the residence of Buonaparte. It was also reported on the island, that in consequence of representations from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, and reside at a Mr. Leech's farm, which had been, or was about to be, purchased for his future residence. The latter is situated to the Westward of the only landing-place on the island, about three or four miles in the interior. The only access to it is a winding way up the Ladder-hill, at the top of which is a strong battery. The accounts state, that it was considered by every person, not only the pleasantest residence on the island, but that all chance of escape was rendered impossible; as any person approaching could be seen at a great distance; and as there was only one path, a few sentinels would be sufficient for the purpose of guarding it. The fortifications

fifications on Ladder-hill are represented to be of the most commanding description, large cannon looking, nearly perpendicularly down, both on the narrow pass and towards the sea. Some of them are 32 and 44 pounders; they are swung in chains, and could on the instant be levelled at any objects, however much below the range of the guns. By means of a telegraph at the house of Mr. Leech, communications could be had in a few seconds with the Governor's house, or with any part of the island. The greatest attention continued to be paid to all vessels sailing from the island. On its being made known by signal, that a vessel is about to sail from the island, the officer on duty makes himself sure that Buona-parte is at his residence, or, to speak in the language of the island, "he sights him." The signal is then made for the vessel to depart; and if she does not instantly leave her anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay.

Mr. O'Meara, the surgeon who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, having by some means incurred the displeasure of Sir Hudson Lowe, the latter ordered him to be placed under the same restraints as the French prisoners. Mr. O'Meara, in consequence, wrote a long letter (which is published) to Sir Hudson; denying his power to subject him to such restraint; and demanding, either that the order complained of be rescinded, or that he may be permitted to resign, and return to England. Mr. O'Meara further says, he has been tormented and ill-treated for several months past, evidently with a view to induce him to resign. Napoleon complains of O'Meara having been thus obliged to give in his resignation: his illness he lays at the Governor's door; and says, a plot has been contriving against his life for these two years past.—He calls upon the Prince Regent to punish the author of his sufferings: "if he do not," he concludes, "*I bequeath the opprobrium of my death to the reigning House of England.*"

AMERICA, &c.

[We stop this sheet at the press to say, that advices have been received that a part of the United States' Army, under the command of General Jackson, has taken Pensacola by storm. If true, this is an open act of hostility against Spain.]

The Russian brig *Rurick*, under the command of Lieutenant Kotzebue, has been out on a voyage of discovery two years and eleven months. During this voyage, which at first was directed to the North, Lieut. Kotzebue reached a very high latitude, but we are not yet able to state it with accuracy. He fell in with a most singular ice-berg, of great magnitude,

which not only had a portion of its surface covered with earth-soft mould, and bearing trees and vegetable productions; but a portion of its water-line covered with a shore formed by the deposit of earthy matter, washed down from the higher parts of the earth-covered ice-berg. On this shore a landing was made, and considerable quantities of remains of the Mammoth were found, in such a state of putrefaction as to produce a most insupportable stench. The *Rurick* brought away a number of the tusks and other parts of these immense animals, which had probably been preserved in a frozen state for many ages, till the masses of ice which inclosed them, put in motion by some unknown cause, reached a more temperate latitude.

The *Milledgeville Journal*, an American paper of an inferior class, contains a statement of the trial, by court-martial, the condemnation, and execution of two individuals, named Arbutnot and Ambruster, who are denominated by the *Journalist*, "British Emissaries;" and whose crime is said to have been the excitement of the Indians to go to war with the Republicans of North America.

By papers from Canada to the 1st June, we learn, that considerable discontent prevails in that province. The whole district of Niagara having adopted the principles, and proceeded according to the advice, of a Mr. Gourlay, in an address to the resident landholders, every township held meetings, and have each chosen a representative. These representatives (15 in number, among whom are several magistrates) have met, and chosen four to represent the district of the Provincial Convention, appointed to meet at York, Upper Canada, on the 6th July, in order to send Commissioners to England, with an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respecting the conduct of the Local Government. The Committee of Niagara District have invited others to follow their example.

Accounts from Jamaica state, that the crops in that island are more plentiful this season than they have been for many years past, particularly on the sugar-plantations.

Christophe, King of Hayti, is said to be gradually introducing the Protestant religion in his dominions. Schools, professorships, &c. on the British system, and under British masters, are established at Cape Henry, and the English language only is taught.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—We have the pleasure of announcing, that a Whaler which has just reached this country states, that it fell in with this interesting Expedition, in the first week in June, opposite to Magdalena Bay, on Spitzbergen, in lat. 79. 34. all well.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 27. The venerable Earl St. Vincent went down last week into the neighbourhood of *Phymouth*, and is at present remaining at Tremston Castle, the house of Mr. Tucker. His lordship lost no time in going to view that stupendous national work, the Breakwater, and both his patriotism and curiosity were fully gratified by the sight. A line-of-battle ship, the *Bulwark*, was lying within it, as quiet and easy as if she had been in *Hamoaze*, immediately after a smart gale from the South-west. No ship of her class would have dared to anchor there before the Breakwater was constructed. The pleasure of seeing so great a public work in such a rapid state of progress, under the exertions of Mr. Whidby, must have been greatly increased (as his Lordship confessed was the case) both by the reflection that the noble Earl himself was the projector of so great a national benefit, and the conviction that it answered his most sanguine expectations.

June 30. This evening the friends of the Right Hon. George Canning met at the Music-hall, in Bold-street, *Liverpool*, to celebrate his third return to Parliament as Representative for that town; Henry Blundell Hollinshead, esq. in the chair. The company consisted of near 300 gentlemen of the highest respectability. The dinner was very sumptuous; and the tables profusely covered with every delicacy of the season. The body of the Hall was tastefully fitted up for the occasion; and a powerful band was stationed in the orchestra. After the healths of the King, the Prince Regent, the Queen, the Duke of York, and some other toasts had been drank, the chairman said, in rising to propose the next toast—the health of their Right Hon. Representative, he would not detain the company by saying any thing that he might wish to say respecting him; indeed, he was not vain enough to think, that he could add any thing to the fame of so distinguished a statesman: “The Right Hon. George Canning, and cordial thanks to him for his eminent services.” The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and applauses continued for many minutes. Mr. Canning rose to express his grateful sense of the honour paid to him, and dilated in a most eloquent manner on a variety of public topics, describing particularly with a master-hand, in their true and proper colours, the characters of Modern Reformers. From this admirable speech we shall give some extracts in our next.

July 4. A dreadful fire happened at Hill End Farm, *Sandridge*, near St. Alban's, in the occupation of Benjamin Young, esq. The fire began about one o'clock, and burnt down three barns, with 60 loads of threshed and unthreshed wheat, about 20 loads of unthreshed tares, and a stable and cow-house, with three calves, ten pigs, and some poultry, a horse and chaise belonging to Thomas Rackstraw, esq. of Hertford (who with his family was on a visit there), a horse and chaise belonging to Mr. Young, a wheat-rick supposed to contain about 100 load, and a quantity of straw and stubble.

Among the numerous proofs adduced of the uncommon heat of this delightful summer, none merits record more than the following:—On the coast of *Usen*, in the neighbourhood of *Montrose*, there have been found by the natives of *Ferryden*, considerable quantities of beautiful crystallized salt, produced by the sun's rays absorbing the fresh water from the marine element, of which it forms a constituent part. This singular phenomenon has not been observed for nearly 40 years.

The late T. Ingram, Esq. of Ticknall, in *Worcestershire*, has left by his will 600*l.* the interest of which is directed to be applied to the payment of a clergyman, who shall annually preach, in *Birmingham*, a sermon to encourage and enforce humane treatment towards all dumb animals, particularly to horses.

The *Cornwall* Geological Society has honoured Dr. Paris with a magnificent service of plate. On a silver waiter is engraved the following inscription:—“To John Ayrton Paris, M.D. F.L.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, this Plate is inscribed by the Noblemen, Representatives in Parliament, and Gentlemen of the County of Cornwall, in testimony of their grateful sense of his services, in suggesting the plan, and promoting the institution, of the Royal Geological Society of the County, which has rendered their home the school of science, and their native riches increasing sources of prosperity.”

It appears by the latest accounts from the South of Ireland, that the fever which has raged there for the last 18 months, continues unabated in extent, though it has considerably lessened in its malignity. In the city of *Cork* alone there are three fever hospitals, in which the number of patients on the 29th of June last exceeded 300. From that date to the 5th of July, about 270 were admitted, and nearly the same number discharged.

OCCUR-

1818.] *Occurrences in London and its Vicinity.*

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"Windsor Castle, July 2. His Majesty has been very tranquil through the last month, and continues to enjoy good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

July 30. The health of Her Majesty, we are concerned to state, continues in a very precarious state.

Monday, July 13.

This day took place the marriage of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen, and the re-marriage of the Duke of Kent to the Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg. Fortunately the Queen was so far better as to be able to be present at the double ceremonial, for which purpose a temporary altar was fitted up in the Queen's drawing-room, which looks into Kew Gardens. At four o'clock, the whole of the parties having arrived, her Majesty took her seat at the right side of the altar, attended by the Prince Regent, and was followed by the other members of the Royal Family, and the Great Officers of State. The Duke of Clarence and his intended bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, being introduced into the room in due form, and having taken their station at the altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of London. The brides were given away by the Prince Regent. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Queen retired, and dined in a private apartment, her health not permitting her to dine with company. At five o'clock the Prince Regent and the remainder of the company sat down to a most sumptuous dinner. Soon after half-past seven o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Kent left, in Prince Leopold's travelling chariot, for Claremont. The Prince Regent and all the Royal Party proceeded in open carriages to the cottage in Kew Gardens, near the Pagoda, where they drank tea; after which the Duke and Duchess of Clarence left in a new travelling-chariot for St. James's Palace.

Wednesday, June 17.

The foundation of a new Church was laid at Stepney by the Duke of York, assisted by the Bishop of London. The Rector of Stepney placed in a cavity formed in the foundation-stone a glass bottle containing gold and silver coins of the present year. He also deposited a plate with an inscription, stating by whom the foundation was laid, the names of the rector, the trustees, builders, &c. and that the church was for the accommodation of 1500 persons, two-thirds of the space being free sittings.

Saturday, June 20.

An alarming fire broke out, about eight

o'clock this morning, at the house of Mr. Downes, printer and bookseller, Strand, near Temple Bar. The engines of the different Fire Companies were immediately in attendance; but, notwithstanding every possible exertion to arrest the progress of the devouring element, the interior of the house, and a great deal of valuable property in books, printing materials, &c. was destroyed.

Monday, June 22.

In the Court of King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough gave it as his opinion, that a party publishing what passed in a Court of Justice, did not discharge himself from liability by showing that the report was faithful, and contained only what in fact occurred.—And in the same Court, on *Friday, June 26*, Judge Bailey laid it down as law, that a blow was not necessary to constitute an assault;—raising the hands in anger, as if about to strike, was as much an assault as if the blow had been struck.

Wednesday, July 1.

A meeting of the most eminent characters of the City of London was held at the London Tavern, to consider of offering some testimony of respect to their late worthy Representative, Sir William Curtis; when an Address and a series of Resolutions, expressive of their high opinion of his eminent services, and their deep regret at his not having been again returned, were carried with the utmost unanimity.

Thursday, July 2.

Usher, the Clown of the Cobourg Theatre, in consequence of a wager, set off in a machine like a washing-tub, drawn by four geese, at half-past twelve o'clock, from below Southwark bridge, and passed under four bridges, and arrived at half-past two at Cumberland Gardens. A pole extended from the machine in which he sat, to which the geese were harnessed. For some time they were quite tractable, and he went on swimmingly, but at times they were quite restive, and not easily managed. A great number of persons accompanied him in boats, and several viewed the whimsical expedition from the bridges. After completing it, he offered, for a wager of 100 guineas, to return from thence through the centre arch of London Bridge; but no person would accept the challenge.

Tuesday, July 7.

In the Admiralty Court, Sir Wm. Scott gave judgment in the long-pending suit between Lord Cochrane and the Fleet under Admiral Lord Gambier, respecting the distribution of head-money for the destruction of the French squadron in Basque Roads, in April 1809. The Learned Judge decided (against Lord Cochrane's claim) that it was a distinct, continued, and co-operative general engagement

gement on the part of the Fleet, as well as of the fire-ships commanded by Lord C. and on that ground awarded an equal distribution to the whole Fleet.

Saturday, July 11.

A dreadful fire occurred this night in Newton-street, High Holborn. It commenced in the stable of Messrs. Spencer, feather-bed makers. Five houses were totally destroyed, and others much damaged. The value of the property consumed amounts to many thousand pounds.

The late General Election has excited perhaps stronger commotion in most parts of the United Kingdom than any former one. A greater number of New Members has been returned than usual. The Opposition interest has, it is believed, on the whole prevailed; but the champions for unlimited Reform and universal Suffrage have been deservedly treated with contempt.

In the present reign there has been coined in gold to the amount of 71,639,213*l.* and in silver 4,306,120*l.* Nearly 20 millions of gold were coined in five years,

between 1771 and 1777: none in 1814, 15, and 16: but 4,375,337*l.* in 1817: and of the whole there is not, perhaps, two millions in circulation.—Of the silver; 4½ millions were coined in 1816 and 1817.

The additional Members of the Queen's Council, under the new Regency Act, are, the Bishop of London, Lord Henly, Lord St. Helen's, and the Earl of Macclesfield. Their Lordships were sworn into office, before the Lord President, at the Council-office.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

July 6. Whocan I be? a Farce.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

July 14. The Bull's Head; an Opera.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 18. Nine Points of the Law, or Possession; a Comedy, in three Acts, by Mr. Jameson.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN (exclusive of the War Duty on Malt and Property) in the Years and Quarters ending 5th July 1817, and 5th July 1818, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head.

		Years ending July 5.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1817.	1818.		
Customs	-	£. 8,268,501	£10,000,379	£. 1,731,878	
Excise	-	20,716,612	21,179,114	462,502	
Stamps	-	6,030,997	6,443,768	412,771	
Post Office	-	1,360,000	1,333,000	-	£. 27,000
Assessed Taxes	-	5,953,664	6,169,009	235,345	
Land Taxes	-	1,187,413	1,163,621	-	23,792
Miscellaneous	-	262,704	517,669	254,965	
		43,759,391	46,806,560	3,097,461	50,792
Deduct Decrease		-	-	50,792	
Increase on the Year		-	-	3,046,669	

		Quarters ending 5th July.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1817.	1818.		
Customs	-	£ 1,709,613	£. 1,857,144	£. 147,531	
Excise	-	4,694,734	5,637,801	943,067	
Stamps	-	1,589,615	1,599,814	10,199	
Post Office	-	323,000	324,900	1,900	
Assessed Taxes	-	2,216,806	2,208,976	-	£. 7,830
Land Taxes	-	484,664	441,220	-	23,444
Miscellaneous	-	62,160	112,282	50,122	
		11,060,592	12,181,237	1,151,919	31,274
Deduct Decrease		-	-	31,274	
Increase on the Quarter		-	-	1,120,645	

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 4. J. B. Gilpin, esq. Consul for Rhode Island.—*July 7.* C. Rushworth, esq. Commissioner of Taxes.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Sym普森 Sergrave, • LL. B. Cooling R. Kent.

Hon. and Rev. John Neville, M. A. Bergh Apton R. and mediety of Holveston, Norfolk, and Otley R. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Bolwar, Sall R. Norfolk.
Rev. George Bythesen, Freshford R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Henry Anthony Pye, Harvington R. co. Worcester.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Hawarden Peculiar, co. Flint, Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Neville, a son.—6. At Woolwich, the wife of Maj. Roberts, Royal Artillery, a son.—11. The wife of Dr. Dickson, of Clifton, a dau.—14. The wife of G. Trower, esq. Montague Place, Russell-square, a daughter.—At Moreton Hall, co. Worcester, the wife of William Smith, esq. a dau. — At Sharde-

loes, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M. P. a son.—15. The wife of Col. H. D. Baillie, a dau.—16. In Charles-st. Berkeley-squ. Marchioness de Nadaillac, two sons.—19. At Sanderstead, the wife of Rev. A. W. Wigzell, a son and heir.—21. At Odell Castle, co. Bedford, the wife of Justinian Alston, esq. a son.—26. The wife of H. Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 17. By special licence, Ralph Sheldon, esq. of Weston House, co. Warwick, to Miss Sarah Broom, of Great Titchfield-street.

C. E. Graham, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Rice Jones, esq. of New Hall, Rhuabon.

20. Roderick Macniel, esq. eldest son of R. Macniel, esq. of Barra, co. Inverness, to Isabella Caroline, eldest dau. of Charles Brownlow, esq. of Lurgan, co. Armagh.

30. Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D. D. master of Bristol grammar school, to Isabella, fourth dau. of R. N. Newman, M. D. of Thornbury Park, and Clifton.

Lately. Charles Henry Smith, esq. Naval officer of Malta Yard, to Miss Mary Gerrans, niece of J. B. Murphy, esq. Burton Crescent.

July 1. P. L. Brooke, esq. of Mere Hall, co. Chester, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Rowley.

4. W. T. Brande, esq. of Albemarle-street, to Anna Frederica, second dau. of Charles Hatchett, esq. of Mount Clare, Surrey, and of Bollington, co. Lincoln.

Capt. George Doherty, 13th light drag. to Emma, youngest daughter of the late T. Henchman, esq. of New Burlington-street.

George Gordon Smith, esq. late of the 9th Lancers, to Marianne, Baroness de Dawbrowa, widow of the late Baron de Dawbrowa, of the Portuguese legion and 3d dragon guards.

Rev. Richard Fletcher, B. A. of Clapham Common, Surrey, to Caroline Louisa, youngest daughter of R. Thomas, M. D. of Salisbury.

6. Robert Hope, M. D. F. L. S. to Mrs. Davies, of Upper Cadogan Place.

7. Rev. Matthew Morris Preston, of Aspedon Hall, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Garratt, esq.

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J. M. Carter, esq. of Hertford, to Susanah Sarah, second dau.; and Edw. Lewis, esq. of Piggott's hill, co. Hertford, to Eleanor, third daughter, of Rev. J. Price, rector of Great Munden.

9. A. Ewart, esq. surgeon, Madras Estab. to Miss Agnes Scott, of Pall Mall.

C. R. Nugent, esq. to Catherine Eleanor, and Robert Coffin, esq. to Elizabeth, daughters of the late T. Nash, esq. of Guildford-street.

H. L. Albert, esq. late of the 58th regt. to Jane, only dau. of M. Wilks, esq. of Taudridge Court, Godstone, Surrey.

Joseph Hedley, esq. of London, to Anne, second daughter of John Moseley, esq. of Checker House, Wolverhampton.

11. William de St. Croix, esq. of Windsor, to Mary, dau. of the late N. Green, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

13. By special license, Lord James Stuart, brother to the Marquis of Bute, to Miss Tighe, only dau. of the late W. Tighe, esq. M. P. of Woodstock, co. Kilkenny.

Rev. Henry Dawson, M. A. second son of William Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's, Berks, to Julia, second dau. of Sir Robt. Buxton, bart. of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk.

14. Lieut. col. C. Bruce, to Charlotte, second daughter of James Forbes, esq. of Hutton Hall, Essex.

16. B. L. Gould, esq. of Thornhaugh-street, to Christiana, youngest daughter of W. Beckett, esq. Gower-street.

A. C. Willock, esq. royal artillery, to Miss Dawes, of Foley Place.

Gillies Payne Sharpe, esq. of Tempsford, co. Bedford, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Palmer, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

21. Visc. Cranley, eldest son of Earl Onslow, to Mary, eldest daughter of George Fludyer, esq. M. P.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART.

Died, on the 1st of July, 1818, at Leamington Spa, after a short illness, in the 69th year of his age, Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. LL. D., long and justly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings in furtherance of the public charities and other useful institutions of the kingdom; some of which derived their origin, and most of them energetic assistance and support from him. He was the third son of Sir Francis Bernard, bart. Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and was born at Lincoln, on the 27th of April, 1750. Having accompanied his father, when young, to America, he studied at Harvard College, in New England, and took a Master of Arts degree there. On his return to this kingdom he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1780 was called to the Bar, and practised many years in the Conveyancing line, in which he had a high reputation. On the 11th of May, 1782, he married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and eventually sole heiress, of Patrick Adair, esq. which marriage adding considerably to his income, he gradually withdrew from his profession, and took up the line of honourable and useful employment in which he so greatly distinguished himself for the rest of his life—that of suggesting and forwarding all charitable and other useful public establishments, and of composing and publishing many excellent works, the chief object of which was to diffuse moral, religious, and industrious habits among the lower orders, and to increase their comforts and improve their way of life; which publications are so generally known as to make any recital of them quite unnecessary. In this his first marriage, as well as in that which took place afterwards on the 15th June, 1815, with Charlotte-Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, bart., he always considered himself very fortunate, from that congeniality of temper and disposition which existed, so conducive to mutual happiness in both instances.

Having made himself very serviceable as one of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, in conducting their business, he was, on the 13th of May, 1795, upon Dr. White's resignation, elected Treasurer of that Corporation, where he resided eleven happy years, giving a constant and zealous attention to all the concerns of that establishment, the revenues of which he greatly augmented, by his plan of building on a part of the Hospital estate several handsome streets, to one of which the Governors thought fit to give his name; and upon his resignation, in December 1806,

he was elected a Vice-President, and so continued till December 1810.

Soon after he became Treasurer of the Foundling, viz. in 1796, he proposed, and in concert with the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Morton Pitt, and other benevolent characters, established the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, which has been the means of diffusing over the country a large mass of useful information, producing every where an evident effect in improving the situation and conduct of the poorer classes.

In 1799, on the suggestion of Count Rumford, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution; for which the King's Charter was obtained on the 13th of January, 1800, which has been of eminent service in affording a school for useful knowledge to the young people of the metropolis, and in bringing forward to public notice many learned and able men in the capacity of Lecturers; and most of all, in its laboratory being the cradle of the transcendent discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, which have benefited and enlightened Europe and the whole world.

On the 25th of May, 1800, wishing to assist in remedying the complaint of a want of Church room in the populous parts of the metropolis, Sir Thomas purchased a large building, which had been erected for a chapel, in West-street, Seven Dials, and established it, with the consent of the rector, and the Bishop of London, as a Free Chapel for the neighbourhood, with a day-school annexed to it for 420 boys, and a separate school for girls; and two years afterwards, with the assistance of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurney, now rector of St. Clement's, he added to this establishment the Society called the Chapel Benevolent Society. In a similar attempt at Brighton, many years afterwards, he was not equally successful; the Free Chapel which he, in conjunction with many worthy characters there, had established, being at last put down, on the plea of its interference with the rights of the Vicar.

It would be endless to mention all the measures which he brought forward at this period of his life, as well for protecting children in cotton mills, and the apprentices of chimney-sweepers, as also for providing schooling for the blind, promoting vaccination, and establishing hospitals for cases of typhus fever, all of which were eminently useful, but the last more particularly so in the metropolis, and in large towns, where his system was adopted.

In 1801, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him a Lambeth degree of A. M.; and at the same time the University

sity of Edinburgh sent him a degree of LL.D. In the same year his kind friend and relative, the Bishop of Durham, appointed him Chancellor of that Diocese, which occasioned his paying annual visits to the County Palatine, during one of which the School at Bishop's Auckland was planned, of which he gives a description in one of his best publications.

In 1805, he formed the plan of the British Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, where splendid exhibitions of Painting and Sculpture have been annually brought forward to the public, greatly to the encouragement and improvement of British taste and skill.

Being a member of the Literary Society, he conceived the plan, in unison with the present Lord Mountnorris, and other members of that Society, of establishing a Club-house for Literature, from which all gaming, drinking, and party politicks should be excluded. This club-house was opened in 1809, in Albemarle-street, under the name of the Alfred, and many of the Bishops and Judges became members of it; and as a proof of its high reputation, we may cite the long list of candidates, and strong contention every year to be elected to fill the vacancies which happen.

Among his numerous publications, those entitled the Barrington School, the Cottager's Meditations, Dialogue between Monsieur Francois and John English, the entire Prefaces and most of the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, and *Spurinna*, or the Comforts of Old Age, have been the most popular. This last work was printed privately in 1813, and given away to friends; but the applications for it grew so numerous, as to induce him, in 1816, to publish it, with considerable augmentations, and it has since gone through four editions.

The last energetic effort of his life was to procure some mitigation, if not a total repeal, of the enormous tax on British salt, which he considered contrary to every maxim of sound policy, and militating against the best interests of the country. He first broached these sentiments in a pamphlet on the supply of employment and subsistence for the labouring classes, published in 1816. And he followed up the subject by his last and most laboured work, entitled "The Case of the Salt Duties." This led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the investigation of the subject, before whom he was examined as to the grounds of the opinions which he held, and as to the information which he had collected. The result was, that a bill was ordered to be brought into Parliament for reducing the Duties on Rock Salt used for Agricultural purposes. And it exceedingly grati-

fied him during his last illness, to know that he, and those who co-operated with him, had in part succeeded in obtaining this Act.

During the last winter he had been occasionally indisposed with a cough and bilious attack; and his incessant labour and study in discussing and urging the Salt question, had had a visible effect in increasing his complaints, so as to induce him, about the middle of June, to repair to Leamington Spa, where, after about ten days residence, the symptoms grew alarming; but he would not consent that his friends should be written to, either thinking favourably of his own case, or wishing that they should not be troubled on the occasion. A dropsical affection came on, which increasing, overpowered his breath, and hastened the termination of his valuable life, and on Wednesday forenoon, the 1st of July, he expired without a struggle.

His remains were brought to London, and interred on Friday, the 10th of July, next to those of his first lady, in a vault under the Foundling Chapel, where he had always expressed a wish to be buried.

He had two elder brothers, one of whom, Francis, died before his father, and the other, Sir John, died in the West Indies in 1809, when he succeeded to the Baronetage.

His first lady, Margaret Adair, died on the 6th of June, 1813, after a happy union of thirty-one years; and her character is eulogized by him in his *Spurinna*, or the Comforts of Old Age, under the title of a Tribute to the Memory of a Departed Friend. His second lady, Charlotte Matilda Hulse, survives him; and to her attendance on him, he owed much of his satisfaction and comfort in his latest moments, breathing his last in her arms.

The best consolation to her and his surviving friends is, that he is gone to receive the reward of his beneficent actions, and that they have the prospect before them of a happy re-union in a better state. As he left no issue, his title devolves to his only surviving brother, Scrope, of Winchendon, Bucks, and of Pall Mall, London, who, in 1811, by royal licence, added the name of Morland to that of Bernard, and after having been Member in several Parliaments for Aylesbury, has been subsequently, and is at present, Member for St. Mawes.

HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, Esq.

July 4. Died at Cobham Park, Surrey, Harvey Christian Combe, esq. He was born at Andover, in Hampshire, where his father, who possessed a landed estate, acted for many years as an attorney. — Being the eldest son, he succeeded to the patrimonial fortune; and, notwithstanding

ing the hopes of independence held out by it, embarked in the commerce of his country. It was as a corn-factor, and under the patronage of a relation, that he commenced his career in the City. Having afterwards married a cousin, by whom he had no less than ten children, he succeeded, on her father's death, to a considerable property.—He was afterwards engaged as a brewer, in an extensive and profitable trade, carried on under the firm of Gyfford & Co.; and latterly under the names of Combe, Delafield, & Co. in Castle-street, Long Acre.—Mr. Combe passed through all the honours of the City with credit. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1790; served the office of Sheriff in 1791; was appointed Governor of the Irish Society in 1793; was elected Lord Mayor in 1799; and for some time commanded the 10th regiment of London Volunteers, and distinguished himself as an excellent officer.—Mr. Combe first presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the Metropolis in opposition to Mr. Lushington, on which occasion he proved unsuccessful. At the general election, however, in 1796, he was more fortunate; and in 1802, such was his increased popularity, that his name appeared at the head of the poll, having 3377 votes.—He resigned his seat in Parliament, and his Alderman's gown, in 1817.—In Mr. Combe were closely united the characters of a man of business and a man of pleasurable pursuits. He was a kind husband, and an indulgent father; firm and warmly zealous in his friendships. His conduct in the House of Commons was marked throughout by a steady opposition to Ministers; but to those with whom he differed in opinion, either on speculative or political subjects, he was an open-hearted and candid opponent.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART. & ALDERMAN.

July 19. Died, at Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey, in his 73d year, Sir Charles Price, Bart. This truly worthy man was the son of the Rev. Ralph Price, patron and incumbent of Farnborough, Berks, by Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of William Richardson, of Derby, gent. After a due foundation of religious instruction from an excellent father, he was early in life initiated in business under the auspices of an uncle, who resided in Snow-hill, and carried on the Oil Trade on an extensive scale, a profession to which the late Baronet succeeded; and conducted that, and various other branches of general merchandize, with the most unremitting industry, and proportionate success, to the end of his days. He was also at the head of a most respectable banking-house. On the death of Mr. Wilkes, in 1797, by the

strength of high personal character (for as a public man he was then little known) he was elected, by a considerable majority, to be Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, though opposed by Mr. Waddington (a *soi-disant* Patriot, and warm admirer of the French Revolution), who was extremely popular in a Ward so extensive as to comprize nearly a fifth part of the whole City of London. Mr. Price was elected Sheriff in 1799, Lord Mayor in 1802; and in 1804 was created a Baronet. In 1798, and again in 1803, Mr. Alderman Price stood prominently forward amongst the London Loyal Volunteers; being appointed in the latter year Colonel Commandant of the 4th regiment; in which corps also his eldest son (now Sir C. Price) was Major; his second son, Ralph, Captain; and a third, Lieutenant. In 1802, he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London; and again in 1806 and 1807; but in 1812, finding the arduous duties of that important station incompatible with his impaired state of health, and with his numerous other public avocations, he prudently withdrew from Parliament, and thereby probably added some years to that life which had for the greater part of it been devoted to domestic comforts. He was for some years Governor of the Tacklehouse and Ticket Porters, an office in the appointment of the Court of Aldermen; which he relinquished only a few days before his death. He was also President of the Commercial Travellers Society. In the due performance of his various public duties, Sir Charles Price was indefatigable. As a Magistrate, he was punctual in attendance; and, though inflexibly just, he was patient and humane. In Parliament, though he rarely entered into a Debate, he was always at his post, both in the House and in Committees. In politics, he was decidedly a friend to the principles established by Mr. Pitt; and indulgent to those with whom he differed. But it was in private life that his excellence was most conspicuous—in the regular but unostentatious performance of religious duties; and in the calm enjoyment of retiring, when leisure would permit, to share the social pleasures of an affectionate family. He married Mary, daughter of William Rugge, esq. of Conduit-street; and never was a happier couple than Sir Charles Price and that amiable Lady, who survives him; as does a large family of sons and daughters, to whom their father has left, in addition to handsome fortunes, an imperishable good-name. He is succeeded in title by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Price, Bart. who is also a partner in the banking-house, and in some other of his father's mercantile concerns.

RIGHT

RIGHT HON. LORD MUSKERRY.

June 25. Died, at his seat, Springfield Castle, co. Limerick, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Robert Tilson Deane, Lord Muskerry, Baron Muskerry, co. Cork, a Baronet, a privy counsellor in Ireland, governor and custos rotulorum of the county of Limerick, colonel of the Limerick militia, a trustee of the linen manufacture, &c. His Lordship was born in 1745, married in 1775 Anne Fitzmaurice, granddaughter and sole heiress of John Fitzmaurice, esq. of Springfield Castle, co. Limerick, by whom he had issue four sons, two of whom survive him. His Lordship was the sixth Baronet and first Peer of his line, and was descended from the antient family of Deane, of Somersetshire, (not Suffolk, as erroneously stated in Lodge's Peerage,) of whom Sir Matthew Deane, of Dromore, co. Cork, was created a Baronet of Ireland, by Queen Anne, in 1709: he was great great grandfather of the late Peer. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. John Thomas Fitzmaurice Deane, now Lord Muskerry, colonel in the Army, major of the 38th regiment of foot, and Companion of the Bath, born September 27, 1777.

RIGHT HON. EARL OF KERRY.

July 4. Died, at his house, Hampton Court Green, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. Francis Thomas Fitzmaurice, third Earl of Kerry, Viscount Clanmaurice, 23d Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, originally by tenure, and by patent, a governor of the county of Kerry, &c. The Earl was born Sept. 9, 1740, married March 1768, Anastasia, second daughter, and coheiress (with her sisters, Honora, Viscountess Kingsland, and Margaret, Countess of Louth), of Peter Daly, esq. of Quansbury, co. Galway, (whose marriage with Charles Daly, esq. of Callow, co. Galway, was dissolved by Act of Parliament, March 7, 1768,) and had no issue by her Ladyship, who died April 9, 1799. The Earl is succeeded in his honours by his cousin and heir-male, Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, whose grandfather, the Hon. John Fitzmaurice, second son of Thomas, first Earl of Kerry, assumed the name of Petty, (on succeeding to the great estates of his uncle Henry, Earl of Shelburne,) and was created Earl of Shelburne, in 1753; he was father of William, first Marquis of Lansdowne, and second Earl of Shelburne. The Barony of Kerry, which now devolves to the Marquis of Lansdowne (together with the titles of Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry) is one of the most antient Peerages of the United Kingdom. The Marquis, besides his English honours, is now Earl of Kerry and Shelburne, in Ireland, and twenty-fourth Baron Kerry.

The House of Kerry is derived from the same origin as the Ducal House of Leinster, the Windsors, Earls of Plymouth, &c. The deceased Earl had led a very retired and secluded life since the death of his Countess in 1799.

J. B. ANT. SUARD.

The late M. Suard (of whom a slight notice appeared in vol. LXXXVII, Part II. p. 89,) was born in 1733, of a good family at Besançon, where he received his education. His father probably destined him for the bar, as he attended the law-schools of his native city. The pupils of those schools and the officers of the garrison were almost always at war. The officers claimed a superiority over the citizens; but the students, quitting the lectures for the fencing-school, there acquired the art of giving effect to their legitimate opposition; and every night one of them was charged with maintaining the honour of the school. It came to young Suard's turn. An officer passed. "Who goes there?"—"A student at law."—"Take the left."—"Take it yourself, or draw."—Their swords were immediately crossed, and M. Suard laid his antagonist lifeless at his feet. He was apprehended, torn from his family, and thrown into one of the dungeons of the castle of Joux, where he was not permitted to see any person; and it was long before he obtained his liberation. After this adventure he removed to Paris, where a handsome person, pleasing manners, and a cultivated mind, gained him admittance into the best company. His literary attainments, which were by no means profound, rendered him partial to works of taste. He wrote in a pure style, and his chief application was directed to the writers of England. He was well acquainted with the language and literature of this country, which enabled him to execute the translations and extracts that formed the ground-work of his reputation.

M. Suard soon after his introduction into the brilliant circles of Paris, received the title of *royal censor*. At that period the acceptance of this office was equivalent to a renunciation of independence, and qualified a man for receiving court-favours, places, and pensions. The first work of his which attracted any notice, was entitled, "Lettre écrite de l'autre Monde, par L. D. F." (l'abbé Desfontaines) à M. F. (Fréron); it was anonymous. Soon afterwards he applied his knowledge of English to the conducting of the "Journal Etranger," which dropped in 1762. He then associated himself with a man of letters, who covered the shallowness of his erudition with the graces of an elegant style, and in 1764, published together with the Abbé Arnaud the "Gazette

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zette Littéraire de l'Europe," which was a continuation of the preceding work. In 1768 they reprinted the most curious articles in those journals by the title of "Variétés Littéraires," a new edition of which appeared in 1804.

About this time the French booksellers were diligently on the watch to catch up every thing that appeared in England, especially voyages and travels, historical works, and novels. They paid to obtain the sheets as fast as they were printed, and kept literary men in their employ to translate them. Letourneur and Demeunier, afterwards a senator, were the principal of those retained by the celebrated Panckoucke, and they also acquired small fortunes. It was in the same manner that M. Suard laid the foundation of his. He executed a translation of Byron's *Voyage round the World* in 1764 and 5. This was a mere bookselling speculation; but his translation of Robertson's *History of Charles V.* was distinguished for the correctness and elegance of the style. Nothing but a pretext was wanting for the admission into the Academy of a man who had produced no original work, but whose chief merit consisted in the manner in which he had studied the French language and in the delicacy of his taste. He was admitted in the same year, August 1774, on the same day with the Abbé Delille.

It was but natural that success so easily obtained should excite jealousy, and cause the shafts of criticism to be directed against him. From this period till the commencement of the revolution, he was engaged, in association with several other literati, in various undertakings, from which he derived much less fame than pecuniary advantage. Among these were the translations of Hume's *Life* by himself, Robertson's *History of America*, the *Voyages* of Cook, Byron, Carteret, and Wallis, in 13 vols. 4to.; editions of "Maximes de la Rochefoucauld" and "Caractères de la Bruyère," with an excellent sketch of the character and writings of the authors prefixed, of each of which only 25 copies were printed; and a collection of "Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution dans la Musique, par M. Gluck."

Through the favour of M. Le Noir, lieutenant of police, M. Suard was appointed censor of the minor spectacles. This kind of censorship did not then consist, as at present, in taking care to prevent the appearance of any thing which the government might deem hostile to the welfare of the state. The duty of M. Suard consisted only in watching lest the privileges of the great theatres should be infringed and their interest compromised, and this task he fulfilled with extreme severity. No piece, if at all well conducted, was suffered to pass, or it was mutilated in such

a manner as to destroy all harmony and probability. It was necessary also that the subject should be trivial, and the characters were not allowed to be of a higher class than attorney or commissary of police, which were the lowest in what was then termed the *bourgeoisie*.

The "Journal de Paris," the first daily paper published in that capital, was suppressed soon after its commencement on account of an anecdote respecting an actress and a gentleman of Bretagne, which had been inserted in it, but which was certainly unworthy of notice. The proprietors, however, obtained permission to resume it, on condition that it should be under the censorship of M. Suard, to whom they were obliged to allow a considerable salary. Notwithstanding the extreme prudence of M. Suard, the journal and pension were again in great danger for having reprinted the pretty song of the embassy of M. de Boufflers, extracted from "Quatre Saisons Littéraires."

M. Suard favoured the first ideas of the revolution, but his integrity and moderation kept him aloof from all excess. He undertook a daily paper with the title of "Nouvelles Politiques," the principles of which were sound, and in hostility to the mobocracy which began to be established. His colleague perished on the scaffold, and Suard retired to Switzerland. He returned to France under the Consular government, was appointed a member of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute, perpetual secretary of the Class of French Literature, a member of the Commission of the Dictionary, and had a pension assigned him in addition to these various employments. He resumed by the title of "Publiciste" the journal which had caused his proscription; but some disagreeable circumstances in which he was involved by it obliged him to relinquish the conduct of this journal. In 1803 he edited, with the Abbé Vauxelles, "Oscules Philosophiques et Littéraires," most of them posthumous and inedited, with biographical accounts; and in the following year co-operated in the "Archives Littéraires." His other literary performances are: A *Life of Tasso*, prefixed to Le Brun's Translation of the *Jerusalem* delivered; "Melanges de Literature," 1803-5, 5 vols. 8vo; an edition conjointly with the Abbé Morellet of "Œuvres complètes de Vauvenargues," preceded by an account of his life and writings, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo; and "Confessions de Madame de ****, Principes de Morale pour se conduire dans le Monde," 1817, 2 vols. 12mo. To this curious work of a female of superior understanding who died some years since, M. Suard has attached a preface; but he is censured for having neglected to suppress some passages. Several

ral bibliographers attribute also to his pen, the translation of Robertson's "History of Scotland," 1764, 3 vols. 12mo. Besides these works he drew up numerous reports, distinguished by elegance and clearness, for the Academy, and furnished a very large proportion of the articles in the "Biographie Universelle."

On the return of the King, Suard was re-appointed secretary to the French Academy, and officer of the Legion of Honour, and continued, till the latest period of his life, to be the delight of all those companies in Paris where agreeable conversation is preferred to games of commerce or of chance. Since his return he gave parties once a week, and the advantage of being admitted to them was highly appreciated. His memory was unimpaired, his conversation untinctured with acrimony, full of intelligence and urbanity. A catarrhal fever carried him off in a few days on the 20th of July, aged 84 years.

M. Suard was united to a lady who was the delight of his youth, the felicity of his maturer years, whose constant attention rendered his old age happy—a lady in every respect worthy of that homage which he paid her with his dying breath.

His remains were deposited in the burial-ground of Père Lachaise, the ordinary place of interment for members of the Institute.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Brighton, Margaret, youngest Oct. 3. daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Barkly, Cromarty.

Oct. 22. At Bonington House, Lady Ross Baillie, of Lamington, relict of the late Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagoun, bart. vice-admiral of the blue.

1818, Jan. 12. Near Jeypore, in the East Indies, aged 39, John Crake, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's 67th regt.

March 8. In Broad-street, Great Marlborough-street, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Houston, relict of the late Simon Houston, esq. surgeon, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

April 26. At Rio Janeiro, Commodore John Douglas, in the service of the King of Portugal, and master and commander in the Royal Navy.

May 2. At Rio de Janeiro, J. P. Dahmer, esq. late partner in the house of Messrs. Freese, Blankenhagen, and Co. in that City.

May 16. In Russel-street, Liverpool, in the full triumph of faith, aged 33, Mr. David Gordon Hutchison, of the firm of Hutchison and Cheshire, of Pool-lane, merchants. He suffered much under a rapid decline for the last fifteen months, which he bore with perfect resignation, and will long be sincerely and deservedly lamented by his family and relatives, to

whom he was much endeared; and to a very numerous circle of friends his memory will long be cherished with sentiments of esteem and respect.

May 17. At Barbadoes, M. Downie, esq. of Demerara.

May 23. After a long and severe illness, during which he had several paralytic affections, Josiah Potts, esq. of Oller-ton, near Knutsford, in Cheshire: he was brother of the late Charles Potts, esq. of Chester, clerk of the peace for that county. He married Mary, second daughter of William Robinson, esq. late of Hill Rid-ware, in Staffordshire, but had no issue. His loss will be long and deeply regretted, not only by his family and friends, but more particularly by the poor of his neighbour-hood, to whom he was ever a most kind and liberal benefactor.

May 30. Aged 53, William Burdon, esq. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. This gentleman was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1764, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1782; A. B. 1786; Fellow and A. M. 1788. Not chusing to take orders, he resigned his Fellowship in 1796; and in 1798, married the daughter of Lieut.-gen. Dickson, who died in 1806. As a coal-owner he resided part of the year at Hart-ford, near Morpeth, and the remainder in London. He published "Three Letters to the Bishop of Landaff," 1795, 8vo; "Examination of the Merits and Tendency of the Pursuits of Literature," 2 Parts, 1799, 8vo; "A Vindication of Pope and Grattan from the attacks of an anonymous defamer," 1799; "Various Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature," 1800, 8vo; "Materials for Thinking," 1803, 8vo; 1812, 2 vols. 8vo; "Unanimity in the present Contest recommended," 1803, 8vo; "Advice addressed to the lower Ranks," 1803; "The Life and Character of Buonaparte," 1804, 12mo; "Letters on the Affairs of Spain," 1809; "A Constitution for the Spanish Nation," from the Spanish of Estrada, 1810; "Introduction to the History of the Revolution in Spain," from the Spanish of Estrada, 1810; "Treatise on the Privileges of the House of Commons," 1810, 8vo; "Examination of the Dispute between Spain and her American Colonies," 1811, 8vo; "Letters on the Annual Subscription to the Sons of the Clergy," 1811, 8vo; "Cobbett and the Reformers impartially examined," 1813.

LATELY.—*Cambridgeshire*—At Knees-worth, aged 32, Gamaliel, second son of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

Cheshire—In her 20th year, Emma, youngest daughter of Rev. L. Wetten-hall, rector of Church Lawton.

At Bowdon, aged 63, Rev. Thomas Whitaker.

Derby-

Derbyshire — Eleanor, wife of William Carlisle, esq. of Longstone-hall.

Aged 81, Samuel Bristowe, esq. of Tryford-house, co. Derby, and of Beesthorpe-hall, co. Nottingham; a magistrate for both counties.

At Chesterfield, T. Lucas, esq. a gentleman distinguished by many valuable qualities, and a general philanthropist in every department of life.

At Burrowash, aged 76, John Swindell, esq. who about twenty years ago, when following the humble occupation of a labourer, very unexpectedly, by will, came into possession of the estates and other property of Rev. Henry Swindell, M.A. of the same place. Dying without issue, Mr. Swindell has bequeathed a fortune of 2000*l.* a year to the family of Mr. Rose, of Weston on Trent, in grateful return for the kindness he experienced from them whilst in their servitude before his elevation in life.

Devon — At Plymouth, Giles Welsford, esq. merchant of that place.

Dorset — At Sherborne, Arethusa-Ellen, eldest daughter of Rev. George-Byes Hawker, rector of Wareham.

At Wimborne, in her 72d year, the wife of the Rev. J. Baskett, one of the ministers of the collegiate church of Wimborne Minster.

Durham — At Durham, in his 51st year, M. Dunn, esq. alderman. He served the office of mayor in 1801 and in 1809. An earnest wish to do good, accompanied with a pleasing deportment, had gained him the general esteem of his fellow citizens.

Gloucestershire — In his 68th year, Joseph Colen, esq. of Cirencester, formerly chief of York factory, Hudson's Bay.

Kent — At Canterbury, at her father's house, Mrs. Monins, wife of Rev. J. Monins, of Ringwood.

At Chatham, Mrs. Knox, wife of Rev. Dr. Knox, of Tunbridge.

At Rochester, aged 22, Mr. H. Dowton, comedian. He was possessed of good natural abilities for low comedy, which proper instruction would have improved. In private life "Poor Harry" was much respected.

In his 70th year, Rev. M. Rutton, rector of Badlesmere. Complaining of slight indisposition, he retired to rest, where he fell asleep to awake in another and a better world.

Rev. Joseph Sanderson, vicar of Tudely-chapel.

Lancashire — At Liverpool, aged 67, Mr. John Williamson, for more than thirty years a distinguished portrait-painter: as an artist, his productions were not always equally happy; but his portraits of Roscoe, Sir William-Beechey, Fuseli, Rev. J. Clowes, and Mr. Birch, will place him in a respectable rank in his profession.

Aged 63, Rev. J. Rigby, D.D. thirty-three years pastor of the Catholic chapel at Lancaster.

At Woodside, near Liverpool, aged 55, Isaac Burgess, esq. Lieut.-col. of the Pen-dennis Artillery, and surveyor general of his Majesty's customs.

Lincolnshire — At Colne, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Stutterd, minister of the Baptist congregation, over which he had presided nearly forty years. He was a man of considerable biblical knowledge, and generally respected in the sphere in which he moved.

In her 96th year, Mrs. Kirkby, mother of Rev. J. Kirkby, rector of Gotham,

Of an apoplectic fit, aged 45, Rev. Field Flowers, rector of Partney.

Norfolk — Mary, wife of Rev. P. Du Val Aufrere, rector of Scarning.

Northamptonshire — Aged 31, Mrs. A. M. Eddy, wife of Rev. C. Eddy, of Guilsborough, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. W. Hughes, of Northampton.

At Northampton, in his 55th year, Rev. John Watts, rector of Collingtree, vicar of Pattishall, and chaplain to the county goal.

Somerset — Suddenly, Mary, relict of Robert Harvey, M.D. of Bath.

At Clifton, Mary, widow of Richard-Warnford Vicars, esq. formerly of Levalley, Queen's County.

At Clifton, John Edye, esq. of Pinney, co. Devon.

At Bathford vicarage, Elizabeth-Arabella, eldest daughter of Rev. James Williams. This afflicted parent has had to bewail the loss, within a short period, of a wife, son and daughter, uncle and nephew.

Staffordshire — At Litchfield, in his 73d year, Mr. T. Birch, principal bass singer in the Cathedral choir thirty years.

Suffolk — At Bungay, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Bonhote, esq. solicitor. She was the authoress of many popular works, amongst which were "Frankley's Rambles," "Olivia," "The Paternal Monitor," &c.

In her 44th year, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of Thomas Pytches, esq. of Melton.

Surrey — At the Rookery, near Dorking, aged 62, R. Fuller, esq. banker, of Cornhill.

Sussex — Suddenly, Rev. Thomas Lewis, rector of Whatlington.

Wills — At Mannington house, in her 80th year, Mrs. Freke, relict of Rev. J. Freke.

Yorkshire — At Askam Bryam, aged 19, Martha, eldest daughter of Capt. D'Arcy Preston, R.N.

At Leeds, William R. Russel, esq. Joanna, daughter of Sir A. Grant, bart. of Monymusk.

At Farnham, in his 67th year, Rev. John Hallewell, vicar of Nidd, and curate of Farnham.

At Levesham, at an advanced age, Rev. R. Skelton, rector.

WALES.—At Landough Castle, co. Glamorgan, in his 68th year, John Price, esq.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Rev. William Evans, of Towy Castle, co. Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, in the prime of manhood, and the full vigour of talents and utility, Dr. John Gordon, physician.

At Edinburgh, Hector Macneill, esq. author of a variety of productions, the principal of which are as follows: "On the Treatment of the Negroes in Jamaica," 1788, 8vo. — "The Harp," a tale, in two parts, 1789, 4to. — "Scotland's Skaith; or, the History of Will and Jean," 1795, 8vo. — "The Waes o' War; or, the upshot of the History of Will and Jean," 1796, 8vo. — "The Luicks o' Forth; or, a Parting Peep at the Carse o' Stirling," a plaint, 1799, 8vo. — "Poetical Works," 1801, 2 vols, 8vo; 3d edit. 1812. — "The Pastoral or Lyric Muse of Scotland," 1809, 4to. — "By gane Times and latesome Changes," 1812, 3d edit. 12mo. — "Scottish Adventurers, or the Way to Rise," novel, 1812, 2 vols. 12mo.

At Greenhill, parish of Ruthwell, in his 76th year, Andrew Rome. This old man, with his bother, who still survives, and is about ten years older, was among the last of a daring and enterprising race of smugglers, who carried on an extensive contraband trade in Annandale, before the exclusive privileges of the Isle of Man were bought up and regulated by Government. He was a native of the border parish of Dornock, but for the last forty or fifty years resided in the parish of Ruthwell, where he rented a farm under the Earl of Mansfield. The character of this old smuggler was strongly marked with the peculiar features of his illicit occupation, and would have formed a fine subject for the graphic pen of the author of "Guy Mannering."

IRELAND.—At Cork, of typhus fever, Timothy Mahony, esq.

At Irishtown, Westmeath, aged 19, Miss Eleanor Gernon, youngest daughter of the Dowager Countess, and sister to his Excellency Count Magawly.

At Loughgilly, near Dungannon, aged 110, John Comoy, an industrious farmer. Through his long and useful life he supported the character of an honest man. He retained his faculties until his dissolution.

In Dublin, the Countess of Bective.

In Dublin, Walter Kavanah, esq. of Borris; he left his elegant mansion at Borris six days before, apparently in perfect health.

ABROAD.—At Paris, aged 83, M. Pascal, Lieutenant of the Hundred Swiss, and Field-marshal under Louis XV. and XVI. *Cent. Mag. July, 1818.*

His conduct in the Seven-Years war was the first cause of his advancement. In defence of Louis XVI. he fought in the midst of his brave Swiss until the last moment on the fatal 10th of August.

At Paris, aged about 50, M. Lavallé, twenty-five years secretary to the Museum; a situation which he resigned two years ago on account of bad health.

At Paris. M. Amable Brechillet Jourdain, an able Oriental scholar. He was born in the year 1788; and was placed in his youth with a notary, but, induced by the reputation of Anquetil Duperron, whose brother was married to his mother's sister, he devoted himself in 1805 to the study of the Oriental languages, under those celebrated masters Sylvestre de Sacy and Langlès. At the solicitation of the latter, M. de Montalivet created for young Jourdain the place of assistant-secretary of the School of the Oriental Languages, which he held till his death.—He published several translations, and, among the rest, of Thornton's work on Turkey; and enriched the "Moniteur," the "Annales des Voyages," and the "Mines of the East," with curious and learned dissertations. He furnished M. Michaud with extracts and memoirs, which he employed in his "Histoire des Croisades." Last year he obtained the prize of the Academy of Belles Lettres for researches on the works of Aristotle, and those Greek Philosophers for our knowledge of which we are indebted to the Arabs. He was engaged upon a "Histoire de l'Elevation et de la Chute des Barmecides," the text of which he hoped to have printed with the original characters.

At Paris, M. Theodore Vernier, advocate. He was a deputy to the *Etats General* in 1790, and devoted his chief attention to finance. He was distinguished for the soundness of his opinions in the Convention of 1793: in that Assembly he displayed the courage of a virtuous integrity, and drew upon himself an honourable proscription. He was afterwards elected a member of the Council of Ancients, became a senator, and died a member of the Chamber of Peers at the age of 87 years. His literary productions, none of which rank above mediocrity, were written for his own amusement, printed at his expence, and three fourths of the copies were gratuitously distributed.

At Paris, Rev. T. Robinson, of Nansloe, Cornwall.

Near Paris, Mad. Martin, better known by the name of Mad'lle. Gorselin, who was long the Queen of Parisian ballet.

At Versailles, Capt. Edward O'Shaughnessy, R. N.

At Boulogne-sur-mer, Rev. Keelings Freeman, son of J. Freeman, esq. of Redmore—

more-hall, co. Worcester, and late of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Hieres, M. Rocca, with whom Mad. de Stael, shortly before her death, acknowledged her marriage. He was author of a volume of "Memoirs on the late War in Spain."

Near Marosque, in France, aged 51, Count Gardanne, who was Buonaparte's ambassador at the Court of Persia.

At Tours, the wife of Barry Lawless, esq. of Cherrywood, co. Dublin.

In her 48th year, the Princess of Saxe-Hilburghausen, sister to the Duchess of Cumberland.

At a very advanced age, without having experienced much illness, Baron de Thummel, well known by his different visionary productions, in which levity and wit usurp the place of reason. Feeling his last hour approach, he caused a glass of Rhenish wine, about a hundred years old, to be brought to him, and which he had expressly reserved for this period. His last desire was to be interred on the side of the high-road. It is not known, say the Saxon Journals, what was his motive for making so singular a request; perhaps, like Werter, he wished "that his tomb might be situated where the Priest, the Levite, and the Samaritan, could drop a tear on it in passing." He has left some manuscripts, which his numerous admirers hope will soon be published.

At Vienna, Baroness Arnstein, wife of Baron Arnstein, banker, of that city.

In Silesia, aged 72, Prince Frederick Louis, of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, a General in the Prussian service.

At Schwitz, his native place, General Aloys Reding.

In his 80th year, Dr. Wingard, commander of the Order of the Polar Star, and one of the Eighteen of the Swedish Academy. As chaplain to the Court, he was well known for his oratorical talents, and was always a favourite of Gustavus III.

At Pisa, where she went for the recovery of her health, Hon. Charlotte Plunkett. She was sister to Lord Cloncurry, and married in 1803, Edward, eldest son of Lord Dunsany, by whom she has left two sons and one daughter.

At Modena, Count M. Filippo Re, the most celebrated Professor of Agriculture and Botany of Italy. Among the vast number of works which he has bequeathed to posterity, we may distinguish his "Elementi di Agricoltura," the only Italian production in which the most solid principles of chemistry are applied methodically and clearly to practical agriculture.

At Lucca, M. Leoni. He was the author of a translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, printed at Pisa in 1817 in three 8vo volumes. It is accompanied with a Life

of Milton, from the London edition of 1730, Hayley's conjectures respecting the origin of *Paradise Lost*, and Dr. Johnson's observations on that Poem.—About the same time M. Lazzaro Papi put to press a second edition of his translation of Milton in two 12mo volumes. He has enriched this work with a life of Milton compiled from the various biographical accounts of the poet published in England, numerous observations, and the remarks of Addison on the merits of the *Paradise Lost*.—The latter is the most faithful to the original.

At Gibraltar, in his 54th year, Joseph Larcom, esq. late a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and Naval Commissioner of the Island of Malta. He was on his way to England for the recovery of his health.

At Cairo, of a dysentery, Mr. Louis Burkhard (under the assumed name of Sheikh Abraham) youngest son of Colonel Gedeon Burkhard. Mr. Louis Burkhard, who was ardent, enterprising, and animated with the desire of acquiring knowledge, being in England, offered his services to the English Association for making discoveries in the interior of Africa. After having learned the languages, and acquired the knowledge necessary for a journey of this kind, he set off some years ago, and repaired to Cairo, to join the caravan which comes every year from Tombuctoe, and to penetrate into that country, which has hitherto been inaccessible to Europeans; but some troubles which broke out in that part of the world hindered the arrival of this caravan for a whole year. Aided by his Mussulman Costume, and his perfect knowledge of the Arabic and Turkish languages, Mr. Burkhard had made a great number of new and important discoveries, which the English Association will probably publish. At length this caravan, which had been so long and impatiently expected, arrived; but before he could depart with it, Mr. Burkhard sunk under the disorder, and his death has destroyed the most flattering hopes. His distance from his own country had not lessened his attachment to it; in the course of last winter, he sent a bill of exchange for a considerable sum for the relief of the poor.

In Newfoundland, Adm. Pickmore, commander in chief on that station.

On his passage from St. Eustatia to Boston, in a fit of delirium, during which he jumped overboard, and was drowned, Mr. James Allanson, of St. Kitt's, and of the firm of Titherington and Allanson, of Liverpool.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in the bloom of life, Mr. Noble Sherrard, jun. of Upper Easton, near Bristol, late of the East India Company's naval service. He was a most promising young man.

At Savannah, Lieut. Keating, of Sir Gregor McGregor's army.

On his passage to Ceylon, the Hon. Lieut. col. Erskine, youngest son of Lord Erskine. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain as a Captain of Light Infantry in the 51st regiment, and behaved with great gallantry in the battle of the Pyrenees, where being shot in the thigh, he was sent home by the Medical Board, and on his recovery was placed by the Duke of York on the Staff of the Army in the Adjutant-general's department when the Duke of Wellington took the command in Flanders. He was in the battle of the 16th of June, and afterwards on the 18th at the battle of Waterloo, where his station placed him in the dangerous position of being attendant on the Duke, around whom almost every officer was either killed or wounded. Among the rest this brave young man had his left arm carried off by a cannon-ball, which passing along the other, laid bare the whole of it, by which he lost the use of two of his fingers, but that arm was saved. When the cannon-shot had thrown him from his horse, and as he lay bleeding upon the ground in this mangled condition, the Prussian musketry and trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm, and waving it round him, cheered his companions in the midst of the dying and the dead, the Duke of Wellington being then close by him, who desired he might be carried to his tent. It must be some consolation to his afflicted family, that he must have distinguished himself in the opinion of his great Commander, as he was immediately recommended by him for the rank of Major, though a very young officer; and in a year afterwards to the rank of Lieut.-colonel, with the appointment of Adjut.-general in Ceylon, and if he had then fortunately sailed for India his life might probably have been saved; but his disposition being as affectionate as it was animated, he could not be persuaded to leave Mrs. Erskine, who was pregnant; and remaining here during the winter, the cough, with consumptive symptoms, arising from his wound, laid too deep a hold on him for him to derive benefit from the voyage, and he died on his passage to India. A remark of his regarding the battle of Waterloo is memorable—"Nothing," he said, "but English officers and soldiers (by which, of course, he meant those of the United Empire) could possibly have fought it through to triumph as we did; nor could even the consummate skill and experience of the Duke of Wellington have done anything at all for us, had it not been combined with his matchless intrepidity, which enabled him to distinguish and to persevere amidst a

scene where the most moral courage, without such a fearless constitution, might have suggested a different course to the most accomplished officer in the world." Colonel Erskine was only 25 years of age, and has left three sons and a daughter, and an infant of a few months old.

At Vizagapatam, near Madras, Lieut. S. Rolleston, son of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of Parliament-street.

On board the Larkins East Indiaman (two days after passing the Cape of Good Hope) Lieut.-col. De Morgan, of the Madras Establishment.

On board the Thomas Grenville East Indiaman, on her passage from the Cape to Calcutta, Joseph, second son of E. J. Collett, esq. of Southwark, M. P.

In India, in his 22d year, Capt. Henry Fitzclarence, second son of the Duke of Clarence. He was a young man of uncommon energy of character, and was about to return to England, to be employed in the diplomatic line, for which he was well qualified.

In India, Lieut.-gen. Pater, of the East India Company's service, an officer who had served with distinguished credit in all the wars under Sir Eyre Coote, and in many of the more recent actions fought by the Madras Army. At one period, he commanded the army in chief on the coast of Coromandel.

At Lucknow, East Indies, Mrs. A. Horne. At Camp Pattoon, East Indies, Mr. George Morris, veterinary surgeon of the 25th light dragoons on the Madras Establishment.

Drowned near Negapatam, aged 22, Mr. S. Olivarius, son of the late Resident and Master-attendant at Tranquebar.

July 1. In John-street, Bedford-row, in his 68th year, John Shaddick, esq. one of the sworn officers of the High Court of Chancery.

July 2. In Orchard-street, Portman-square, Dorothy Lady Filmer, relict of Sir J. Filmer, bart. of East Sutton, Kent, and sister of the late W. Deedes, esq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, and Hythe, Kent.

C. Brydges Woodcock, esq. formerly of Brentford.

At Whitechurch, Shropshire, in his 65th year, Rev. David Jenks, rector of Aldbury, co. Hertford.

At Shrewsbury, John Lyon, esq.

July 3. At Bath, Mrs. Mary Anne Cleaver, of King-street, Queen-square.

July 4. Charles James, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, and New Inn.

At Bristol, Mrs. Judith Bazin, formerly of Jersey.

At his father's, at Ashley Cottage, aged 36, Rev. John Thresher Sangar, A.M. late fellow of Oriol College, Oxford, and curate of St. Werburgh's, Bristol. In him a highly

highly cultivated taste, and the soundest learning, were united to a fine understanding, and a sweet and social disposition; and the whole of his talents were ennobled and sanctified by the most genuine and fervent piety. The zeal and ability with which he discharged his ministerial duties will be long remembered by his numerous friends and parishioners, who, while they deeply lament that their beloved Pastor was by the mysterious dispensation of an unerring Providence cut off in the midst of his years, will do well to recollect the words of the Apocryphal book of Wisdom: "Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of days; but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

At Tenby, the wife of Dr. Felix, of Bristol. To those who were not acquainted with her, this simple announcement conveys all that can interest them to know; and those who were, know too well the insufficiency of language to express their loss.

July 5. Miss Henrietta Cullen Brown, second surviving daughter of John Brown, M.D. author of "The Elements of Medicine."

At Wimbledon, the wife of William Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street.

July 6. In Upper Berkeley-street, Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Richardson, wife of F. Richardson, esq. Madras civil service, and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

At Maidenhead Bridge, Lady Pocock, widow of the late Sir Isaac Pocock.

July 7. Aged 29, Jane, wife of John Lane, esq. of Goldsmiths' Hall.

At Edmonton, Mr. Isaac Le Mesurier.

In the prime of life, Miss Pinnock, of Salisbury, eldest daughter of the late James Pinnock, esq. of Winchester. This lady was on a visit at the house of C. Wooldridge, esq. solicitor; and on returning from a ride with Mrs. Wooldridge, in her phaeton, the horse suddenly became restive, when she was thrown from her seat with such violence that she received a severe concussion on the brain, which caused her almost immediate death.

At Sunning Hill, Berks, Lady Lindsay, widow of Gen. Sir David Lindsay, bart.

In her 34th year, Elizabeth, wife of William Wilcox, esq. of Welverton, co. Warwick. Mrs. W. who but a short time previous to her dissolution appeared in good health, was suddenly attacked with spasms in her stomach, and expired before medical aid could be afforded her.

At Teignmouth, Mary, relict of the late John Smith, esq. of Summer Castle, co. Lancaster.

July 8. At John Hodgson's, esq. Red Lion-square, Sarah Maria, wife of Rev.

Richard Worthington, of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

In her 47th year, Anne, wife of Richard Peake, esq. treasurer of Drury-lane theatre.

July 9. In Upper Gower-street, Mrs. Drummond, relict of the late George Drummond, esq.

In Tavistock-street, Bloomsbury, aged 51, Alexander Forbes Gaskill, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Aged 43, John Sprot, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Lamplighters' Hall, in his 25th year, Philip, only son of Mr. Philip Weeks, of Shirehampton, long known and respected on the boards of the Bristol and Bath theatres. The brilliant virtues of this youth could be equalled only by the patience and fortitude with which he bore a most severe illness. Short was his journey through this life, and though chequered as it was with many difficulties and disappointments, his character was uniformly marked by a conduct inflexibly honourable, and a disposition remarkable for its unassuming suavity and meekness.

July 10. In Walbrook, in his 69th year, Francis Alven, esq.

At Slade House, near Kingsbridge, co. Devon, Samuel Holdich Hayne, esq.

At Overn Hill, near Bristol, Joseph Mason Cox, M.D. keeper of an asylum for lunatics at Fishponds, near Bristol. His amiable manners, the accomplishments of his mind, and the numerous Christian virtues which adorned his character through life, and supported him in a long and painful illness, endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss is deeply and deservedly regretted. He published "Practical Observations on Insanity," 1801, 8vo.

At Coalmine, Alexander Kirkpatrick, esq. alderman of Dublin City. Twelve children, six sons and six daughters, survive him.

July 11. In her 36th year, Anne Frederica, fourth daughter of Rev. C. Jeffries Cottrell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Langton, eldest daughter of W. Gore Langton, esq. M.P. colonel of the Oxford militia; a lady of most amiable and accomplished manners; but so retired were her habits, and so diffident was she of her own merits, that studiously avoiding the painful gaze of public notice, she in retirement pursued "the noiseless tenor of her way," where her philanthropic benevolence flowed in a deep and extended, though a silent channel.

July 12. At Oxford, Anne, wife of Mr. John Bennett, sub-treasurer of Christ Church.

At Edinburgh, the wife of William Mackenzie, esq. W.S.

July 13. John Wear, esq. barrister-at-law, and a bencher of Gray's Inn.

At the hotel, Leamington Spa, Matthew Reid, esq. of Leicester, brother of Dr. Reid, of Greville-street. He was struck with apoplexy soon after dinner, and almost immediately expired.

In his 81st year, Mr. Richard Beatniffe, many years an eminent bookseller at Norwich, but lately retired. He first published a catalogue in 1779; his last appeared in 1803, except an Appendix in 1808; but no particular libraries are mentioned. He had, however, some valuable books, which he knew how to ask a good price for. He had the good fortune to buy the principal part of the valuable collection which was made by the Rev. Dr. Cox Macro, of Barrow, near Bury, which had remained undisposed of, and had hardly been looked into, since his death, near 40 years before. This treasure of black letter, early printed, and valuable lore, he bought for 150 or 160*l.*; and the purchase proved tolerably productive.

July 14. At Leyton, aged 22, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Isaac Solly, esq.

July 15. At Tonbridge Wells, Mary Harriet, wife of William Cotton, esq. of Upper Berkeley - street, Portman-square.

July 21. At Reading, in his 83d year, Mr. Richard Fisher, formerly an eminent haberdasher in Fleet-street, and late of the Strand; who for upwards of 60 years transacted business with an exactness peculiar to himself, and by his own example gave the best lesson to those about him; punctuality, probity, and civility were ever seen in all his dealings, and by which he commenced, acquired, and maintained his high repute as a tradesman; respectful and polite to those above him, kindly affectionate to those below him, and strictly just to all. His whole life was uniformly engaged in the exercise of the most benevolent acts, characterized by a lively feeling and an exact performance of his duty as a Christian, a disinterested friend, and a good man.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Part I. p. 82. The Rt. Hon. *Geo. Rose*. As an old and respected inhabitant of this county (says the Hampshire Paper) we are called upon to speak of him as a private man. The lists of subscribers to the patriotic and charitable institutions of the county, are the best proofs of his benevolence, which prompted him to be always ready to contribute to them; and his unostentatious and unobtrusive interference wherever he could be useful, proved the urbanity of his manners. As a private friend he was steady and sincere, and whilst he was remarkable for never making promises or even holding out expectations that he did not know he could realize, he was ever ready to assist his friends when fair opportunities offered. This is a tribute due to him from one who knew him well, and from his early residence in the county. Of his public acts we shall only notice, that he was a great promoter of the fisheries, which give employment, food, and wealth to the kingdom. He was the patron of Friendly Societies, and, as such, brought in several bills to protect and render them permanent; and, grafted on them, he encouraged the institution of Saving Banks; and, as Treasurer of the Navy, he introduced such wholesome regulations as effectually protected seamen from the rapacity and frauds of navy agents, to which they had been long subjected. In short, his whole life was active, laborious, and useful, and his death will consequently be felt and regretted.—On the 25th Jan. the Rev. F. Compton delivered a suitable discourse at Lyndhurst Church, on the death of Mr. Rose, to an attentive audience, at the close of which

he delivered a written paper to the clerk, and left the Church. The clerk then read aloud that, from a codicil in the deceased's will, every male person *then* present was entitled to ten shillings, provided it was thought worth acceptance.—The will of Mr. Rose has been proved in Doctors' Commons by his son George Henry Rose, one of the executors. It principally consists in providing for his wife and children; in it he mentions having secured the reversion (after his death) of the situation of Clerk of the Parliament held by him, to his eldest son George Henry; also the valuable place of Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Committees of the House of Lords, and the succession of Assistant Clerk, upon the death of himself and his eldest son, for the benefit of his youngest son, William Stewart Rose. Amongst other bequests, in one of the codicils are the following: "To my eldest grandson, George Pitt Rose, my enamelled repeating watch, set with brilliants; and a walking cane which belonged to his godfather, the late incomparable Right Hon. William Pitt, whose memory will always be dear to me so long as my own endures—it has the crest of that great man set in gold in the head of it."—"To my grandson, Hugh Rose, my steel mounted sword, which was presented to me by the manufacturers of Birmingham, as a token of their regard."—"To my grandson, William Rose, a gold-headed cane, which was presented by King William to the grandfather of my late invaluable friend, the last Earl of Marchmont."—"To every male inhabitant resident within the manor of Burgh Christchurch and Lyndhurst,

Lyndhurst, co. Southampton, who shall be poor enough to accept the same, and who shall attend divine service at their respective Churches (except they are prevented through illness) on the Sunday after my funeral, the sum of ten shillings each."—In speaking of himself, he says, "Fortunate, greatly fortunate as I have been in this life, yet there is no part of good fortune on which I set so inestimable a value, as the qualities of those on whom my happiness depended. My children have been a blessing to me during a long series of years, such as seldom occurs, and never caused me one hour's pain."—He appoints his wife and two sons executors. His personal property sworn to is under 36,000*l*.

P. 82. Lord *Walsingham's Will* was proved by George Lord Walsingham, the son, and Edward Boodle, esq. executors; and the personal property sworn under 200,000*l*. the stamp duty on which is 2,700*l*. The Will is principally confined to family connexions, with the exception of some pecuniary legacies to his friends, including one of 100 guineas to his very intimate friend, Lord Eldon. He lays a strict injunction on his sons, or into whose hands the same may fall, not to publish any of his manuscripts, memoranda, or papers of office whatever.

P. 187. a. The Marquis of *Abercorn*, who was the only son of the Hon. John Hamilton, second son of the 7th Earl of Abercorn, by Harriet, natural daughter of James Craggs, Secretary of State to George I. was born in 1750, and succeeded his uncle James the 8th Earl in 1769. He married, in 1779, Catherine, daughter

of Sir John Copley, bart. By this lady, who died in 1791, he had two sons, James; viscount Hamilton, and Claude, both deceased, and three daughters, only one of whom, Maria, survives him. In 1792 the Marquis took for his second wife, his first cousin, Lady Cecil Hamilton, eighth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, to whom his Majesty granted the precedence of an Earl's daughter. This union was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1798, in consequence of an intrigue between the Marchioness and Captain (now Sir Joseph) Copley, brother to the first wife of the Marquis. In 1800 he married, thirdly, Lady Anne Hatton, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Arran, and widow of Henry Hatton, esq. of Great Clonard, Wexford.

P. 188. The Will of Sir *Richard Croft*, bart. was proved in Doctors Commons, by the relict, Dr. Baillie, and John Denman, esq. the executors. The personal property was sworn under 16,000*l*. A freehold estate at Somerford Keynes, co. Wilts, is devised to his eldest son, Thomas Elmsley Croft, and heirs male, with the usual remainders.

P. 640. Prince Barclay de Tolly was the son of a Lutheran village Curate in Livonia. He served from the lowest rank, and received almost all his promotions upon the field of battle. In 1807, he commanded in the battles of Pultusk and Eylau. Some years after he conquered Finland. The battle of Leipsic gained him the title of Count. He received the rank of Field Marshal after his entrance into Paris; and was raised to the dignity of Prince in 1815.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1818.
June	°	°	°		
27	68	84	68	29, 75	fair
28	66	74	62	, 92	showery
29	66	76	68	30, 18	fair
30	65	80	66	, 19	fair
July. 1	66	80	65	, 10	fair
2	60	71	57	, 03	fair
3	60	75	60	, 10	fair
4	61	76	60	, 04	fair
5	66	77	66	, 01	fair
6	66	78	64	, 03	fair
7	68	75	64	29, 90	fair
8	64	76	59	, 94	fair
9	60	75	66	30, 00	fair
10	67	72	60	, 01	cloudy [night
11	67	76	66	29, 85	fair; rain at

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1818.
July	°	°	°		
12	60	74	64	29, 75	fair
13	66	76	64	, 96	fair
14	67	78	71	30, 17	fair
15	67	79	66	, 27	fair
16	68	85	70	, 16	fair
17	68	76	66	, 10	fair
18	67	76	64	, 04	fair
19	69	80	64	29, 90	fair
20	66	76	64	, 91	fair
21	66	75	66	, 91	cloudy
22	67	76	68	30, 00	fair
23	68	82	76	, 01	fair [at night
24	76	87	72	29, 79	fair; with th.
25	70	80	66	, 80	fair
26	67	80	68	, 80	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 22, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 3	139	30 and 60	138
Males	1224	Males	813		5 and 10	65	60 and 70	146
Females	1077	Females	836		10 and 20	58	70 and 80	109
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	119	80 and 90	49
					30 and 40	150	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	163		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.								

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	90	5 44	0 30	1 41	8 60
Surrey	87	4 50	0 52	0 41	0 58
Hertford	82	8 48	0 50	6 35	6 51
Bedford	83	1 58	6 47	0 33	3 57
Huntingdon	80	9 60	0 46	0 31	6 55
Northamp.	87	11 00	0 54	3 34	9 69
Rutland	84	6 00	0 57	6 36	0 54
Leicester	89	4 56	0 52	3 36	8 64
Nottingham	87	8 54	0 57	0 39	5 67
Derby	84	8 00	0 00	0 36	2 69
Stafford	93	0 00	0 53	1 38	10 70
Salop	102	2 62	2 00	0 39	8 77
Hereford	101	4 57	6 51	2 42	3 68
Worcester	92	5 00	0 56	4 40	8 61
Warwick	83	6 00	0 49	9 39	9 67
Wilt	80	8 00	0 43	10 38	4 69
Berks	92	4 00	0 51	1 43	0 70
Oxford	84	11 00	0 52	4 42	11 65
Bucks	80	3 00	0 47	6 39	2 62
Brecon	110	4 00	0 67	0 00	0 00
Montgom.	101	10 00	0 59	2 43	0 00
Radnor	107	5 00	0 56	6 41	10 00

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

87 8½s 6½s 7½s 4½s 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

67 8½s 1½s 10½s 9½s 6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.					
Essex	76	9 41	0 48	3 37	3 54	9
Kent	85	5 00	0 45	2 39	2 56	10
Sussex	80	9 00	0 00	0 42	3 66	0
Suffolk	84	4 45	0 53	2 32	0 51	7
Camb.	80	3 00	0 36	4 23	4 52	3
Norfolk	82	0 50	0 48	4 38	3 58	6
Lincoln	86	2 54	0 54	5 34	7 59	5
York	81	8 58	8 46	9 33	3 62	0
Durham	84	11 00	0 00	0 37	7 00	0
Northum.	70	7 49	6 45	6 34	4 00	0
Cumberl.	89	8 61	4 55	2 33	10 00	0
Westmor.	93	9 68	0 70	0 38	8 00	0
Lancaster	86	3 00	0 00	0 34	5 30	0
Chester	89	2 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Flint	80	3 00	0 56	0 32	6 00	0
Denbigh	85	11 00	0 55	2 32	10 00	0
Anglesea	74	0 00	0 44	0 28	6 00	0
Carnarvon	88	4 60	0 48	0 34	8 00	0
Merioneth	92	2 60	6 54	6 34	11 00	0
Cardigan	92	0 00	0 48	0 24	0 00	0
Pembroke	84	1 00	0 52	9 00	0 00	0
Carmarth.	93	10 00	0 56	0 28	6 00	0
Glamorgan	91	8 00	0 50	0 53	4 00	0
Gloucester	85	4 00	0 57	4 43	1 73	0
Somerset	94	4 00	0 52	0 35	4 48	0
Monm.	98	10 00	0 51	2 38	8 00	0
Devon.	91	6 00	0 44	7 32	10 00	0
Cornwall	82	10 00	0 49	4 30	0 00	0
Dorset	82	4 00	0 45	1 34	9 00	0
Hants	81	6 00	0 54	0 34	0 67	3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 27, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 18, 37s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 22, 51s. 11½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 27:

Kent Bags.....15l.	0s. to 18l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....15l.	0s. to 17l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.
Kent Pockets.....19l.	0s. to 21l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....20l.	0s. to 24l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 27:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 15s. 0d. Straw 3l. 3s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 8s. Straw 2l. 15s. 6d. Clover 7l. 14s. Smithfield, Hay 7l. 7s. Straw 2l. 9s. 6d. Clover 8l. 5s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....4s.	0d. to 4s.	8d.	Lamb.....5s.	4d. to 7s.	0d.
Mutton.....4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 27:		
Veal.....4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Beasts.....2,110.	Calves 320.	
Pork.....4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs 19,900	Pigs 230.	

COALS, July 27: Newcastle 35s. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland 33s. to 37s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 10d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 9d.

SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 116s. Curd 120s.—CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July, 1818, (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—
 Monmouthshire, 130*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. Half-Year.—Grand Junction, 231*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. ditto.—Old Union, 90*l*.—Gloucester and Berkeley, 70*l*.—Grand Union, 30*l*.—Rochdale, 47*l*. 10*s*. ex Div. 1*l*. Half year.—Kennet and Avon, 23*l*.—Thames and Medway, 31*l*.—Severn and Wye Railway, 50*l*.—West India Dock, 202*l*. Div. 10*l*. per annum.—London Dock, 80*l*. Div. 3*l*.—East Country, 20*l*.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half Year, and Bonus, 5*l*.—Globe Ditto, 130*l*.—Imperial Ditto, 90*l*.—East London Water Works, 90*l*. Div. 3*l*. per annum.—West Middlesex, 52*l*.—Grand Junction Ditto, 52*l*.—Original Gas Light, 75*l*.—New Ditto, 24*l*. Premium.—Carnatic Stock, Second Class, 68*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 10*s*. Half-Year.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	India Stock.	3 per Ct. Sth Sea Bonds.	India Bonds.	E. India 2d.	E. India 1st.	Omnium.
1	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
2	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
3	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
4	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
5	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
6	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
7	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
8	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
9	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
10	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
11	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
12	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
13	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
14	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
15	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
16	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
17	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
18	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
19	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
20	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
21	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
22	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
23	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
24	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
25	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
26	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
27	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
28	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
29	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
30	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.
31	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	77 1/2	98 100 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	18 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.	19 20 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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AUGUST, 1818.

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Cumb. 2-Doncast.
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Salop-Sheffield 2
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 a Representation of a DEERHUNTER in his proper Costume.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICKO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
 where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

BIBLIOMAN writes, "In Note 6 to a very elegant Poem just published, called 'Religio Clerici,' the ingenious author cites a work thus:—*Speculum Stultorum MS. Harl. 2422*. I once saw a thin folio in the German language, intituled **NARREN SPIEGEL**: possibly the book so cited is a translation from the work to which I allude.—Your Readers would much oblige me, if they would have the goodness to inform me how I may get a copy either of **NARREN SPIEGEL** or of *Speculum Stultorum*."

LECTOR, having read **Dr. Carey's** Latin verses in our last, p. 64, *Ad Hero*, requests to be informed "whether it was so intended, or whether it is a slip of the pen, or error of the press, for *Ad Heronem*, as he finds in Ovid's Epistles *Leander Heroni*."—"Notwithstanding," he proceeds, "the ancient authorities **Dr. C.** has quoted for making *Eui* two syllables, is it right to take that liberty in a short epigram, at the present day, and in this country, where it is generally pronounced as a monosyllable?"

W. H. says, "At page 39 of your last Magazine for July is an extract from the late **Dr. Gosset's** Catalogue, in which, by a strange blunder, a Book is inserted under the name of **J. Cleland**, which had no business there. The "Attempt to explain the words, Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, &c." was written by **Dr. W. Robertson** of Wolverhampton, of whom a Life, with his portrait annexed, is to be found in *Gent. Mag.* for 1783."—"I wish," he continues, "I could give **Clericus** the information he requires of the difference of the two 'Essays for a new translation of the Bible,' but they are certainly different works, and the two editions of the English Book are in the Catalogue of the British Museum."

We are much obliged to **SENIOR CLERICUS ANGLICANUS**; and shall be glad to renew our acquaintance.—The Article now received shall appear in our next.

We have no recollection of the "Political Dream" inquired after by our *Bath* Correspondent.

A **TYRO AT ELECTIONS** may be very correct; but the Magazine is not a proper Tribunal for such Appeals.

It gives us concern that we have no means of forwarding the Packet of "A CONSTANT READER." The only mode of sending is by the Foreign Post, which is expensive, and the letter should be a single sheet.

The silly Hoax of our *Lancing* Correspondent is applied to the only use it merited.

D. C. L. says, "**R. C.** and **L. L. D.** seem to understand one another very

well, but what becomes of the original question?—If the Doctorate in Civil Law be correctly designated by **LL.D.**—**Legis Legum Doctor**,—why lay that mode of distinguishing Graduates aside? If incorrectly, how happens it to have been continued throughout so many ages?"

R. C. says, "A correspondent, p. 388, observes that **Dr. Hallifax's** "explanation of **LL.D.** was **Legis Legum Doctor**." The objection to this is that the letters, to give that sense, should be divided "**L. L. D.**" or rather "**E. LL. D.**" the doubling of a letter being the known mode of expressing the plural number. So "**MS.**" is "Manuscript," "**MSS.**" is "Manuscripts," "**Coss.**" is "Consules," "**Dec.**" is "Decuriones," "**Cæs.** Aug." is "Cæsares Augusti," &c.

HISTORICUS requests of our Readers any Biographical Sketches of the following characters, or references to sources of information.

London and Wise, the Royal Gardeners and Nurserymen. Are their descendants still in existence?

Bridgeman, a landscape gardener, mentioned by **Daines Barrington** and **Lord Walpole**.

Switzer, a very remarkable writer and ingenious rural artist.

Hamilton, who formed **Painshill**, said to have been a gardener, but to have improved himself by studying pictures. Of what country was he? I was told at **Painshill**, **Irish**.

Southcote, who laid out and possessed **Woburn farm** in **Surrey**.

Wright, a professor of landscape gardening, commended by **Mr. G. Mason**.

Spence, an author commended by **Lord Walpole** as a zealous advocate for the modern style of gardening.

Wheatley, the well-known author of *Observations on Gardening*, called **Sir Thomas Whateley** by the French, and the Knight **Whitely** by the Germans.

Hirschfeld, the German author on gardening.

Morel, J. the Kent of France, author of several books as "*Theorie des Jardins*," &c.

Chambers, **Sir William**, late Surveyor general, &c.

Batty Langley, whose name serves commonly as the butt of ridicule for critics on gardening and architecture; see *Quarterly and British Review*.

Parkyn, author of *Sketches* in one of **Mr. Soane's** Bank Architect's publications, and of an Essay on the different natural situations of gardens.

Eames, a landscape gardener lately deceased.

Webb, ditto; and **Mrs. Repton**, whose death has lately been announced.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

*Extract of a Letter from ROBERT
Earl of ORFORD to General CHUR-
CHILL.*

DEAR CHARLES, *Houghton,
June 24, 1748.*

THIS place affords no news—no subjects of amusement for such fine men as you. Men of pleasure and wit in town understand not the language, nor taste the charms, of the inanimate world.—My flatterers here are all mutes. The oaks, the beeches, and the chestnuts, contend which of them shall best please the lord of the manor. They cannot deceive—they will not lie. I in sincerity admire them, and have as many beauties round me to fill up all my hours of dangling, and no disgrace attends me from sixty-seven years of age.

Within-doors we come a little nearer to real life, and admire upon the almost-speaking canvas all the airs and graces which the proudest of the town ladies can boast: with these I am satisfied, because they gratify me with all I want and all I wish, and expect nothing in return which I cannot give. If these, dear Charles, are any temptations, I heartily invite you to come and partake of them.

Shifting the scene has its recommendation; and from country fare, you may return with a better appetite to the more delicate entertainment of a refined life.

MR. URBAN, *August 1.*
YOUR Readers will pardon the oldest of your Coadjutors, who is always ready and willing to communicate information to others, if for once he appears under his own signature as a Querist in the Magazine.

The late Mr. Justice Hardinge had prepared for the press a considerable number of Essays on a variety of sub-

jects; several of which have never met the public eye, nor have been found among his scattered papers.

No man, perhaps, was ever more communicative; and many of his writings were freely imparted to those who for the time being happened to be more immediately his Correspondents on any particular subject. And the present inquiry arises from a hope that some one or more of his unpublished Essays may remain in the possession of his numerous Friends.

Already I possess the greater part of his "Charges," sent by himself for the express purpose of publication; with many of the "Sermons" composed by him under the character of "A Layman," his Remarks on some of the early English Poets; several Miscellaneous Essays in Prose; and so large a collection of his "Poems" as to render the choice of selection a task of some difficulty.

Of the *Desiderata*, I will mention a few, which he himself has noticed as complete.

It appears by his Letters to Mr. Walpole (Illustrations of Literary History, vol. III. p. 178) that so early as 1771 he had written

"An Enquiry into the *competency* and *duty* of Juries in the case of a public Libel, introduced by a more general investigation of their *competency* and *duty* wherever *law* and *fact* are comprized in the general issue."

This possibly may be alluded to by himself in the following lines:

"ON BURNING A WORK OF MINE INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION.

"With laurel crown'd for murders in the field,

Or mercenary victims of the sword;
Whose fear of shame the *Hero's* arms
could wield, [plow'd!

And brav'd in mask the peril you de-

The

The Author — who could sacrifice his claims,

— A Culprit sentenc'd by his own Review; —

Puts verse or prose into the *secret flame*,
Is more a *Hero at the heart* than you."

In 1800 he had made considerable progress in a Letter to Mr. Walpole on the subject of Chatterton and Rowley. This I cannot now recover.

The next article (an Essay on the Character of Richard III.) is probably still existing; for, in January 1815, he says (Illustrations, p. 31)

"Pray lend me your '*Bosworth Field*.' — Would you believe me when I tell you that I am deep in a Richard III. of my own? an Essay, but left imperfect, in a series of Letters to my uncle-in-law, Thomas Lord Dacre, Mr. Gough's friend, and of whom I have anecdotes out of number. My Fragment will be at your service. I took infinite pains, and meant to go through all the authorities, but grew tired."

He afterwards says,

"I am delighted with your Richard, and long to send you my *Fragments* of the work upon him. It was much laboured, and as closely argued as I could argue any thing. G. H."

In 1813, he had finished a Dissertation on "Measure for Measure;" and afterwards proceeded with a similar Essay on "The Winter's Tale." The latter I possess; the former I have never seen. I have also a finished Essay on the character of *The Fool* in the Tragedy of King Lear.

Of his two luminous Speeches, one in Defence of Sir Thomas Rumbold, the other against Mr. Fox's India Bill, I have accurate copies; but that which he made at Warwick, in April 1792, when pleading, as Counsel for the Hundred, in mitigation of the Damages claimed by Dr. Priestley, I have not been able to obtain. "It is extant," he says, "in some hands; but I am not sure that it is in mine."

The *Third Edition* of his "Letters to Mr. Burke," in 1791, would be an acceptable communication.

Yours, &c.

J. NICHOLS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

NO answer having been given to the inquiry of your Correspondent Caradoc, Part I. p. 199, I beg leave to inform him that the Historian to whom Bishop Trelawny's Letter was addressed was Laurence

Echard, the 3d volume of whose History of England was published in the year 1718. After detailing the proceedings against the Seven Bishops, and the other various arbitrary measures of King James which led towards the Revolution; he delineates the character and views of the Prince of Orange, and goes on to observe, "that all persons began to look out for a deliverance; and that several of the Bishops, seriously reflecting on the imminent danger to which the Protestant Religion as well as the whole Nation was exposed, writ invitations to his Highness the Prince of Orange, to succour them in this emergency." The various reasons for the Prince's interference, and the great objects which he had in view, are enumerated at length in his Declaration; and he justifies himself by stating "that the English Nation had ever testified a most particular affection and esteem both to his Highness's dearest consort and to himself, and he could not excuse himself from espousing that interest in a matter of such high consequence, and from contributing all that in him lay for the maintaining both of the Protestant Religion, and the laws and liberties of these kingdoms, being most earnestly solicited by a great many lords, both *spiritual and temporal*, and by many gentlemen and other subjects of all ranks."

Yours, &c.

J. B. K.

IN "The History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the Accession of George the First, by Alexander Cunningham, Esq. translated from the Latin manuscript by William Thomson, LL. D." 2 volumes 4to. 1787, about 24 pages of the Introduction are occupied in a discussion of the controverted point, whether Alexander Cunningham, the author of this History, and Alexander Cunningham the Critic, were the same or different persons. The question seems to have remained to this time in the same undecided state wherein the late Dr. Thomson left it above thirty years since, at least as far as has come under my observation.

In 1743, an octavo volume was published by the Knaptons (then eminent booksellers), intitled, "The present State of Holland, or a Description of the United Provinces," including a particular account of the manners and

and customs of the Dutch, their constitution, legislature, revenue, sea and land forces, trade, navigation, universities, arts, sciences, men of letters, &c. &c. Chapter IV. pp. 176-202, contains an account of some of the most eminent men of letters who flourished at the Hague in the author's time, and of their writings: the second named of these is described as follows: page 177. "Mr. Cunningham was a person of singular merit: He was a great Civilian, and laboured five and twenty years on the Roman Law, but with so many interruptions, that his manuscripts were so imperfect at his death, they were not fit to be published: this disappointed many who had long expected that work. His *Horace*, which he printed as a critique on Dr. Bentley's, shews him to be an able grammarian. A word which escaped the Cambridge Professor, on being asked why he did not answer that critique, piqued Mr. Cunningham sensibly: it was, 'That he would not immortalize the author:' *ore rotundo*. Some, however, think that those critical animadversions have detracted something from the *Doctor's own immortality*, who seemed to be under some such apprehensions; for, though he would not answer his antagonist's work when published, he left no stone unturned to prevent its publication, as Mr. Cunningham told me at large. I carried two young gentlemen of Cambridge to see him, who told him how well his *Horace* had been received in England, and that the generality of the learned there had read him with no small pleasure. Mr. Cunningham was much visited by our Ministers at the Hague. He was a fine gentleman, and lived in a handsome manner on a large pension settled on him by the Duke of Argyle: he had accompanied that great man in his travels. He was a great admirer of the Hague, but left it in his last illness, and died in North Britain, where he was born."

It is very unlikely that Dr. Thomson knew any thing of the book from which the foregoing extract is transcribed; or, if he did, that he would have made any use of it, for the same reason that has materially operated as an impediment to its circulation on this side the water, from the time of its first appearance; which is its being *anonymous*. I have never seen, or

heard of a London edition of it later than that of 1743; but in Holland, where the writer was known, the case has been very different; exclusive of translations into the Dutch and French languages, no less than *three* editions in English appear to have been published there within the first six years; the third, printed in 1749, in 12mo, bearing the names of three booksellers at the Hague, Rotterdam, and Leyden, (one at each place,) has been many years in my possession. The author was said to have been a person of unquestionable veracity, who had long resided at the Hague, in a station connected with British diplomacy, and in a line of intercourse the most respectable; but, if I ever heard his name mentioned in Holland, so many years have elapsed since, that it is quite out of my recollection. The book is replete with information on a variety of subjects, descriptive, commercial, literary, historical, political, &c.; many of the observations on the latter topic were particularly interesting at the time they were written, and the whole is conveyed in a lively, pleasant style: the author's concealing his name has been regretted, but he doubtless had his reasons for it; his work has served various later writers as a storehouse from whence to gather and select the information they wanted.

Happening lately to open the volume at the page (177) where the name of Cunningham occurs, and observing, upon referring in consequence to Dr. Thomson's before-mentioned Introduction, that it appears to have been the Doctor's opinion that, if the *Critic's* having travelled with the Duke of Argyle could be satisfactorily established as a fact, it would at once settle the point of identity, as it is admitted to be beyond a doubt that the *Historian* of the same name had been intrusted with the care of the Duke during his studies, and became afterwards his travelling tutor: I have been induced to submit these remarks to the consideration of such as may have more leisure and are better qualified than myself to investigate the subject. Should they arrest the attention of the eminent *Scholar of Hatton* whilst enjoying his pipe, they may recall to his memory his correspondence with Dr. Thomson, the translator of Cunningham's History, and the sources from

from which he derived the information that "Alexander Cunningham the critic had travelled in the capacity of private tutor to some Nobleman; that he lived for some time at the Hague; and that he had been fortunate enough *principibus placuisse viris*.*" A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

MR. URBAN, August 8.

THE well-merited reputation of the Gentleman's Magazine will, I am sure, make you anxious to correct some mistakes in the Memoir of the late Humphry Repton, Esq. lately published in your Supplement.

It is stated that "he was born in Norfolk, on the estate of the late Mr. Windham, and bred to the business of a stocking manufacturer; and his sister and daughters for many years kept a stocking-shop at Hare-street!"

This is altogether incorrect; the facts are simply these:

1st. He was born on his paternal estate at *Bury St. Edmund's*.

2nd. He was not bred to the business of a stocking manufacturer.

3d. His only sister was very early in life married to Mr. Adey, a solicitor well-known and highly respected in Norfolk; and his daughters were never engaged in any trade, but have always lived with their parents at Hare-street.

4th. From 1775 till 1783, he resided as a country gentleman in the neighbourhood of *Felbrigg*, and thus became acquainted with Mr. Windham. They were nearly of an age; their pursuits were the same; and their delight in books and philosophical inquiries, rather than in field sports, naturally brought together two neighbours of congenial minds. The manner in which they became officially connected, on Mr. Windham's being appointed Secretary of State for Ireland in 1783, will appear by the following characteristic letter.

"Dear Sir,

"You may think it perhaps a sufficient attention to your letter, that I answer it by return of post; but I have done more for your wishes, by answering them in my own mind before they were known to me. It happens very whimsically, that your proposal is just an echo to a wish I was about to express to you; if you will allow me an image, when talking

of Irish affairs, that makes the echo come first. From the moment this business was determined (with the determination of which I will not profess myself over happy), having got myself into a scrape, my first thought was, how I might bring my friends in with me; and in that light I had very early designs upon you. Nothing delayed my discovery of my wishes, but some difficulties, not quite removed, respecting the situation I might have to offer, and some uncertainty of your willingness to accept any offer I might have to make. As the latter of these is now at an end, and no impediment found in your own likings, other difficulties may, I trust, be got over; and I think I may positively say, that some situation shall be found, which shall afford me the advantage and satisfaction of your company and assistance, with a fair prospect of benefit to yourself. If you, as soon as is convenient, will come to town, you may be of great immediate use to me; and we can then more commodiously talk of other matters. Yours, with best compliments to Mrs. R.

May 5 (1783.) (Signed) W. W."

They were soon equally disgusted with political pursuits, to which, however, the powerful mind and commanding talents of Mr. Windham were afterwards again directed, while his friend chose the more quiet occupations of a profession in which he was highly distinguished by his contemporaries. His posthumous fame must depend upon his works and literary productions. Among the latter are two MS volumes of "Recollections of his past life," which may be published hereafter; and his family would therefore willingly have avoided any Memoir in periodical publications, had not the mistakes, which first appeared in the Monthly Magazine, obliged me to trouble you with this communication.

H. R.

Fragments of Literature. No. XII.

IMITATED FROM THE ITALIAN.

Said to have been by the Honourable Miss Margaret Yorke.

As late I view'd yon rapid torrent's force,
Far from its banks while fair Maria
stray'd,

Methought a wave was boasting in its
course,

It kiss'd the foot-steps of the parting
Eager

* See Introdue. Cunn. Hist. p. xxxiv.

Rager I call'd; "What time she left
you, say; [with care?]"
Seem'd her eyes joyous, or obscur'd
It said, "Her beauty shone serene and
gay, [husb'd the ruder air."
"Smooth'd the rough stream, and
Another told me; "Every Naiad's breast
I saw with jealous pride and envy fill'd,
When o'er the flood a radiant glance
she cast." [lips distill'd,
I ask'd, "What words from her soft
Or did one tender thought to me be-
long?" [song.
The wave flow'd by, nor answer'd to my
MS. Donat. Mus. Brit. 4325. B.

"VERSES OF MR. TYCHBORNE BEFORE
HIS EXECUTION."

*From the Third Volume of St. George's
Heraldic Collections, preserved among
the Lansdowne MSS.*

My prime of youth ys but a frost of
cares, [payne,
My feast of joyes is but a disbe of
My crop of corne is but a field of tares,
And all my good is but a shape of gayne.
The day is fled, and yet I saw no sun:
And now I live, and now my life is done.
The Spring is past, and yet yt hath not
sprong, [be greene,
The frute is dead, and yet the leaves
My youth is gonny, and yet I am but
yonge,
I saw the world and yet I was not seen.
My thread is cutt, and yet it is not sponn,
And now I lyve, and now my life is done.
I sought my death, and founde it in my
wombe,
I lok'd for life, and saw it was a shade,
I trodd the earth, and saw yt was my
tombe,
And now I dye, and now I am but made.
The Glasse is full, and now the Glasse is
ronny,
And now I lyve, and now my life is donne.
TYCHBORNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond School,
Yorkshire, Aug. 16.*

AFTER the strong but friendly
challenge lately given in *Ni-
chols's Illustrations of Literature*, &c.
Vol. 1. p. 774. it does not become me
to be silent any longer.

As the successor of the Rev. *Anthony Temple* in this place, bound to
him by a strong debt of obligation
and gratitude, if the power be mine
to do justice to his memory, I am
without excuse if found wanting in
the will. The inclination may seem
to have lingered too long in general
design: it is now avowed in the shape
of a specific and immediate purpose.

I pledge myself for the execution
without farther delay; and shall briefly
state what has been done, and what
yet remains to do on that account.

Between the years 1766 and 1791,
Mr. Temple published seven Sermons
at different times, and five Tracts in
the controversy which arose out of
Mr. Lindsey's *Apology* for resigning
the vicarage of Catterick. Of these
Tracts and Sermons, very exactly enu-
merated in the *Illustrations* u. s. a
small edition was several years ago
reprinted; and the publication is
ready to proceed, as soon as a brief
preliminary Memoir and a few pos-
thumous pieces are given to the press.

Those pieces consist chiefly of two
beautiful Latin Elegies; of Essays on
the *δαίμονα* of St. James ii. 19. on
the *ἀνύχατος* of St. Matthew xxvii.
5. and on the *αὐτὴν ἡ ἀποσταθὴν πνεύματος*
of St. Luke ii. 2.; and of Miscella-
neous Remarks on the question of the
pre-existence of Jesus Christ, in reply
to Dr. Priestley, originally intended
for the "Essays and Commentaries"
of the Society in Essex Street.

Even after so long a procrastination
I am far from thinking, that the per-
formance of this apparently neglected
design has fallen on a day unfavour-
able to its being kindly received.

Mr. Brougham's Augean labours in
the *Committee on Education* are just
now at the full tide of exertion and
success. The very curious and inter-
esting book of Mr. Carlisle on the
Endowed Schools of England illus-
trates and exposes many things both
bad and good, which were but imper-
fectly known before. And, in the
wake of all this, the Life and literary
Remains of a learned and laborious
School-master will find a very natu-
ral place to be stationed with honour.
Yours, &c. JAMES TATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby Square, Aug. 12.*
DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

IN reply to your Correspondent in
the last Magazine at p. 40, I need
only transcribe those Statutes of Dur-
ham Cathedral, which have an im-
mediate reference to the Choristers*.
They are too plain to require either
comment or illustration. M. H.

* Cole's MSS. in Br. Mus. Vol. D.
From a copy of the Statutes transcribed
by Dr. W. Sancroft, Canon Residentiary
of

CAP. V.

Determines the number of persons to be maintained in the Cathedral Church of Durham, who are required to be a Dean, 12 Canons, 12 Minor Canons, a Deacon and Sub-deacon, 10 clerks who may be either Priests or Laymen, a Master of the Choristers, 10 Choristers, 2 Grammar Masters, 18 Grammar Scholars, 8 Almsmen, &c.

C. XXVII.

OF THE CHORISTERS AND THEIR MASTER.

"We ordain that in the said Church there be 10 Choristers, boys of tender age and good voice, with a taste for music; who shall serve, minister, and sing in the Choir.

"To guide them in moral conduct, and to instruct them in the art of singing, (exclusive of the 10 Clerks before mentioned) one shall be chosen of unblemished life and reputation, and a proficient in singing and organ-playing, who shall be carefully occupied in teaching the boys to sing in the Church service, and to play upon the organ.

"And that he may the more diligently apply himself to the duty of instructing and superintending the boys," he is permitted to employ a deputy at the organ, except on Sundays and Festivals.

"Let him also have a watchful care over the health of the boys, whom we commend to his fidelity and industry, in respect to their literature, their commons and their board, their education and rudiments of liberal knowledge†; unless the Dean shall judge this to be inconvenient or detrimental to the boys, or to any of them.

"Should he be found idle or negligent in teaching the boys, or in considerate and watchful attention to their health and proper education, let him, after the third admonition, be deposed from his office.

"Which said Master of the Choristers shall also be sworn faithfully in his own person, to perform the duties of his office."

C. XXVIII.

OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOLARS AND THEIR INSTRUCTORS.

"That Piety and Literature may for ever flourish and increase in our Church, and in due time bring forth fruit to the glory of God and the honour and service of the Commonwealth, we decree and ordain, that in our Church of Durham 18 poor friendless boys of good capacity,

of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

† *Prosperiat etiam puerorum salutem: quorum, et in literis, et in mensa, et in convictu, educationem, et liberalem institutionem, illius fidei et industriæ committimus.*

be always maintained out of the possessions of our Church.

"Whom moreover we would not have admitted among the poor scholars of our Church, before they are able to read and write, and are moderately acquainted with the first rudiments of Grammar, according to the judgment of the Dean

"And we require that these boys be maintained at the expence of our Church till they shall have attained a competent knowledge of Latin Grammar, and have learned to speak and to write Latin, for which purpose four years shall be allowed, or by the permission of the Dean, five years and no more.

"We also decree that no one be admitted to a poor scholarship of this Church, who shall exceed 15 years of age. The Choristers, however, of the said Church, though exceeding 15 years of age, we allow to be admitted as scholars. And if they are duly qualified, and have made good proficiency in music, and have faithfully served in the Choir, we ordain that they shall be chosen in preference to others."

The Statute, after enjoining that dull and idle boys shall not be suffered to loiter unprofitably among the rest, proceeds thus:

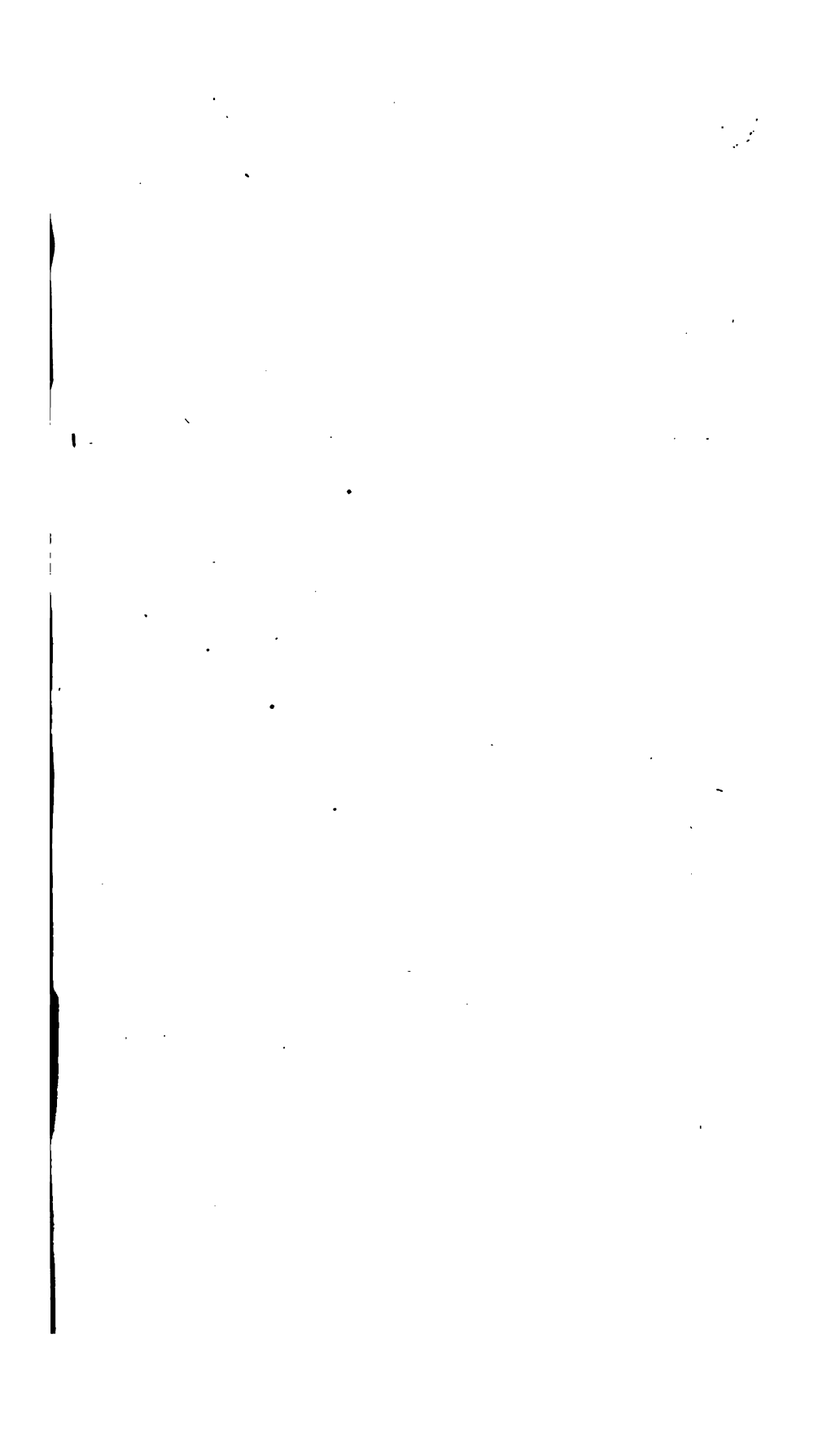
"Further, we ordain, that an experienced instructor be chosen, one of good reputation, orthodox faith, and religious life; learned in the Greek and Latin languages, who shall teach freely not only those 18 boys belonging to the Church, but all others resorting to our Grammar School, and shall cultivate and adorn their minds with piety and literature*.

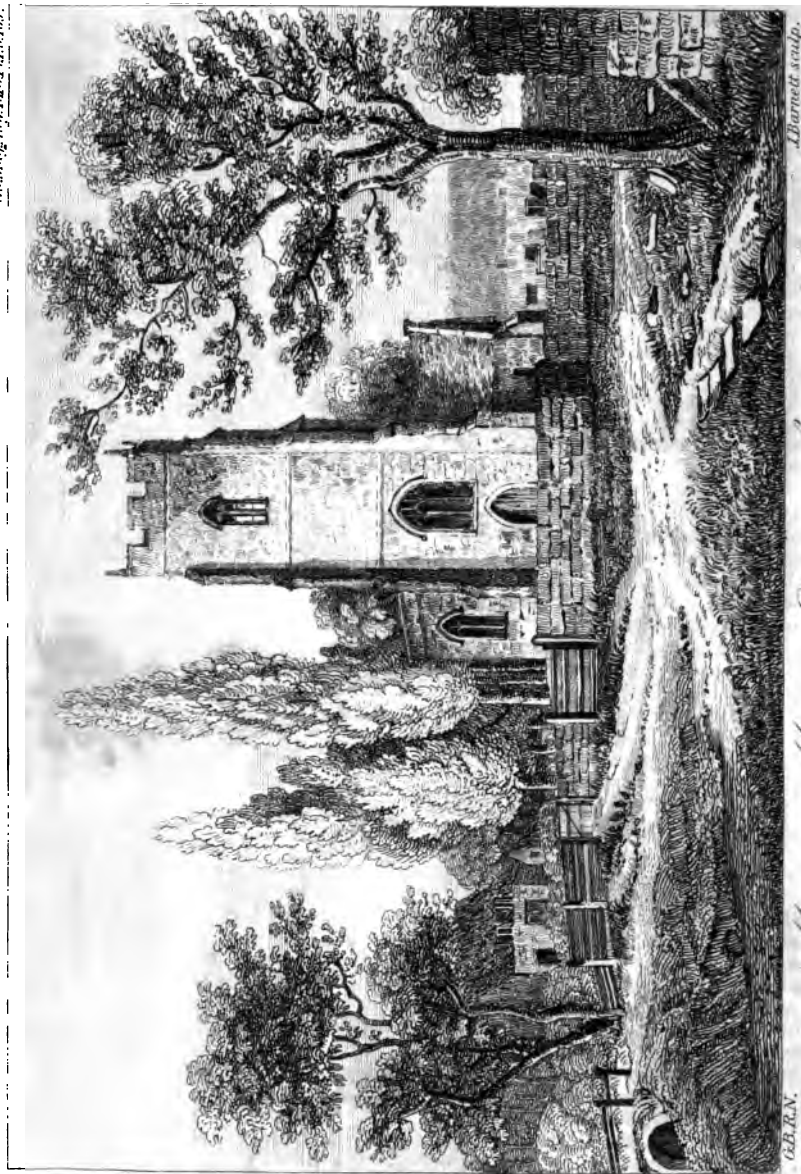
"Another person shall be chosen of good reputation, orthodox faith, and religious life, acquainted with the Latin language, and an able instructor, who, under the High Master, shall teach the boys the first rudiments of Grammar.

"And we require that these Masters faithfully and diligently instruct the boys according to such regulations and mode of tuition as the Dean, with the assent of the Bishop, shall prescribe. If they be found slothful or negligent or incapable of teaching, let them after the third admonition be removed from their charge. Let them also be sworn faithfully to perform the duties appertaining to their office."

* *Statuimus præterea, ut unus eligatur, Latine et Græce doctus, bonæ famæ, sanæ fidei, et vitæ piæ, docendi facultate imbutus, qui tam illos 18 Ecclesiæ pueros, quam alios quoscunque Grammaticam discendi gratia ad scholam nostram confluentes, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet.*

Mr.





Marston Magna Church, - Somersetshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Crewkerne, May 13.*

VARIOUS are the conjectures on the origin of the name of *Merston*, now called *Marston*, the village I herewith submit to your notice.

The most probable surmise I feel inclined to follow is from *Mear*, or *Mere*, probably a Saxon possessor; or from its *Mere*-like appearance during the winter months, when the waters collect here to a great extent, and where also they remain for some time, during which they have the visual effect of large beautiful lakes, or *Mers*, as the Shropshire and Cheshire *Meres*.

In these two Counties we frequently find villages having names concurring with the first particle of this conjunctive word, such as *Mearton*, now corrupted to *Marton*, and again *Meredon*, now called *Marden*. These villages are generally near large standing waters, or in such situations as receive the land floods, and retain them a long time. It could not, I should suppose, receive its etymology from the Saxon (*mýra*) or *mire*, an ant, or at least an anty situation, that humble diligent insect being commonly partial to dry elevated soils; nor could it possibly, as some have imagined, have its descent from (*Mare*), being at least twenty-three miles from the English Channel, and rather more from the Bristol; but, as this circumstance is of no very considerable moment to the present subject, we will decline further observations, that can only be offered as an hypothesis immediately resulting from fanciful ideas.

The parish of *Marston Magna*, in the County of *Somerset*, receives its additional name by way of distinction from *Little Marston*, a village North of this place: the situation of both is in a low flat country, shaded in the summer months from the scorching rays of the sun by a thick dark foliage of stately elms, orchards, and ornamental forest-trees, that afford the same friendly protection from the frigid North atmosphere during winter.

It is distant about four miles from the celebrated *Cadbury*, or probably *Cerdic*, Hill, in the Saxon history of our country famous for the defeat of *Baldulph* and *Colgrin*, who, after a second struggle for victory, flushed with the succour of new forces under

Cerdic, were again, by the military prowess of the invincible British King *Arthur*, repulsed and entirely defeated, to almost the loss of their whole army as well as themselves.

The soil of this parish is principally a fine fertile calculeous earth, chiefly pasture lands, astonishingly quick in vegetation, and productive to the degree of abundance. These fertile fields are grazed with fine neat-cattle, for the great mart of our all-devouring *Metropolis*, except a few dairies that throw their produce into the same annihilating gulph. This copious soil furnishes the lap of our commonwealth with other treasures; it produces excellent timber, and is particularly friendly to the growth of oak, ash, and elm, that skirt the enclosures in beautiful hedge-rows, towering one above the other, like graceful clouds topping the Westerly contour; amidst these stately files of propitious vegetables, others of humbler fecundity intermix, which store the possession of the owner with the most delicious beverage and salutary fruits.

In fact, this generous soil yields to no other in the kingdom for fertility, variety, and quality, that support the demands of life and exhilarate the heart of man.

The Church (*see Plate I.*) in the centre of the village is a plain neat building of freestone, with a high tapering tower, supported with buttresses, having an embattled pediment that encircles the top. The chancel is by far the oldest part of the building, and seems to be the work of a very early period, most likely Saxon, as its massive walls are without buttresses, and the Eastern window is of that kind of order we find in our oldest ecclesiastical structures; it has the long lancet-shape lights carried up in the plain wall. Under this window stands the altar; and very near it in the South wall are two niches, one evidently for an holy water basin; the other is larger, and has in it a stone bench of very rude workmanship, the customary seat of an assistant officiating priest.

The main body of the church is connected with this very ancient chancel by a high light Gothic arch, without screen or ornament, that seems to be a work of no very distant period (comparatively with the chan-

cel).

Mr. Williams, that he illustrates the dignity of his professional calling, as well as the neighbourhood he resides in; he connects the conduct and deportment of a wise and virtuous man, with the first degrees of a scholar and a gentleman.

The parish of Marston Magna originally consisted of little else than a convent and its detached buildings, nearly the whole of which stood on the South side of the church, as the present village stands North, two or three houses excepted. The site of this religious establishment is at this moment to be plainly traced in a close contiguous to the church, called the Court-garden, the discriminating features of which are a succession of various mounds, terraces, excavations, and other irregularities, throughout the whole field. The principal terrace led to a distant field, still called the Park, where it is presumed deer had been kept for the use of this convent. The field is about forty acres, and the terrace surrounds the whole, that probably came from the grand front, or from the entrance of the great cloister of this priory, through an avenue of trees leading to a draw-bridge over the ditch, by which it could only be accessible. This ditch still remains; it is large, deep, and wide over, inclosing a spacious quadrangular area, on which spot, no doubt, the principal building stood. Indeed an amazing combination of various structures must have formerly dignified the classical site of this house, its society must have been large and liberally maintained. Its sect is said to have been a religious sisterhood of Benedictine Nuns, under a Lady Prioress, and dependant on the abbey of Polestro, or Poleston, in the county of Devon; but the history of this abbey unfortunately seems very obscure, or at least never to have fallen under my observation, a circumstance I must regret.

It appears from good authority that the Abbess and Nuns of Polestro, or Poleston, in the county of Devon, had the peculiar rectory of Marston Magna; taxed 20 Edw. I. at 23 marks, 6s. 8d.; and presented to the vicarage, probably by way of augmentation fee: but in what manner the rectory dues were held we do not find out.

Yours, &c.

J. BELLAMY.

Mr. URBAN, *Parsonage House, Preston, July 13.*

SOME interesting Roman Remains have been discovered about a quarter of a mile from the village of Blatchington, near Brighthelmston, on the estate of Lord Abergavenny, in the present occupation of Mr. Hudson.

The site is on elevated ground, commanding an extensive range of the coast. A barley crop is now on the site, and when harvested, it is the intention of the proprietor to open the ruins, of considerable extent, observable by the stunted growth of the crop in the line of the foundation walls. Ploughs have occasionally been broken on the spot, turning up from time to time fragments of the ruins, mortar with pounded brick, the obvious indication of Roman work; fragments of bricks, and flue tiles of a bath or sudatory. Some of these having been sent to me for inspection, I found them of the same kind as those I discovered at Oldfield, near the village of Bignor, several years before I explored that villa. By the appointment of Mr. Hudson, in company with Prince Hoare, Esq. Brother Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy, I visited the spot. On opening the ground over the ruins, I was satisfied, by various Roman *indicia*, beyond a doubt, of its similar claim to the one at Bignor.

This discovery will be found of some importance in finally deciding on the disputed situation of the *Portus Adurni*, mentioned in the *Notitia Provinciarum* of the Lower Empire. See the following entry,—*Præpositus numeri exploratorum Portu-Adurni, sub dispositione viri spectabilis, comitis littoris Saxonici per Britanniam. Comment. in Notitia, Guidus Pancirolus, cap. 38.* The ruins are evidently those of a *Mansio ad Portam Adurni*, of a Præfect or Prætor, situated opposite the old mouth of the river Adur, at Alderton, which, at the Roman period, extended, by probable computation, about three miles from Alderton, overwhelmed by the periodical encroachment of the sea by the South-west storms; now opposed by the accumulation of the beach since the erection of the jetties, or groins, at Brighthelmston. The track-way to the old harbour is still observable on the

the West of the villa, overlooking Angleton, used as a cart-road to the cultivated lands. On the North, it proceeded considerably to the left of the Devil's Dyke, or Poor Man's Wall, on the descent of the old road to Claydon, where a few years since, in the front of the Parsonage-house, a Roman bath was discovered; thence in a straight line on the present track of the turnpike road to Stone-pound, to the Friar's Oak, to the right of John's common, where the Roman road is for a mile extant, and then obliterated by the cultivated lands, the materials of which have, from time to time, served for the repair of the turnpike road, distant about a quarter of a mile; leaving Cuckfield a mile and a quarter to the West, it then points to Ardenly or Ardingley in the old maps, near a farm called *Cold Harbour**, four miles beyond the former; thence taking a direct course into Kent, leaving East Grinstead to the West, to *Botley-hill*, where the late Mr. Stephen Vine, an ingenious intelligent schoolmaster, had carefully traced it, who at that place discovered some Roman remains, which inclined him to fix a station there; from thence it pointed straight to, and joined the great primary Watling-street road to Rochester, *Durobrivis*; to the other stations of the *Comes*; to *Dubris*, Dover; *Rutupis*, Richborough near Sandwich, where the *Notitia*, or Survey of the Western Empire, has placed the *Præfectus* of the 11th legion, *Victrix Augusta*; *Rutupiæ, sub dispositione viri spectabilis, comitis littoris Saxonici per Britanniam*; to oppose the piratical inroads of the Saxons, or other Northern invaders. The walls of *Rutupia*, with an amphitheatre at a short distance, are still extant. A communication from the South to the North-eastern coast was thus opened, whence

* *Cold Harbour* is a name which frequently occurs on the line of Roman roads. There is a place of this name near a British or Belgic entrenchment, not far distant from Okeley, on the *Stone-street*, or *West Ermin-sreet*. It may possibly be derived from the Celtic or Old British *Coll*, and *Harbour*, the head of the entrenchment. I was favoured with this remark in a correspondence with the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, one of the able Editors and Commentators of the new edition of the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester.

the *tabellarii*, or messengers, to prepare the garrisons on the event of hostile invasion, were from coast to coast dispatched.

Throughout the whole coast of Sussex more particularly, and on the Eastern coasts of the island, *Præfects* over the bands of the *exploratores*, in the lower ages of the Roman empire, were established against the Northern irruptions. Their stations can be pointed out; but as this paper chiefly relates to the present interesting discovery on the actual site of the *Portus Adurni*, it would occupy too great a portion of your Magazine now to expand upon; but as it may perhaps be of some information to the curious searcher into Roman affairs, I must encroach on the favour of your readers just to state a particular which appears to have escaped our ancient and modern commentators on the Roman history of Britain. The *Comites Prætores*, or *Præfects* for the defence of sea coasts of this island, appear to have been superintended or assisted by a kind of Commissary General, in the *Notitia* styled *Procurator Gynacii Britannis*, established at *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester; who had the office of erecting edifices for the residence of these *virorum illustrium spectabilium* of the band of the *exploratores*. Pancirolus Notit. c. 38, *Gynecia texendis principis militumque vestibus, naviumque velis, stragulis, linteis, et aliis ad instruendas mansiones necessariis*; they furnished all kinds of military and naval equip, presiding over the artificers which were attached to the Roman legions, and in which were included those *fabri* of the beautiful *lithostrata*, or tessellated pavements, found in various parts of this island, and the Roman Empire, near their stations, and the mansions of the commanders. From several inscriptions in Gruter, and in that celebrated inscription in the possession of the Duke of Richmond, discovered at Chichester, published by Roger Gale, Esq. Oct. 31, 1723, these artificers were included under the general name of *Fabri*, for whom colleges were established, at the early period of the Roman history (Plutarch, vit. Numæ), and dedicated to Minerva, the goddess and patroness of arts and sciences, comprehending the *Fabri ferrarii, lignarii, tignarii, mæleriarii, navales*. JAS. DOUGLAS.

Biographical Sketch of
The Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAINE, D.D.

[From Mr. WARNER's Letter to the
Lord Bishop of Gloucester; see p.144.]

DR. Maclaine was of an ancient and respectable Scotch family, but born at Monacian, in Ireland, 1723, where his father was a minister. He had the misfortune to lose his mother, when he was seven, and his father when he was seventeen, years of age. After having completed his education at Glasgow, he accepted an invitation to Holland from his maternal uncle, and went to that country at the age of 20. From this relation he experienced every kindness and attention; and, on his decease, succeeded to the situation which his uncle had filled, that of Minister to the English Church at the Hague. In this respectable station he continued for upwards of half a century, associating with the great, the elegant, and the learned; befriending the poor, the wretched, and the distressed; admired for his talents, beloved for his virtues, and revered for his piety. During this interval he made two journeys into England; one, in the year 1760, when he came over with a Dutch Burgomaster, his friend, and was present at the coronation of his present Majesty; and another in 1789. His publications were not numerous, but exquisite in their kind, and highly useful and important in their tendency. His two volumes of Sermons, whether we consider their composition or their theology, are above all praise. In 1765, he immortalized himself as an author, by a translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, enriched with notes and appendixes, full of learning and ingenuity; and in 1777, gave to the world a series of admirable Letters, addressed to Soame Jenyns, esq. on his Defence of Christianity, a work which exhibited "a singular mixture of piety, wit, error, wisdom, and paradox, and was founded upon principles which would lead men either to scepticism or enthusiasm, according to their different dispositions." Independently of these literary works, he published a letter or dialogue in French (for I am not certain which) on the iniquitous partition of Poland; a composition of such exquisite irony, and pointed severity, as excited the keenest curiosity in Fre-

derick to discover its author; and (as Dr. Maclaine told me himself) gave that monarch more disturbance than all his military checks by Laudohn or Daun.

The situation which Dr. Maclaine filled at the Hague; his acknowledged talents, and general excellence, brought him into contact with many of the most exalted and celebrated characters in Europe; an advantage which, seconded by acute observation, and an intimate knowledge of human nature, had stored his mind with an inexhaustible fund of interesting anecdotes. A few of these recur to my recollection at this moment, which may probably not be unacceptable to the Reader.

The first stroke of the French Revolution in Holland, the Doctor observed, threw the Prince of Orange into despair; from which he could only be roused by the exhortations and example of the Princess his wife, a woman of strong understanding, and intrepid mind. In the troubles of 1787, she evinced the greatest talents, and most undaunted spirit. When she came from Nimeguen to the Hague, to treat with the States, she was thought to have a *double plan* in view. In the first place, that of succeeding in the re-establishment of her husband, if the Orange party should be sufficiently strong; but, if this scheme should be thwarted, her other hope was, that, if any insult should be offered to her, her brother, the King of Prussia, might be roused by the indignity to act strenuously in her defence. The latter proved to be the case; insults were offered to her; she was not permitted to enter the Hague; and the King of Prussia determined to revenge her. The part he took, by means of the Duke of Brunswick, is well known. A little before she came from Nimeguen to the Hague, Mr. Gohm, secretary to Sir James Harris, and a particular friend of Dr. Maclaine, called upon him one morning, and said, "The Princess will be here in a week or ten days, but it is a *very great secret*!" The Doctor thought there was something singular and ambiguous in his manner of saying the words, and replied, "What do you mean? Is it such a secret that I must not speak of it to any one?" "Most assuredly," returned Gohm, "it is a *very great secret*;

secret; you must not speak of it to any one, unless, indeed, to any of your *particular friends*." "What do you mean by particular friends?" "Oh, I don't know; any good sort of people." "In short," continued Dr. Maclaine, "I found, at last, that I was to be the *trumpeter*."

The Doctor had a fine ear, and natural taste for music; but he told me that he had rarely heard any till nearly at man's estate, except the popular Irish air of Aleen-a-roon, and a few of the Scotch melodies, when he was at Glasgow. At the Hague he had frequent opportunities of musical gratification; though the Dutch themselves have little feeling for vocal or instrumental harmony. The organs in their churches are, notwithstanding, remarkably fine; that at Haarlem, the best perhaps in the world. It cost between ten and fifteen thousand pounds. The first time he ever heard music in perfection was at the Hague, when Handel went thither, to attend the Princess of Orange, daughter of George the Second. This celebrated musician performed voluntaries before her, on the organ, at the great church, once or twice a week; to which she was accustomed to invite all the noblesse, the foreign ministers, and the clergy. The Doctor described himself as perfectly transported at the performance; experiencing sensations of delight, which he had no conception it was in the power of harmony to produce. He was expressing his pleasure one day to Dr. Burney, and added, "indeed I am always powerfully affected by Church music;" to which Burney immediately replied, "Sir, there is *no other music*."

The Doctor used to speak highly of Monsieur de Salzas, who was his particular friend, and whom he described as a man of the first information and integrity. Sprung from a noble family in Switzerland, but very limited in his circumstances, Salzas was compelled to adopt the line of tuition, and became preceptor to the sons of a considerable person in Holland, who was afterwards minister from the States General to the British Court. At the Hague, Salzas was known to Lord Holderness while he was minister there; and became his private secretary. When his Lordship was afterwards made preceptor to the

Prince of Wales (in the first establishment of his Royal Highness, which was soon changed), Salzas was sub-preceptor, and the person appointed to sleep in the apartment of the Prince and Duke of York, and to be constantly with them. On the resignation of Lord Holderness, however, Salzas gave up his appointment also, and could not be prevailed upon to remain without his patron.

When Dr. Maclaine came to England in 1788 (being desirous of living privately), he declined going to Court, or being presented to the King. He went, however, to Windsor; and, while walking on the terrace with his friend Lord Dover, met his Majesty. The King immediately addressed him, and asked many questions respecting Holland, which had been a scene of great agitation during the preceding year. In the course of conversation, his Majesty said, "Dr. Maclaine, you are acquainted with a very valuable friend of mine, Monsieur de Salzas;" and after having inquired after his health, and manner of life, added, "I have written him many letters to persuade him to return to me, but he always declines it." The Doctor said, he was rather surprized at that, as Monsieur de Salzas always spoke of his Majesty with the highest respect and attachment. The King immediately replied, "I am glad to hear you say so; it gives me great pleasure to find that he retains the same affection for me, that I shall always bear towards him."

Sir Francis D'Ivernois was well known to Dr. Maclaine, through an introductory letter from the late Lord Lansdown, which, when he was travelling with Mr. Whitbread, he brought to the Doctor at the Hague. D'Ivernois came over to England with a proposal to Government, that the emigrants from Geneva should be received and settled in Ireland. A town was actually built for them near the Marquis of Waterford's estate, but the plan did not succeed. Sir Francis, on his return, visited Dr. Maclaine, and then prophesied to him, that the French Government would be overturned from its foundations before two years were expired. The Doctor asked, "what they would put in its place?" "A limited monarchy, like that of England," was D'Ivernois' answer. This opinion Sir Francis had formed

formed in France; for when he was there in 1786 and 1787, he had been much at the Palais Royal, and, from frequent intercourse with Rabaut de St. Etienne, Condorcet, and others, as well as the Duc de Orleans, had discovered that they were arranging the plan of revolution, and preparing every thing for a reformation of that government upon the above-mentioned plan. Sir Francis was on the democratic side, in the time of the great contest at Geneva some years ago. De Luc also favoured the same party at first; but soon changed his opinion, and thought them more to blame than the aristocrats. D'Ivernois, however, remained still attached to them, and it was with a party of these Genevan democrats that he came into Ireland. An establishment of Genevise in that country was, at first, deemed very desirable, as it held out the prospect that their industry, skill, and activity, might animate and civilize the Irish; why it did not succeed, Dr. M. was ignorant. D'Ivernois came afterwards into England, where he offered himself, and was employed, as a travelling tutor, an office for which, Dr. M. said, he was admirably calculated. Handsome in person, accomplished in manner, of high breeding, and deep information, he was sure of success. To all this he added a fine understanding, great classical taste, profound political knowledge, and an elegant style of writing. The last talent he exercised successfully in the service of Mr. Pitt, through whose interest he became a baronet.

Dr. Maclaine had in his possession a large collection of King William's Letters to the Grand Pensionary Heinsius. He said, they impressed him with the highest idea of the probity, candour, moderation, and simplicity of that Monarch's mind. Their style is pithy and laconic; and the letters concise, seldom longer than a page and a half, but inconceivably clear and intelligent. The collection was in the hands of a descendant of Heinsius, who had five copies of them transcribed for the purpose of presenting them to several distinguished persons. He accordingly did present them to the Stadtholder, the Duke of Brunswick, and some one else; and intended another copy for Count Bentinck (the old Count de Roone, who was in

England in 1770, to visit his younger son Capt. John Bentinck). This nobleman, however, died on the very day the papers were to be put into his hands: and the descendant of Heinsius made them a present to Dr. Maclaine. The Doctor wished much to complete the collection, by procuring copies of the *answers* likewise, which are in the King's library at Kensington; and when he came over from the Hague in 1788, with Lord Dover, he asked his Lordship, whether it would not be possible to get a sight of these papers. "Oh, no!" replied Lord D. "you are too late; his Majesty is so offended with the use which Dalrymple made of the papers that he saw, that he is determined the collection shall never again be seen by any one."

Dr. Maclaine dined with Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, just before the marriage of the Archbishop's daughter with the Earl of Mansfield. While they were at table, a letter was brought to his Grace from his former pupil, the Prince of Wales, to congratulate him on the approaching marriage of his daughter, and written in terms of so much tenderness and affection (like the letter of a son to a father), that the good old man absolutely shed tears on perusing it.— Upon another occasion, also, the behaviour of the Prince was equally condescending and kind to the Archbishop. His Royal Highness had written to him to request the presentation of a living, then vacant, to one of his friends. The Archbishop replied, with great concern, that it was already promised; but added an assurance that his Royal Highness might command the next piece of preferment that should fall, of equal value. This letter the Prince answered, by return of post, in the highest expressions of regard, requesting the Archbishop not to make himself uneasy, at being unable to comply with his request; and only begged him (in a very delicate manner) to remember the friend he had recommended, on a future occasion. Accordingly, when the next great living in the Archbishop's gift became vacant, his Grace immediately presented it to the gentleman in question; and the Prince as speedily acknowledged the obligation, in another letter, couched in the most grateful and affectionate terms.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

IN the Church-yard of Calne, Wilts, is a Tomb (generally designated by the title of *The Gypsy's Tomb*), erected to the memory of "Inverto Boswell," who is said to have been a Prince, or (at least) the Son of "the King of the Gypsies." It is a handsome square Tomb, erected in a corner close to one of the entrances to the Church, enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing, with a covering or sort of canopy over it. It was, for many years after its erection, paid great attention to, by persons being sent as often as occasion required to keep the enclosed ground clear from weeds, and the ironwork, &c. regularly painted; but it has for some years past been quite neglected; and having seen it within these few days, I regretted much its altered appearance; on one side it has the following inscription:

"Under this Tomb lieth the body of Inverto Boswell, Son of Henry and Elizabeth Boswell, who departed this life the 8th day of February 1774, aged 36.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the Name of the Lord."

There is an abbreviated inscription of the same import at the head of the Tomb, with four lines of poetry underneath, which I was not able to transcribe. Perhaps some of your numerous readers will be able to give intelligence of this Family, and whether they did belong to that singular race of people, which has been on the wane for many years, and of whom so few authors have been able to give any accurate account.

I do not recollect ever having seen an Engraving or View of Calne Church and Tower; which I am the more surprized at, as they are really objects worthy the notice of an artist, from their beauty and magnitude; and Mr. Britton, though a native of the County, and born, I believe, within six miles of the place, has not given them a place, either in the "Beauties of Wiltshire," or that portion of "England and Wales" of which he was the Editor, although views of minor interest have been given in both. I much regret that I am not able to send you a drawing; but I hope this remark will not be unattended to, by any one who may

have the opportunity and ability to do it.
J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Alton, June 21.

IN the course of my peregrinations last Summer, I accidentally met with a large folio volume, of which, as the opportunity afforded me gave only a transient view, I shall be glad to obtain some account from any of your intelligent Bibliographical correspondents. The title, to the best of my recollection, was "ΤΡΟΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ, or a Key to open Scripture Metaphors, by B. K." (in another part of the Volume the name appears at length, *B. Keach*), "London, printed by J. D. for Enoch Prossor at the Rose and Crown in Sweeting's Alley, 1681." This title-page I copied or noted at the time, and find in my memorandum book, the following remark annexed:—"Amongst much good sense and piety, the author sometimes provokes a smile by his quaint phraseology;—in one place, says, that *the Deity is not displeased with those who look asquint at him*; and in another that our blessed Saviour, *although a Physician, was so disinterested, that he never took a penny of all those he cured*," &c. Perhaps some of your Readers will indulge my curiosity by a farther account of Mr. Keach, and his performances: and inform me if the Book above-mentioned be held in any estimation, either on account of its intrinsic merit or scarcity.

I would farther trouble those who may be able to solve my doubts to inform me, which were the first plays of Shakspeare that appeared published together in a small quarto. Many years ago I remember to have seen such a volume, and that it contained the Merchant of Venice, but what other plays I have entirely forgotten: though I am inclined to believe that the book would be esteemed very curious and valuable if I could again discover it. From circumstances of no consequence in this relation, I think that it had been in the hands of a Staffordshire family, connected with that of the great Bard; and it would scarcely exceed probability if I ventured to conjecture, that it might have been a present from Shakspeare himself to the ancestor of the gentleman whose collection at his decease fell into my hands,

hands, but of the value of which, being then very young, I was incapable of making a due estimate. It was, I can recollect, bound in black leather, figured or embossed on the side, and with very strong bands at the back; the edges appeared to have been red, and the type was coarse and clumsy.

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

THE entertaining extracts in your last, p. 51, from the "History of Cranbourne Chase," induce me to believe that another remarkable passage from the same work, if accompanied by an illustrative Plate, (see *Plate II.*) will be acceptable to your Readers.

M. GREEN.

"Those who have been Readers of the late Edition of Mr. Hutchins's History of the County of Dorset, must have observed the Portrait of a Deer-hunter there exhibited, which must have raised some little curiosity to be informed of the particulars respecting it.

"It is very justly observed in Mr. Hutchins's Work that clandestine Deer-hunting in those days was not deemed a disgrace; that many respectable persons followed the nocturnal amusement (for such it was); and, if discovered, had thirty pounds in their pockets to pay the penalty, and were then at liberty to repeat their sports the following night if they chose to venture.

"I had an uncle much addicted to this sport, but being in general a fit (le too free with his potations after dinner, he was too venturesome at night, and so often detected, and so many penalties paid, that his elder brother put a stop to his career in good time. But the amusement was persisted in until an Act of Parliament passed that made a second offence felony, which not only caused the abandoning of the nocturnal diversion, but converted the names of the sportsmen, from Deer-hunters to that of Deer-stealers.

"The person represented in the Portrait was a gentleman of rare endowments both of mind and body, and his society was courted by many persons of distinction. He was an adept in the mystery and science of every kind of field sporting, except hunting, in which he seldom joined, not having a taste for horsemanship. In his younger days he was the chief leader of the band of Deer-hunters before mentioned; and the Portrait exhibits him in the dress they all wore when pursuing their nightly sports, which was denominated *Cap* and *Jack*.

"The Cap was formed with wreaths of straw tightly bound together with split bramble stalks, the workmanship much the same as that of the common bee-hives.

"The Jacks were made of the strongest canvas, well quilted with wool, to guard against the heavy blows of the quarter-staffs, weapons which were much used in those days; and the management of them requiring great dexterity, there were teachers of the art, the same as that for the use of the broad-sword at this time.

"The Portrait has a strong likeness in features to the person it represents, whom I well knew in the early parts of my life, and to whom I have had the great pleasure of listening for many hours, for his converse was exactly congenial to my own feelings and propensities. Very many stories and anecdotes of his own exploits and performances in the sporting way were truly acceptable; he found me to be an apt disciple of such a teacher, and it made such an impression on my tender mind as the length of time hath not worn out.

"But, before I bring forward these little tales, I shall give a further account of the Gentleman who was the author of them. I have before said that he was a person of rare endowments, and I shall now add of accomplishments of various kinds also. I believe he had no classical learning; but was thoroughly versed in history, not only of his own country, but that of others also. Having been blessed with a retentive memory, nothing which he ever read was forgotten by him. He had also a natural taste for poetry, and Milton was his favourite author, whose works, if I may use the vulgar expression, he had at his fingers' end. When in a good humour, and indeed I never saw him in any other, he quoted passages in Hudibras, an admired author in another style. He was also a great proficient in music, well skilled in the science, and a good performer himself on various instruments. With such accomplishments as these, it is no wonder that his company should be coveted by persons of every degree. He spent most of his time with Lord Windsor at Moyles Court in Hampshire, where he was always a welcome guest; not so much for his acquirements which I have just mentioned, as for his great skill in all the sports of the field, especially that of Setting, of which diversion his Lordship was passionately fond; and his guest understood the breaking-in of dogs, and the management of the nets, better perhaps at that time than any other person in the

the kingdom. He was also wonderfully skilled in the Calling of Quails by a pipe to come under a net spread for the purpose, and I have seen him call three cock quails close to his feet at the same time; the very pipe by which this feat was performed is at this time in my possession, and in the room in which I am now sitting. The pipe imitated the voice of the hen quail, and the cocks

thereby were drawn into the loss of liberty and final destruction; not an uncommon case with beings in a much higher sphere and rank in creation. This Gentleman was also a much esteemed friend of my father's, whom he frequently visited, which gave me an opportunity of hearing his pleasing tales, imbibing his instructions, and impressing them upon my memory."

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

MIDDLESEX, *continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS, *concluded from p. 13.*

At HENDON were buried Sir William Rawlinson, commissioner of the great seal, 1703; Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, 1714; Charles Johnson, dramatist, 1748; James Parsons, physician, 1770; Edward Longmore, "Herefordshire colossus," seven feet six inches high, 1777; Sir Joseph Ayloffe, antiquary, 1781; Nathaniel Hone, painter, 1794; and Sarah Gundry (beautiful epitaph), 1807. In the village resided John Norden, topographer; at Highwood-hill, Mrs. Porter, tragedian; and at Mill-hill, Peter Collinson, the naturalist, who was visited here by Linnæus, who planted some trees in his garden. The inhabitants of Hendon are exempt from all tolls at fairs, markets, high-ways, and bridges, by charter, granted by Edward the Confessor, 1066, confirmed by several succeeding sovereigns, and finally by William and Mary 1692.

HESTON. OSTERLEY-HOUSE was built in 1577 by that patriotic merchant SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, who here entertained Elizabeth most sumptuously. It was afterwards the residence of SIR EDWARD COKE, when attorney-general; the parliamentarian general Sir William Waller, till his death in 1668; and the projector, Dr. Nicholas Barbon. It was rebuilt in 1760, by Francis Child, Esq. (length 140 feet by 117) and contains many valuable paintings, and an excellent library.

In HIGHGATE chapel were buried, William Platt, founder of fellowships in St. John's College, Cambridge, 1637; Sir Francis Pemberton, chief justice, 1699; Lewis Atterbury, divine, brother of the bishop, 1731. The great lord chancellor, Bacon, died at the Earl of Arundel's house, in this town, April 19, 1626, and the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverel at his own residence here June 5, 1724. Here also resided Sir Richard Baker, author of "Chronicle;" Sir Henry Blount, traveller in Turkey; and Sir John Pettus, mineralogist. The burlesque nugatory oath imposed on strangers at the public-houses in this town is well known. Here is a school, with a synagogue attached, for the children of Jews, Hyman Hurwitz, master. There are generally about 100 pupils.

At HILLINGDON were buried William Munsey, benefactor, 1665; and John Rich, patentee of Covent Garden theatre, inventor of the English harlequin (who resided at Cowley-grove), 1761. John Lightfoot the botanist was minister of UXBRIDGE in this parish.

HORNSEY was the rectory of Thomas Westfield, afterwards Bishop of Bristol; Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester; and William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary. In the church was buried Samuel Buckley, editor of Thuanus, 1741. The learned Dr. John Lightfoot composed part of his Biblical criticisms in this village.

In HOUNSLOW chapel were buried Henry Elsynge, writer on parliaments, 1654; and Whitlocke Bulstrode, author on transmigration, 1724.

In ICKENHAM church is a monument by Banks for John George Clarke, barrister, who died in 1800.

ISLEWORTH was the vicarage of John Hall, martyr, 1535; Nicholas Byfield, Calvinistic commentator; and Dr. William Cave, author of "Historia Literaria." Here were buried, Anne Dash, foundress of alms-houses (monument by Halfpenny, cost 500*l.*), 1750; Richard Blyke, topographical collector for Herefordshire, 1775; and its native, George Keate, poet, (monument by Nollekens,

Nollekens) 1797. Here resided George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, original grantee of Maryland; Sir Ralph Winwood, author of "Memorials;" Sir William Noy, attorney-general; its native, Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, the "Sacharissa" of Waller; Samuel Clarke, biographer, who died here 1692; Francis Willis, grammarian; Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, who at the same time was lord chamberlain of the household, lord high treasurer of England, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, died here 1718; the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of George I.; PULTENEY, Earl of Bath, the opponent of Walpole; and the late right honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan. There is an Observatory in the grounds of Sion-hill.—SION-HOUSE was the residence of the Protector Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Dudley, Lord Guildford, and his accomplished and amiable wife, Lady Jane Grey; the children of Charles I. under the care of Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland; and Queen Anne, when only Princess of Denmark. In the vestibule are 12 columns and 16 pilasters of verd antique, a greater quantity of this beautiful marble than in any other building in Europe, cost 27,000*l*.

ISLINGTON. Vicars, Meredith Hanmer, chronicler of Ireland; and Dr. William Cave, author of "Historia Literaria," buried here 1713; Lecturer, Robert Browne, founder of the Brownists. Here were also interred Richard Cloudesley, benefactor to the parish, 1517; Sir George Wharton and Sir James Stewart, killed by each other in a duel, 1609; its native, Alice Lady Owen, foundress of almshouses, 1613; John Shirley, biographer of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1679; William Baxter, author of "Glossarium Antiquitatum," 1723; Samuel Humphreys, poet, author of "Canons," 1737; John Blackburn, Bishop of the Nonjurors, editor of Bacon, 1741; Robert Poole, institutor of the small-pox hospital in 1746, 1752; Launcelot Dowbiggen, architect of the church in 1754, 1759; John Lindsey, nonjuring divine, 1768; John Hyacinth de Magelhaens, mineralogist, 1790; Alexander Aubert, who erected the observatory near Highbury-house (in which was the largest reflecting telescope ever made by Short), 1805; its native, William Hawes, physician, founder of the Humane Society, 1808.—In this town died John Bagford, typographical collector, 1716; Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," 1731; Alexander Cruden, author of "Concordance," 1770; James Burgh, author of "Political Disquisitions," and Nicholas Robinson, physician, 1775; Joseph Collier, translator of the "Messiah" and "Noah," (whose wife, translator of the "Death of Abel," also resided here) 1776; Husband Messiter, physician, 1785; Isaac Ritson, translator of "Hymn to Venus," 1789; W. Pitcairn, physician, 1791; George Marriot, author of "Poems" and "Sermons," 1793; and Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England, 1807.—Colonel Okey, the regicide, was a drayman in a brewhouse here.—Samuel Clarke, Orientalist, and Ezekiel Tongue, Protestant controversialist, were schoolmasters here.—At the Red Lion public-house in Islington-road Thomas Paine composed his execrable "Rights of Man."—Canonbury-house, rebuilt by William Bolton, the last Prior of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, was the seat of "the rich" Sir John Spencer, lord mayor in 1593; and lord keeper Coventry. In it lodged Samuel Humphreys, poet, before-mentioned; Ephraim Chambers, Cyclopædist, who died here 1740; Dr. OLIVER GOLDSMITH; and John Newbery, author of excellent books for children. Its history has been recorded by the learned and estimable Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, who was born (in 1745) and still resides in this village.

At KENSINGTON were buried John Bullingham, Bishop of Gloucester, 1598; Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, whose title gave name to his seat here, beheaded 1649; its vicar, Thomas Hodges, Dean of Hereford, 1672; Charles Goodall, president and historian of the college of physicians, 1712; Charlotte, Countess of Warwick, widow of Addison, 1731; Bernard Lens, miniature painter, 1741; Richard Viscount Molesworth field-marshal (saved the Duke of Marlborough's life at Ramillies), 1758; its vicar, Dr. John Jortin, biographer of Erasmus, 1770; Martin Madan, author of "Thelyphthora," 1790; George Colman, dramatist and essayist, 1794; Richard Warren, physician, 1797; Samuel Pegge, author of "Curialia," &c. son of the Antiquary, 1800; James Elphinstone, philologist, 1809; Major-general Sir WILLIAM PONSONBY, slain at Waterloo, 1815; and the Right Honourable GEORGE PONSONBY, statesman, leader of the Opposition, 1817.—Here died Cornelius

lius Wood, the "Sylvio" of the Tatler, 1711; Robert Nelson, author of "Fasts and Festivals," 1714; and Robert Price, judge, learned lawyer, 1732.—Here resided lord keeper Sir Orlando Bridgman; the parliamentary general Lambert; the brave William, first Earl Craven; lord chancellor. He-neage Finch, Earl of Nottingham; lord chief justice Pratt; the accomplished Boyle, Earl of Burlington; the traveller Sir John Chardin; and DEAN SWIFT, who lodged here in 1712.—The PALACE was the favourite residence of all our sovereigns, excepting his present Majesty, since the Revolution. Among its numerous paintings is a fine collection of portraits by Holbein. The gardens are the subject of a poem by Tickell.—HOLLAND-HOUSE after his marriage became the property of ADDISON, who here (June 17, 1719) taught the young Earl of Warwick "in what peace a Christian can die." It was the residence of the celebrated statesman Fox, Lord Holland, whose still more celebrated son, Charles James Fox, passed his early years at this place.—At Brompton was married, in 1653, Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russel.—At Earl's-court resided Sir Richard Blackmore, epic poet and physician; and JOHN HUNTER, surgeon.

At KINGSBURY Dr. Goldsmith lodged whilst composing his "History of Animated Nature."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE was the residence of SEYMOUR WARD, Bishop of Salisbury, who died here 1689; WILLIAM PENN, founder of Pennsylvania; James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, Pope's gouty dancer, who died at his house here, now St. George's hospital, 1724; Elizabeth Chudleigh, the notorious Duchess of Kingston; and Bernard Lens, miniature painter, who died here 1741.

NEWINGTON, STOKE. Inhabitants, THOMAS SUTTON, founder of the Charter-house; Sir John Popham, chief justice; Charles Fleetwood, parliamentary general; Daniel De Foe, author of "Robinson Crusoe;" DR. ISAAC WATTS, who died at Lady Abney's house here, 1748; Adam Anderson, commercial writer; Thomas Day, author of "Sandford and Merton;" and John Howard, philanthropist.—Here were buried Edward Massie, parliamentary governor of Gloucester, 1649; Thomas Manton, its ejected vicar, voluminous writer, 1677; Bridget Fleetwood, wife of the general, and eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 1681; Samuel Wright, dissenting divine, 1746; Sir John Hartopp, Bart. (monument by Banks), 1762; and James Brown, who first projected the "London Directory," 1788.—Of the Dissenters' meeting-house at Newington Green were ministers, Hugh Worthington; Dr. Richard Price; Dr. Thomas Amory; Dr. Joseph Towers; and James Lindsey.

NORTHALL was the vicarage of William Pierse, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. John Cockburn, author of "Right Notions of God," buried here 1729; Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, buried here 1749; and Sir John Hotham, Bishop of Clogher.—Here was also interred Dr. Stephen Charles Triboude Demainbray, astronomer and electrician, 1782.

At PADDINGTON was married William Hogarth, "great painter of mankind," to Jane, daughter of Sir James Thornhill, 1729.—Died, George Colman, dramatist and essayist, 1794.—Buried, John Bushnell, statuary, 1701; Joseph Francis Nollekens, painter, and Benjamin Parker, philosophical writer, 1747; Dr. Abraham Lemoine, author on Miracles, 1757; Matthew Dubourg, musician, 1767; James Lacy, patentee of Drury-lane theatre, 1774; Francis Vivares, engraver, 1780; George Barret, landscape painter, 1784; John Elliot, physician, 1787; William Armingier, statuary, 1793; Alexander Geddes, biblical translator, 1802; Thomas Banks, statuary, 1805; Lewis Schiavonetti, engraver, 1810.—Bayswater gardens were the residence of the empiric Sir John Hill, who used there to prepare his "Water-dock essence," and "Balsam of Honey." Mrs. Kennedy, the singer, died at Bayswater 1795. Mrs. Siddons, the tragedian, lives at Westbourn-green.

At PANCRAS were buried, Samuel Cooper, miniature-painter, 1672; Abraham Woodhead, Roman Catholic controversialist, 1678; Obadiah Walker, writer against Luther, 1699; John Ernest Grabe, editor of the Alexandrian Septuagint, 1711; Jeremy Collier, nonjuring Bishop, castigator of the stage, 1726; Edward Ward, author of the "London Spy," 1731; Edward Walpole, translator of Sannazarius, 1740; James Leoni, architect, 1746; Simon Francis

Ravenet,

Ravenet, engraver, and Peter Van Bleeck, portrait-painter, 1764; Abraham Langford, auctioneer and dramatist, 1774; William Woollett, engraver, 1785; Stephen Paxton, musician, 1787; Timothy Cunningham, author of "Law Dictionary," 1789; Michael John Baptist Baron de Wenzel, oculist, 1790; Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, author of "Rights of Women," 1797; John Walker, author of "Pronouncing Dictionary," 1807; PASCAL DE PAOLI, Corsican hero, 1807; the equivocal Chevalier d'Eon, political writer, 1810. — In Camden-town died Charles Dibdin, song and dramatic writer, 1814. — In Kentish-town chapel was interred Charles Grignion, engraver, 1810. In Somers-town Roman Catholic chapel was buried the Princess of Conde. — Among the portraits at CAEN WOOD is one of its illustrious inhabitant lord chief justice Mansfield, who died here 1793, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a head of Betterton, the actor, by the poet Pope.

At PINNER were buried Sir Bartholomew Shower, author of "Cases" and "Reports," 1701; and William Skenelesby, aged 118, 1775. Here resided John Zephaniah Holwell, the governor of Bengal, who published a narrative of the sufferings of himself and his unhappy companions in the black-hole at Calcutta.

At POPLAR resided SIR RICHARD STEELE. Here were buried Robert Ainsworth, lexicographer, 1743; James Ridley, author of "Tales of the Genii," 1765; his father Dr. Gloster Ridley, divine and scholar (epitaph by Bishop Louth), 1774; and George Stevens, commentator on Shakspeare, (monument by Flaxman, epitaph by Murphy,) 1800.

At RISELIP were buried Mary, the heroic defender of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, wife of chief justice Sir John Bankes, 1661; and George Rogers, president of the college of physicians, complimented by Walker, 1697.

SHEPERTON was the rectory of William Grocynne, the first Greek professor at Oxford; and Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester.

STANMORE MAGNA was the vicarage of Richard Boyle, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. — Here were buried Sir John Wolstenholme, founder of the church (monument by Nicholas Stone, cost 200*l.*), 1639; and Charles Hart, tragedian, 1683. At Stanmore-hill resided James Forbes, author of "Oriental Memoirs." Dr. Parr, on his removal from Harrow, kept a school here.

STANMORE PARVA, or WHITCHURCH, was the rectory of John Theophilus Desaguliers, experimental philosopher. — Canons, the princely seat of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, which cost 250,000*l.* was on his decease pulled down and the materials sold by auction in 1747; remarkably verifying the prophetic lines in Pope's epistle to Lord Burlington, in which the Duke is characterized under the name of "Timon." This satire, however elegant and poignant, is most discreditable to Pope, as the subject was his friend, who, though ostentatious, was benevolent and amiable, and whose taste in music, there ridiculed, is evinced in his selection of Handel, who composed the anthems, and Pepusch the morning and evening services for the church, which was re-edified at his expence, and in which he was buried 1744. Here were also buried Sir John Lake, secretary of state to James I. 1630; Francis Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little," 1754; Alexander Jacob, author of "Peerage," 1785; Dennis O'Kelly, owner of the famous horse Eclipse (whose bones lie in Canons park), 1788; and James, last Duke of Chandos, 1799.

STANWELL was the vicarage of Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor, author of "Mercurius Rusticus." In the church is a monument (by Nicholas Stone, cost 215*l.*) for Thomas Lord Knyvet, 1622. Mary, daughter of James I. was entrusted to his care, and died at his seat here in 1607.

STEPNEY was the rectory of Stephen Segrave, Archbishop of Armagh; and Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Lincoln, lord high treasurer. The vicarage of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founder of St. Paul's school; Richard Pace, Dean of St. Paul's, statesman, who was buried here 1532; William Jerome, martyr, 1540; and William Greenhill, commentator on Ezekiel. — The Bishops of London had a seat here, in which died Roger Niger, 1241; Ralph de Baldock, 1313; Ralph de Stratford, 1355; and Robert de Braybrooke, 1404. — Edward Russel, Earl of Bedford, was here married to the lovely and accomplished Lucy Harrington, 1594. — Here were buried Sir Henry Colet,

Colet, father of the Deab, Lord Mayor in 1495; John Kyte, Archbishop of Armagh, 1537; Sir Thomas Spert, founder and first Master of the Trinity-house, 1541; Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, 1591; Roger Crab, "English hermit," 1680; William Clarke, physician, author on nitre, 1684; Sir John Berry, admiral, 1689; his widow Rebecca (pleasing epitaph), 1696; Matthew Mead, puritan divine, father of the physician, 1699; William Vickers, author of "Companion to the Altar," 1719; Sir John Leake, admiral, 1720; Martin Bladen, translator of Cæsar, 1746; John Entick, school-master, voluminous writer, 1773; and Benjamin Kenton, who left 63,550*l.* to charitable uses (monument by Westmacott), 1800. Two ludicrous epitaphs in the church-yard are noticed in the Spectator, No. 518. Stepney was the residence of Sir Thomas Lake, secretary of state to James I.; Henry first Marquis of Worcester; Nathaniel Bailey, author of "English Dictionary," and its native Richard Mead, who first practised as a physician in this place.

At STRATFORD BOW, were married Dr. William Whitaker, theologian, to Joan Fenner, 1591; William Penkethman, comedian, to Elizabeth Hill, 1714; and "Orator" John Henley to Mary Clifford, 1726.—In the church was buried Prisca Coburne, benefactress, 1701.—Inhabitants, Edmund Lord Sheffield, one of the victors of the Spanish armada; John Le Neve, author of "Monumenta Anglicana," and Samuel Jebb, physician.—Don Antonio Perez, Prior of Crato, who was crowned King of Portugal at Lisbon, whence he was soon expelled by Philip II. of Spain, resided here in 1591.

In TEDDINGTON were buried Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper, and Thomas Traherne, its curate, author of "Christian Ethics," 1674; Margaret Woffington, actress, 1760; Dr. Stephen Hales, its curate for 51 years, philosopher, 1761; Henry Flitcroft, architect, 1769; Paul Whitehead, poet, 1775; and Richard Bentley, poet and dramatist, son of the critic, 1782.—Here resided Suckville, Earl of Dorset, lord treasurer; Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite; William Penn, the quaker; and Francis Manning, poet and dramatist.

TOTTENHAM was the vicarage of William Bates, nonconformist, author of "Harmony of the Attributes," and Edward Sparke, author of "Scintilla Altaris;" and here were buried William Bedwell, its vicar and historian, 1632; Henry Hare, Lord Colerane, another of its historians, 1708; Henry Hare, last Lord Colerane of his family, antiquary, 1749; and Samuel Hardy, divine, answerer of Chubb, 1793.—Here died Hugh Broughton, learned divine, 1612; Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor in 1648, loyalist, 1661; Sir Michael Foster, judge, law writer, 1763.—Here also resided its native, Sir Julius Cæsar, civilian; Sir John Cooke, secretary of state; and William Baxter, author of "Glossarium Antiquitatum," who was master of its free-school.—In vol. II. of Percy's "Reliques," is a burlesque poem called the "Turnament of Tottenham."—Bruce castle was the residence of Robert Bruce, father of the King of Scotland.

TWICKENHAM was the vicarage of Richard Meggott, Dean of Winchester, eloquent preacher; Samuel Pratt, Dean of Rochester; Daniel Waterland, author on the divinity of Christ; Richard Terrick, Bp. of London; and George Costard, astronomer and orientalist.—The house in which Pope resided for 29 years, in which his "Essay on Man," "Epistles," "Dunciad," and great part of his "Homer," were composed, and in which he died, is pulled down: and his celebrated cave,

"The Ægerian grot
Where nobly pensive St. John sat and thought,"

dilapidated. Pope was buried in the church, 1744; and a tablet, erected by him, commemorates the death of his father, 1713; his mother, 1733.—STRAWBERRY HILL, abounding with objects of high interest to the lover of antiquity, history, or vertu, is fully described in the works of its late acute and elegant possessor, Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, who erected it on the site of a cottage in which Colley Cibber composed his comedy of "the Rival," and in which Talbot, Bp. of Durham, and the French divine Pere Courayer, once resided. This "Castle of Otranto" is peculiarly rich in ancient well-authenticated portraits; in the works of Holbein; in the finest miniatures and enamels of the Olivers, Petitot, and Zincke; and in such curiosities as the armour of Francis I. of France, the Cardinal's hat of Wolsey, and the

the wedding gloves of Hampden's wife.—At Twickenham park, resided in early life, "the father of experimental philosophy," Lord Chancellor Bacon; the lovely Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford; and the brave and loyal John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who was buried here 1678. At Marble-hill, the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II.; at Little Strawberry hill, Mrs. Catharine Clive, comic actress, who was buried here 1785. At Ragman's castle, Mrs. Hannah Pritchard, actress, and the late eminent Welsh Judge Hardinge. At Whetton, Sir John Suckling, its native poet; Sir Godfrey Kneller, painter, who was buried here 1723; and Sir William Chambers, architect. In Twickenham also resided Sir Humphrey Lind, Protestant controversialist; Sir John Finet, author of "Philoxenes;" Sir Benjamin Rudyard, statesman; the witty Richard Corbet, Bp. of Norwich; Edward Earl of Manchester, Parliamentary general; the Speaker Lenthall; the philosopher Boyle; Secretary Craggs; the eccentric and versatile Duke of Wharton; Lady Macclesfield, the unnatural mother of Savage; John Gilbert, Abp. of York, who died here, 1761; the painters Hudson and Scott; the novelist Fielding; the physician Batt; Sir John Hawkins, historian of Music; Owen Cambridge, poet and essayist; Hickey, Goldsmith's "special attorney;" Paul Whitehead, poet, who died here 1775; Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and Lord George Germaine.—Besides those already mentioned, here were buried Sir William Berkeley, governor and historian of Virginia, 1677; Lady Francis Whitmore (epitaph by Dryden) 1690; Nicholas Amburst, author of "Terræ Filius," and the "Craftsman," 1742; the brave admirals, Sir Chaloner Ogle, 1750; John Byron, 1786; and Sir John Pococke, 1792; and Edward Ironside, historian of Twickenham, 1803.—John, Earl of Mar, General for the Stuarts at Sheriff's Muir, was married here in 1703 to Margaret Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol.

At WEST TWYFORD were buried Henry Bold, comic poet, 1689; and Fabian Phillips, antiquary, 1690.

In WILSDON are seven prebends belonging to St. Paul's. In the church was buried Charles Otway, general, 1764.

BYRO.

On Written Languages.

"εἰς ἀπορίαν."

AMONG the Antient EGYPTIANS, Obelisks and Pyramids were the great national RECORDS. The former were mostly, but not always, covered with hieroglyphics, denoting their census, their legal weights and measures, astronomical calendar, their remarkable epochs, &c. The priests, who best could decypher these characters, had the exclusive office of explaining them: Hence they were called "sacred:" for they were in characters unknown to the people. We have seen in modern Europe a similar policy, in a similar spirit of Paganism, to lock up as secrets the practical and most popular precepts of LAW and RELIGION.

There is a wide difference between certain abridged methods of expression, necessary to science, which its Professors only can understand; and an affectation of a certain mystical expression of simple, ordinary truths, with the view and purpose that they *shall not* be understood. Every useful science, as far as its operations can be made commonly intelligible, should

prefer this advantage to an imposing mystery. This principle is of chief consequence in the truths of LAW and RELIGION, so essential to the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind.

Language and written characters are essential to society. These are the great circulating medium of communication. The individual may, and must, perish; but the interests of truth survive. The improvement of man does not depend on the acquisitions of himself only—or of the greatest individuals. And as every man, be he ever so ingenious and learned, even an ARISTOTLE, a LORD BACON, and a NEWTON, must begin from the elements of childhood; so we lose all at his death, save only what is recorded by writing.

The distinction between the modes of writing for mere passing memorandums, or transient study, to be effaced presently—and those intended to remain on record, may be illustrated by certain usages in the East, from which so many of our own are derived. We owe to these one of our late greatest improvements, which was suggested to the eye of genius only—to such a mind as that of Dr. BELL of Madras.

The

The reader has anticipated already what I allude to—the new system of education, invented by Dr. BELL, and which Mr. LANCASTER has since rendered so popular.

Every one knows that by this system children are taught to read, write, get by heart, and to pronounce, simultaneously. Great numbers may be taught together. We may see 500 or 1000 so taught, under one inspector; for the agency of the scholars themselves is essential to the plan—each reciprocally teaching and learning from the other.

Since children communicate rapidly by imitation, and in the most lasting characters, their tastes, follies, and vices to each other; why should they not thus communicate reciprocally their intellectual and moral habits also?

“PYRARD DE LAVAL, who travelled in 1601, thus describes the sand-writing of the Indian:—*‘Pour apprendre à écrire à leurs enfans, ils ont des planches de bois faites exprès, bien polies, et bien unies. Ils étendent dessus du sable fort mené, et fort délié; puis avec un poinçon ils font des lettres; et les font imiter, effaçans à mesure qu’ils ont écrit; n’usans point en cela de papier.’*”

“A still more minute account is given by PIER DELLA VALLE, one of the best, as well as one of the most amusing of these old writers. Being detained, during his journey in MALABAR, by some accidental delay, “That I might profit by the time,” he says; “I remained in the vestibule of the pagoda, to look at some children, who were learning to read in a remarkable manner—which I will describe to you as a very curious thing:—There were four of them, who had all been taking the same lesson from their master—and now, for the sake of impressing it more perfectly on their memory, repeating the former lessons which they had been taught, one of them chaunted a line of the lesson in a musical tone—as for example, ‘two and two make four.’ In fact, one easily learns a song. While he thus sung out this portion of the lesson, he wrote it at the same time—but neither with a pen, nor upon paper. In order that nothing might be needlessly expended, he traced the characters with his finger upon the floor, whereon they sat in a circle, having

previously strewn it with fine sand. After the first had thus written, while he sung, the others chaunted; and wrote the same thing all together. The first then began again, singing and writing another line—as, for instance, ‘four and four make eight;’ which the others in like manner repeated—and thus they went on. When the floor was covered with writing, they passed their hands over it, and effaced the characters; then strewed more, if it was necessary, to trace more letters; and in this manner they continued during the whole time appointed them. When I asked who taught them, and who set them right when they were wrong, seeing they were all scholars, and no master among them? they replied, very reasonably, that it was not possible the same mistake should occur to them all at the same time; and for that reason they always learnt together, that if one was out, the others might assist him.”

SOUTHEY, in his exquisite little tract upon the Origin of the New System of Education, observes, on the above extract from Pier della Valle, that he had “marked this passage before—but it was merely marked as the memorabilia of a desultory reader; and the fact, as to all useful purposes, (had it not been for the genius of Dr. BELL,) would have been as unproductive, as a seed-vessel in the *hortus siccus* of a botanist. So easy, and so useful a practice, was never till now adopted, in this part of the world; though so many thousands must have seen it in India, and have heard of it in Europe.”

But if the EASTERNS have taught us to express the passing thought, of which no traces are to exist long; they have also been our masters in all the modes of writing calculated for duration. Travellers have furnished us with a remarkable instance of this kind, where the characters have outlived the language of the people who drew them, and even their memory, and very name.

In an account given by the PREFETTO OF EGYPT, published by the Bishop of CLOGHER, the Prefetto, speaking, in his journal, of his disengaging himself at length from the mountains of FARAN, says—“They came to a large plain, surrounded with high hills. These hills are called

Gebel

Gebel el Mokatab; or, THE WRITTEN MOUNTAINS: for, as soon as we had parted from the mountains of FARAN, we passed by several others, for an hour together, engraved with ancient unknown characters, which were cut in the hard rock, so high, as to be in many places twelve or fourteen feet distant from the ground. And though we had in our company persons who were acquainted with the *Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, Latin, Armenian, Turkish, English, Illyrian, German, and Bohemian* languages, yet none of them had any knowledge of these characters; which have, nevertheless, been cut in rocks of granite-marble, with the most patient industry—in a place, at present far from any supply of water, or other necessities of life.

“When we compare this account with that given us by Maillet, of the burying-ground of the Egyptians, which is called the Plain of the MUMMIES; and which, according to him, is a dry sandy circular plain, no less than four leagues over; and with Maundrell’s account of figures and inscriptions (which like these are engraved on tablets plained in the natural rock, at some height above the road, which he found near the river Lycus in Palestine), which figures, he tells us, resembled Mummies, and related, as he imagined, to some sepulchres thereabouts: (Harmer says) he is ready to suppose this must be some ancient burial-place; and this either of the Israelites, when in the wilderness, or of some warriors (belonging to other nations) who lie buried there, and of whom the memory is now lost.

“Travellers in the Holy Land were wont to inscribe their names on certain remarkable places. There is one at Jerusalem: RACHEL’s sepulchre is another, where all Jews that passed by wrote their names. There is a great burial-place near Rama, which is stretched out two miles in length. NIEBUHR mentions a vast cemetery in the desert of SINAI, where a great many stones are set up in an erect position, on a high and steep mountain, covered with as beautiful hieroglyphics as those of the ancient Egyptians. The Arabs carried them to this burial-place, which is as remarkable as the written mountains here, described by other travellers: for so many well-cut stones could

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never be the monuments of wandering Arabs; but must necessarily owe their origin to the inhabitants of some great city, that once existed not far from this place. YORICK.

MR. URBAN,

July 27.

RICHARD HULL, (see page 424) was member of Parliament for Carysfort, co. Wicklow, and not for Tuam. His father, Sir Richard Hull, Knight, of Leamcon, co. Cork, was grandson or great grandson of Sir William Hull, Knight, of Leamcon, who was knighted by Charles I. May 11th, 1621. Sir William was son of Henry Hull, of Exeter, co. Devon. Richard Hull, of Leith Hill Place, appears to have had four sisters, viz. three of the half blood, and one of the whole, viz. Mabella Hull; Elizabeth Hull, married May 4, 1692, Henry Tonson, Esq. only son of Major Richard Tonson, of Spanish Island, co. Cork; and Mary Hull. These ladies were the daughters of Sir Richard Hull by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tynte, Knight. By his second wife Frances Pooley, he has issue Frances Hull, who married Robert French, Esq. a Judge of the common pleas. I presume Sir B. B. de Capel Brooke to be descended from the latter lady. S. H. C.

MR. URBAN,

South Wales.

IBEG leave to communicate to you a few circumstances relating to the works of Mr. T. Wyon, Jun. which have escaped the recollection of his friend Mr. Humphreys in his elegant and authentic memoir of that ingenious and amiable youth.

Mr. T. Wyon, jun. in 1810 engraved a reward medal for the youth educated at Ecclesfield House; the design is a young gentleman holding a book and laurel wreath; the rising sun appears in the distance; the legend is *Sua præmia laudi*.

He engraved the head of Lord Wellington, which was published in his father’s name, to record the entrance of that Hero into Madrid.

The Head of J. Hanson, Esq. a work of considerable excellence, on a medal engraved during that Gentleman’s popularity among the Manchester weavers, was also the work of T. Wyon, jun.

I believe also that the head of the Prince Regent, as well as the reverse

men-

mentioned by Mr. Humphreys, was principally, if not entirely, the work of the son.

The reverse of the Manchester Pitt Medal was from a design by R. Westall, Esq. R. A.

There are three sizes of medals for the Indian Chiefs, viz. 3 inches, 2½, and 1½ diameter; the beautiful figure design which broke in hardening, was intended to have been attached only to the largest.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh with her own hand pulled the string when the first medal recording her visit to the Mint was struck.

The original head of Mr. Pitt for the Liverpool Pitt Club scarcely held together till the first order was completed; and upon an additional number being required, a fresh die was engraved, which has the date 1814, instead of the inscription under the head, and which is the one published by Thomason of Birmingham, with a long English inscription for the reverse; a few were struck with a miserable Birmingham attempt at a Latin inscription, which had before served for a reverse to another head of Pitt.

The elegant reverse for the beautiful medal of the Prince Regent, engraved by him for Rundle, Bridge, and Co. on the Peace of 1814, was from the design of H. Howard, Esq. R. A.

The silver coinage dated 1817, as well as 1816, was engraved by T. Wyon, from designs of an Italian artist, with the exception of the second half crown, omitting the broad shoulders of the royal bust, and the collar of the garter which surrounded the arms of the reverse. This, I have understood, was Mr. Wyon's design as well as execution; though I cannot but think he would have designed a head bearing more resemblance to our venerable Monarch, had he been uncontrouled.

I cannot close these memoranda respecting the late Mr. T. Wyon, jun. without calling the attention of your readers to the merits of his cousin Mr. W. Wyon, who is officially settled at the Mint, and from whose abilities the publick have great reason to expect that the productions of the mint will be worthy of the British Nation. His head of Ceres, engraved at the age of 17, is a classically elegant production;

it obtained the prize from the Society for promoting Arts and Commerce, and is adopted by them for their Prize Agricultural medal.

His head of Sir J. Banks, from the model of his late cousin, is an excellent likeness of that liberal promoter of the Arts and Sciences; and is engraved with precision and spirit, and considerable depth of relief.

Yours, &c.

E. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

A SIMPLE Narrative, from the pen of a brave soldier, who, after having achieved the object of his mission, and most gallantly defended himself against a superior force, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, will not, I hope, be deemed uninteresting by yourself or your Readers. I therefore take the liberty of sending it to you, in hopes of its finding a place in your Miscellany.

The remark has often been made, that, whilst the gallant achievements of military men, high in rank and command, are circulated throughout the civilized world, perused with avidity, and dwelt on with delight; the skill and valour of inferior officers are, not unfrequently, passed over without notice; and such, I fear, may have been the case in the present instance. I will not, however, despair, through your means, of transmitting to posterity the name and gallant conduct of a Lieutenant in the service of the East India Company (a higher rank he did not live to attain). I should feel pleasure, likewise, in commemorating the bravery of two other British officers, as well as the humanity of a French captain, but for whose generous and timely interference, three of our intrepid countrymen would have fallen victims to the rage of a cruel enemy.

"Dear J—

"I take this opportunity of writing you the particulars of my sad disaster, as in all probability it may be represented in a different light from what it really was. I arrived safe at Vellore* the 14th, in the morning, and not a cooley† or bullock was lost, although the enemy were numerous all the road from the pollums‡. By

* 100 Miles distant from Madras.

† A Porter employed in carrying Baggage.

Woods.

a forced

a forced march, I slipped them, and my appearance was comfortable to all the people of Vellore, who were in the utmost distress for all kinds of provision, and Hyder in full march towards it, expecting it to be given up, from their want of necessaries. The forenoon of the 15th was taken up with getting intelligence of the enemy, and settling with the Polygar Chiefs about the retreat. It was agreed on by Captain Cuppage and them, to march that evening at 5 o'clock precisely, so as to reach the pollums before day-light; but the Venkatagerry* and Calistree* people delayed with frivolous excuses, and obliged me to halt in the bed of the river till 9 o'clock, which led to my ruin. Captain Sale, with a detachment, accompanied me 3 miles across the valley. Lieutenants Speediman and Rutledge, who were recovered from their wounds, agreed to go with me, and took charge of a gun each. I left all my bullocks and carts with Captain Cuppage, so looked on myself as free from incumbrance; but before I had crossed the Valley, the Polygars* in the rear sent me word that they were far behind, and requested me to halt—this I did three different times, which stopped my journey much; however, at day-light, I found myself far advanced towards the pollums. Between 5 and 6, I found my line was all close, and moving on in a good pace, when some few cavalry were discovered on my right flank, with a great dust, at a distance. Soon after, a large body of cavalry appeared, and moved to my front, another party to the right—in short, all around me. I moved on briskly, soon dispersed those in front, and gained a hill, on the side of the road, 6 miles from Colonel Owen's Pass. Just then the cavalry charged from all quarters, though without being able to cut in; but so confounded the Polygars, that they and the Coolies broke, and ran down the only regular company I had. With much ado, I collected the greater part of them, and gained the Venkatagerry gun, that was left to the mercy of the enemy, with Lieutenant Speediman. The enemy then charged again repeatedly on all quarters; but I was so well situated that I beat them off

with great slaughter, and lost only 7 or 8 Sepoys. Two regiments of Tippoo Sahib's regular cavalry drew up behind the opposite rocks, and fired regular quarter-ranks at us; this continued until 8 o'clock, with a heavy fire of musquetry from the enemy, and returned by my people from the guns and musquets: when their infantry and rocket boys* gained the back of the hill, which I could not any way hinder them from doing, as not one of the Collieries would move to stop them, and my company was employed with the cavalry on the left of it. The Polygars were so terrified at the fire and rockets, that they gave a screech or yell, and all ran off; and the jemadar†, who was then in command of the company (the subadar‡ having turned out voluntarily to dislodge the enemy, with 12 men), ran off with the Polygars and every Sepoy. In this situation I called the subadar‡ in the rear of the guns, and there we defended ourselves against the forces of Tippoo and Lally till after 9 o'clock, when our ammunition was all expended, and then it was agreed upon to surrender; but we never expected quarter, nor indeed should we have had any, but for a captain De Lisle and a commandant of cavalry, who formerly belonged to Rumley's regiment. The whole of the Polygars were surrounded, and one half of them and my foolish Sepoys cut to pieces, the rest taken. There were with the guns, when we surrendered, 3 European officers, 2 serjeants, 1 syrang§, 1 subadar, and 9 Sepoys, with 4 artillery Sepoys; the rest of the artillery were killed. Tippoo behaved very well to me and the other gentlemen; gave us some of his own Pilaw||, and a present of cloth and money, our baggage being plundered. Hyder also behaved very well, and kept me at questions about an hour, but was much displeased at Vellore being relieved. I am here in irons, with Crewitzer and 43 other officers. The two gentlemen taken with me are sent to Seringapatnam. Do pray write to me by way of Vellore, and let me

* Who throw Iron Rockets.

† A Subaltern Officer.

‡ Synonymous with Captain.

§ A superintendent of Lascars.

|| A favourite dish with the Mussulmans, composed principally of rice, meat, and a variety of spices.

know the news. Give your advice to Mrs. B. how she is to receive my pay. Every praise is due to lieutenants Rutledge and Speediman, who defended their liberty with courage and spirit. *Bangalore,* Yours very sincerely,
Aug. 20, 1782. JAMES BYRNE.

Mr. UKBAN, Aug. 7.
THERE is a subject that has often occupied my thoughts, as well as excited my surprize, in the proportion which I have witnessed its occurrence, as well as in respect to the inhumanity and impolicy of its adoption—I allude to the treatment of young ladies who from particular circumstances are compelled to live in families as governesses, and also to the reception which ladies as well as gentlemen who keep seminaries meet with in society. I shall not enter into the causes which have obliged so many deserving young women to seek such asylums, it being foreign to my purpose; but proceed to draw the attention of your Readers to the fact, that many of these are treated with all the indignity of upper servants, whilst their education and their connexions in many instances render them the superiors of those whom a want of fortune compels them to serve. Poverty itself is no disgrace; but it is a goading misery, when it becomes a weapon of assault in the hands of the cruel and the ignorant. The appreciation of talent originates only with those themselves possessing talent, and is not likely to be so generally and so thoroughly encouraged as are those common domestic duties, which every one merely conversant with household drudgery is able to comprehend: for this reason we must perhaps bear with what we cannot alter; for as wealth increases in one class of persons, bringing in its train all the fashionable follies which riches are sure to give rise to in vulgar minds, and circumstances creating imperious necessities in another, oblige talent to crouch to the powerful, we shall be constrained to find the wealth of the purse predominate over the wealth of the understanding. But it is in those families where, possessing much kindness of heart, a little consideration alone is wanting, that I can hope a hint may be taken. Let me then ask, if it is kind in such families as those I allude to, where a young lady has the care

of instructing the junior branches, to shew on every occasion her state of dependance? Is it right to *compel* such a person to enter a dining-room after dinner, when the children make their appearance, and force her to retire at the hour of their going to bed? Her duty as an instructress does not include the duties of a nurse; and the very rank she holds in the family ought to command that respect from the mistress of the house which she expects her own children to shew to their preceptress. Either they ought not to be admitted (and then only in reference to their own feelings, for I will not allow inferiority from the occupation), or, being admitted, should receive that just share of attention which their merit deserves, and the responsibility of their charge demands. Knowledge is not to be bought at every stall; and those best shew their estimation of it by the becoming respect with which they treat its possessors. I have not unfrequently witnessed young ladies of talent, obliged to become the keepers of stores, and subject to the insolence of servants for intruding upon their duties; others, after the important occupations of the day, obliged to fill the stations of menials. Even right to such services does not exist; for, if they are to be considered by their engagements as teachers, you have no right to compel them to act as servants, merely because they are dependant or friendless. In many places the custom is not to allow a young lady in such a capacity to visit, unless with the children, *because she is a governess*; although the lady with whom she may live shall be generous and just enough to sanction it by her presence. Is it not in itself absurd? Parents expect their children to be taught the manners of society (I do not mean the nonsensical routine of morning calls), and yet will not permit those who are to instruct them to seek the means of doing so! How are manners to be learnt but by example? and how can so good an example be formed as that which is set by daily practice? Surely, then, policy requires the present treatment to be altered; and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the rising generation, we shall see a more liberal treatment adopted towards those who instruct, than those who learn may be instructed.

I fear

I fear I have already intruded on the columns of your Miscellany, and shall not therefore add many words to the subject; still, however, I cannot conclude without expressing my sorrow that we do not generally pay proper attention to persons keeping seminaries for the youth of both sexes. What I have said before on the want of respect for teachers must of necessity apply here also; but, additionally, I think it as well a cruel exception as an impolitic one, to witness their exclusion from many of the higher or leading circles of middling life. To hear that a lady will not be admitted to this assembly or that card-party because she keeps a school, is so wrong a notion, that it must excite more pity than contempt in those who subject them to the exception. Besides, considering the present mode of female education, I conceive that the introduction of one or two young ladies under the eye and patronage of the heads of a town or village, attended by the lady of the school, is highly to be wished, as tending to remove the awkward bashfulness which is so embarrassing in a first introduction to life (I do not of course expect children of twelve to be admitted amongst grown people), and at the same time as likely to benefit society at large, which all improvement of manners must effect. Who can or ought to be more worthy of our social friendship and confidence, than those to whom we entrust our dearest possessions? Can it then be thought just to consider those who have the charge of our wealth of more moment than those who are to instruct our children in the proper disposal of themselves and it? Surely the character of scholastic individuals should be supported and countenanced by the higher classes, if only for the sake of public consistency, for their own good conduct and their calling will, without thanks to anybody, support themselves.

Excuse the length of my letter, and believe me, in advocating the cause of the teachers, I consider I seek the good of the community.

Yours, &c. ALPHABETICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.

AS Calvinism seems to be now, what it was formerly, the stalking-horse of republicanism, no antidote

to so dangerous a poison can be unreasonable. Many of your Readers will recollect the following passage in Bishop Taylor's *Life of Christ*. After stating the argument against *unconditional election*, from the instance of Judas, who was one of the twelve, to whom our blessed Lord promised, that "they should sit upon twelve thrones," &c. but whose name was, for his subsequent conduct, blotted out of the book of life; he infers, "that the election of holy persons is a condition allied to duty, absolute and infallible in the general, and supposing all the dispositions and requisites concurring; but fallible in the particular, if we fall off from the mercies of the covenant." The Bishop then proceeds, "The purpose of this consideration is, that we do not judge of our final condition, relying upon God's secret counsels, and predetermination of eternity. This is a mountain, upon which whosoever climbs, like Moses, to behold the land of Canaan, is certain never to enter that way." The lines, which the Bishop cites from Statius, are very remarkable, and very strikingly represent the case of many persons, who have been unhappily misled by the doctrines of modern Enthusiasts:

—"nos, parvum ac debile vulgus,
Scrutamur penitus Superos: hinc pallor
et ira, [ita voti]
Hinc scelus, insidique, et nulla modes-

"If we be solicitous to know what God hath decreed concerning us, he hath, in two fair Tables, described those sentences, from whence we must take accounts, the revelations of scripture, and the book of Conscience."—To those, who have leisure, and a taste for such reading, I recommend the whole discourse, "Of Certainty of Salvation." Part 3d. Sect. 13. Disc. 16. p. 298. folio edit. 1742.

On the Connexion between Taste and Morals.

Good sense is the foundation of morality, as well as of taste. The great leading principles of taste are also the first principles in morals.

A very considerable part of the young men of this Country run into vice, not from natural or vicious inclinations, but from want of knowing how to dispose of their time. If they had a taste for letters and the arts, that

that would open to them a never-failing source of amusement; and, at the same time that it afforded them entertainment, would, by refining their understandings, and polishing their imaginations, make them loath the low pleasures of riot and debauchery, in which they now waste their time, and *destroy* their constitutions. *Martin Sherlock's Letters.*

Diderot has enlarged on this Idea: he says, "Pour bien juger dans les beaux arts, il faut reunir plusieurs qualités rares. Un grand goût suppose un grand sens, une longue expérience, une âme honnête et sensible, un esprit élevé, un temperament un peu mélancolique, et des organes délicats."

Qu. Had Dugald Stewart seen the above, before he published the following observations? "Taste is a power of rapid judgement, gradually acquired by habitual attention." *Quarterly Review.* "The fact (says Mr. S.) is perfectly analogous in the bodily sense; e. g. A dealer in Wines can detect the least ingredient which does not properly enter into the composition; and, in pronouncing it to be good or bad, can fix at once upon the specific qualities which please or offend. Some degree of sensibility is necessary to enable him to receive any sensation at all; but the degree of his distinguishing power is by no means proportioned to his degree of sensibility."

Compare the Remarks in Three Discourses on Taste, by the President of the Chichester Society, 1802.

"To form the judgment of a young man to any art, Poetry for example, let him read none but the best books of the chastest writers. Let truth and decency be his leading principles. Let Boileau, Horace, and Longinus, be his perpetual guides. They are the great legislators of Taste. Those three critics, well digested, and joined to the reading of Homer, Sophocles, Virgil, Tasso, Metastasio, Racine, Pope, and Addison, will form a perfect Taste." Again, "In sensation, the organs of sense are not passive, but by the force of external impressions are excited to their peculiar functions." It is observed by the excellent Magee, that a false taste in morals is naturally connected with a false taste in literature. See the "Prefatory Address," before his admirable "Discourses on the Scripture

Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice." 3d Edition.

A HINT TO CERTAIN MODERN SISYPHEUSES. From Dryden's Translation of Lucretius.

"The Sisypheus is he, whom noise and strife

Seduce from all the soft retreats of life,
To vex the government, disturb the laws,
Drunk with the fumes of popular applause.— [fail,

For, still to aim at pow'r, and still to Ever to strive, and never to prevail,
What is it, but, in reason's true account,
To heave the stone against the rising mount; [up with pain,
Which, urg'd, and labour'd, and forc'd Recoils, and rolls impetuous down, and smokes along the plain?"

Aikin has a note, in his Life of the Bishop of Avranches, which may be read perhaps with advantage, by some Exclusionists of the present day.

"Whenever an Establishment has got into its hands the Education of Separatists, it has made a most important step towards their conversion: for, the parental authority being the only power able to contend with the example of the majority, and worldly interest, in swaying the mind of a young person, when that is balanced by the authority of preceptors, the scale will naturally incline to the side of the establishment.

"The policy of laying open national semiparies to sectaries by indulgences, rather than excluding them by restrictions and impositions, would be equally wise and liberal." H. I.

Mr. URBAN, June 29.

IN the first Volume of the popular Novel of Rob Roy, it is observed that—"Rashleigh was bull-necked and cross made, and, from some early injury in his youth, had an imperfection in his gait, so much resembling an absolute halt, that many alleged it formed the obstacle to his taking orders; the Church of Rome, as is well known, admitting none to the clerical profession who labours under any personal deformity."

The above observation concerning the Church of Rome seems to be utterly false; for Count d'Elci (Author of the History of the Cardinals in the year 1700,) says, in his Life of Cardinal Durazzi,—"Nature seems to have been somewhat fantastical in shewing the power of its art on this great person, who, notwithstanding the deformity of three great defects, he

he being squint-eyed, lame, and hunch-backed, yet nevertheless he sees well, walks well, and has a very goodly presence. This Cardinal possesses all the merit and good qualities that can be expected in a worthy churchman. He is well versed in morality, better instructed in the rites of the Holy See, and excellently well informed of all the maxims and politics of Christendom.—In the exercise of the several governments assigned him in the Ecclesiastical State, he has in every one of them acquired great praise, as likewise in the Vice-legateship of Bologna in the time that Cardinal Caraffa was legate, who from that time prognosticated to him a greater fortune, because of his high merit, calling him, as Alexander the VIIIth was wont to do *Pere brutto buvno*, that is, an ugly pear, but a good one. He was afterwards declared Nuncio to Portugal, where he continued twelve years. The King of Portugal offered to give him the church of Evora, which is the richest Bishoprick of that Kingdom, but the Nuncio generously refused it.—The Pope, having him in great esteem, sent him to the Court of Spain, during which Nunciature he was promoted to the purple.—Pope Alexander VIII. afterwards gave him the Bishoprick of Faenza.—“In the two Nunciatures of Portugal and Spain he acquired no less praise than merit with the Holy See, because of the continual services he did it.—It is well known that he is able by himself to govern the whole Christian world without the least help from others.—He is very well with all the princes, whose concurrence to his election was once desired by his friends, and they all promised not to oppose him.—The singular good qualities of this Cardinal, as they are worthy of a great Pope, so he shews himself to be one of the present Candidates that most deserves to be exalted to that dignity.”

W. D.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

MR. Wakefield, in his second massy volume on Ireland, page 583, states as a proof of Protestant bigotry, the inscription of old on the entrance of a town in Munster, viz. “*Jew, Turk, or Atheist, may enter here, but not a Roman Catholic.*” He however suppresses the answer

this inscription drew forth from Popish bigotry, viz.

“He that wrote this, wrote it well,
For the same is written on the gates of Hell.”

In the same volume, page 646, Mr. Wakefield decides that, should Catholic Emancipation take place, the Earl of Fingall and the Earl of Kenmare would of course be representative Peers.—He also decides that the other Catholic Noblemen “*can form no expectation of being elected.*” Indeed! and why? are not the Viscount Gormanston, the Viscount Netterville, the Viscount Southwell, the Lord Trimlestown, the Lord Ffrench, even *to hope* to be elected?—Mr. Wakefield speaks of *ten* Catholic Peers; but I believe the seven noblemen I have mentioned above, with the Earl of Wexford and Waterford (Earl of Shrewsbury in England) and the Viscount Taafe, who resides in Bohemia, form the entire number (nine) of the Catholic Peers of Ireland.

G. H. W.

P.S. The title of Baron Riverston is borne by the ancient Catholic family of Nugent (a branch of the Nugents, Earls of Westmeath, now Protestants); but the Barony being conferred by James II. in 1689, after his abdication, the patent has been never admitted as valid.—Mr. Wakefield mentions the Earldom of Kenmare having been granted by his present Majesty to the late Lord Kenmare, whose honours previously stood in the same predicament as the Lord Riverston. Mr. Wakefield might have also added the Peerage of Ffrench, as another instance of Nobility conferred by his Majesty on a Catholic.

ON VEGETABLE DIET.

“Fat paunches have lean pates; and
dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banker out
the wits.”

Love's Labour Lost.

EAMUS quo ducit gula—was the answer of a friend, whom an ingenious Physician exhorted to change his diet to that of Vegetables, when he was evidently tending, though not very fast, to the grave.—Our habits and prejudices become our second nature,—we disincline to look into any thing either that proves their absurdity, or even offers a preferable

ferable result—it is irksome to change the course of any Vice, any habitual pursuit, or to turn to any review of it, which tends to our conviction, and exposes us to the trouble of new measures, new systems, or different objects, bodily, mentally or morally, though one should rise from the dead, or though some being should come with healing on his wings.

It may afford your numerous Readers and some of your Correspondents no very unsatisfactory inquiry whether a Vegetable Diet has been fairly treated by the publick, and whether it is possible efficaciously and safely to alter at least some of our sensations, and to get rid of some of our pains and uneasinesses, by amending the state of the stomach itself—and by this habitual alteration to prolong our comforts and also our lives!

Although the human frame is greatly concerned with its climate and manner of habitual life; yet, while we value the comforts of life and the length of our days, it is not illaudable to study what is most likely to acquire them,—and where we can choose the place in which we would devote the rest of our existence on this terrestrial globe, it is most wise to seek that which will, besides its social necessities and blessings, be productive of bodily health.

The Ancients, says Vitruvius, in all such cases, inspected the liver of animals, and from its appearance judged of the salubrity of its soil and products; for it is well observed by all travellers, that there are peculiar diseases belonging to peculiar climates,—those affecting the liver are found in Hindostan—in most parts of Asia, which continues a relaxing climate, the effects of internal disease are apparent. The features of an Asiatic, said Hippocrates, *De Aere*, l. 3. denote the effect of a relaxing climate, timidity, effeminacy, and an unwarlike spirit, compared to those of an European—to which may be added dominion and absolute monarchy, “a condition which by necessity engenders cunning, selfishness, and pusillanimity. Europeans, on the other hand, possess liberty and property, living under the safeguard of laws, which produce a character marked with boldness, pride, and independence.”

In marshy places, the colour is pallid—the speech slow—the inhabit-

ants live in a dull moist atmosphere;—as in Zealand, on the Scheld, Walcheren, and Beveland, &c. and in some parts of England, where all the prevalent use of spirituous stimulants do not effect a change of habit.—Now facts and observation combine to shew that in China, the East Indies, &c. the patients recover much sooner of accidents, over stimulants, wounds, and liver cases, by vegetable diet, than is found to be the case in Europe—where meat and fermented liquors are the usual diet, and that frequently used in one day. The system wears faster under a mixed than under a vegetable regimen: in both persons the difference seems to have been about *seven years* of life.—This extension does not attract us while we enjoy youth and health; but, as we advance, many would gladly add seven years to their present existence, when their diet and habits of living have been such as to discourage all hopes of it. By animal food, all the usual irritations of our corporeal habits appear to stimulate to excessive action, which is followed by premature exhaustion; abstemiousness from it, on the contrary, though it may not cure any constitutional disease, will assuage its violence, will retard its corrosive power, will set a barrier to its fatal rapidity: length of life, diminution of suffering, and actual increase of enjoyment, are in favour of this regimen. Here it is to be remarked, in favour to those who dislike the use of medicine, that it is diet, and not medicine, which will effect health in ordinary cases: our general food tends to load the head, and give an unnatural fulness to the face, the size and high colour of which are too often mistaken for health and beauty in modern times—but it was otherwise by the Antients, who were not so easily deceived.—It is said by Dr. Lambe that 400 persons of Manchester, who from religious principles abstain from animal food, are in fact more healthy than their neighbours, whatever may be their appearance.

Most, if not all of the Southern Nations, adopt light food;—and they are consequently more lively and healthy than the Northern nations who use animal food;—and water contributes in great degree to assist climate and food to affect and characterize the inhabitants of every country. Animal food generates disease
and

and particularly insanity,—and young persons are most open to its effect, because they have more sensibility. Old men, says Hippocrates, have less sickness than the young; age produces a diminution of sensibility,—and “it is highly probable that when the acute inflammations prove fatal, the vitality of the system is destroyed, as it were, before the attack.” (Lambe). The same writer observes, that the memory, understanding, and imagination decrease under a vegetable diet, but every one is heavy after animal food; with the former *it is morning all day*: “and those races of men who admit into their nutriment a large portion of fruit, and recent vegetable matter, unchanged by culinary art, have a form of body the largest, of the most perfect proportion, and the greatest beauty; and they have the greatest strength and activity, and probably they enjoy the best health,” as the natives of the Pacific Ocean. *Ibid.*

The gift of teeth to the frame of man is no proof of a Divine intention that he should feed on flesh, because many entirely granivorous animals are furnished with teeth and grinders far more effectual than ours.

Linnaeus deemed vegetable Diet to be the most suitable to man; but Galen said that all fruits were of bad composition, and useful only to persons who have been exposed to great heat, or harassed by a long journey; yet he has at other times acknowledged that they afford perfect nourishment, and we all know the pleasure which they excite to the palate, and their aid to digestion. With all children and persons whose stomachs are not vitiated by a sophisticated life, fruit and vegetables unboiled, and to these milk may surely be added from experience, are most efficacious against attacks of scurvy; and Dr. Lambe concludes one of his arguments, that, “an abundant supply of vegetable food is necessary to the compleat and perfect organization of the human body.”

It would open too large a field for the limits of one letter, to inquire what would become of the many animals now bred purposely for food,—and what would become of them if half at least of the number slain were suffered to live—their herbage would be insufficient to support them, and

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the oxen and horses destined for labour. This question must be left to Mr. Malthus.

Such are some of the reasonings which have been adduced in favour of vegetable diet, and many of them have been already very ably treated and produced by Dr. Lambe,—but it must be allowed on the other side, that however powerful these reasonings and facts may prove, still we find numbers sufficient to warrant a doubt, who have lived in sophisticated life till old age, in good bodily health, and not sufferers by the evil effects as represented of animal food: and in the class of life most invariably devoted to bodily labour, activity, and strength, in the great cities, and whose earnings oblige them to dwell with numerous families in the places least open to salubrious air, we find a race hardy and vigorous, and children healthy and strong, whose diet is meat salted, strong beer, and spirituous liquors of the worst and most deleterious quality; and if they do not suffer the latter to prevail, they reach to very advanced life. It is also to be considered that many other concurrents, besides diet, tend to affect and to viti-
dece or to prolong the continuance of life, so that most of our cases are but ex-parte evidence; for unless we can limit a person to one process only, and secure that he should not be affected by any of the externals which generally attach themselves to human existence, in almost every state of human being, it is next to impossible for the most penetrating and philosophic inquirer, to pronounce that its exciting causes were to be ascribed to one diet or to another. Constitutions are as varying as countenances and stature,—their affections are as different,—their susceptibilities are as distinct,—their pronenesses, their strengths, and their weaknesses, are alike as discordant and dissimilar as their judgment, their propensities, and their habits.—How then, it may be asked, shall varying and erring man, the compound of these diversities, systematize what is not governable by postulata, or regulate a superstructure whose basis yet remains to be discovered?

Dr. Lambe, in his Reports on Regimen in chronic diseases, asserts profoundly his objections against all animal food, and at the close dissents to the common

common use of water and spirituous and fermented liquors, so that fruit and recent vegetables, that is, *not boiled*, should be our only food, and that our common foods and drinks are all deleterious, apoplectic, poisonous and paralytic! and that man from his erect posture, and shape of his mouth, and the shallow palm of his hand, is not made a drinking animal: and that fruit and vegetables supply moisture enough until the palate is vitiated.—But in all this he is silent on the grand provision for the earliest sustenance of man and of animals, which is liquid—maternal milk, by which infancy is fed in general, and by no solid. He does not advert to the fact of the earliest history of man, which proves him to seek the flesh of animals and fish for his subsistence; and not very unfrequently this is washed down with some juice of a plant or fruit, made by his own art into a kind of fermented liquor, sometimes intoxicating.

That fermented liquors may in general be deleterious, may arise from some ingredients infused; but why he should attach to water, not distilled, any such effects, is very mysterious, and not sufficiently explained. He mentions some animals who apparently *never drink*,—a brown Owl is mentioned, who lived a year without water (this does not prove to me that it was its natural course so to do); a Lama of Peru lived in London without liquids; at Zimmor, an Island in the Red Sea without water, there are Antelopes and Hyænas; the Argali or wild sheep do not drink, and there are Deer so wild, they live upon dry mountains.—But these curious instances do not govern the question as to Man; either history and tradition have been written upon sophisticated conceptions, or they are true, in telling us that the earliest of our race slaked their thirst at the neighbouring fountains; and that as water not distilled, nor changed by filtering stones from its natural state, was in common use in the earliest ages of mankind, as well for their thirst, as for the refreshment and fertilization of the soil itself, we are yet to learn, how this should have been provided by an unerring Providence, if it was deleterious,—and how the antediluvian race lived to the age of 800 years, when water was used by them

without any of the arts that Dr. Lambe recommends as necessary to prevent its destruction of the human frame! yet he says, that “common water has the same effect upon animals as upon man,” and that “they are more or less healthy according to the purity of the water which they use.” p. 268.—If no water is pure until it has been distilled, and if it is necessary that it should be boiled before it be drank, how is society to live together? for each individual must be so governed by his own plan in this case, that before he can associate, he must inquire, whether every other person distills water before he uses it in either beverage or food, &c. or every individual must be possessed of proper utensils for this purpose. If such could be an established custom in towns, how can it be found in forests, and in the myriads of mankind who live without any such contrivances?—Where is this to be found in Asia, Arabia, Africa, America, and the Islands of the South Sea, all which produce the most beautiful, the best proportioned, the most athletic persons, who enjoy the longest lives, of the human race? and yet they all eat flesh, some of them human flesh, and drink the water of their rivers and brooks; and we know from sacred history, that great part of the flesh of their sacrifices was eaten during the ceremony; and that under the dispensation of carnal ordinances, this practice was permitted: any abuse of it to gluttony is extra to this argument; it was as undutiful and irreligious as intoxication at a Greek libation.

Dr. Lambe also forbids *Milk as a diet*, being animal food; and he says they do not use milk as a diet throughout all China,—but in Lapland they milk the Rein deer daily, and by being frozen it is kept perfect and fit for use during the Winter months, and is a substitute for vegetable food. I should like to see a table of the ages of these two nations.—Dr. Price said that in London, one in forty arrives at the age of 80 years. All Speculatists are insensibly disciples of Procrustes. A.H.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Aug. 1.*
THE following remarkable instance of *superstitious co-incidence* may, to some of your Readers, appear not unworthy of notice.

It

It is well known to every classical scholar, that the ancient Greeks gave to the *Furies* the name of *Eumenides* (the "good-natured, mild, or friendly Goddesses") from a superstitious dread of their malignity, and a wish to sooth and conciliate them by that flattering title:—and it is equally well known, that the ancient Romans, for the same reason, thought it expedient to flatter the inhabitants of the other world, by giving to the *Spirits* of the dead the appellation of *Manes*—i. e. "*The Good People*"—from the antique word, *Manis*, good*.

I have now to add, that, at the present day, and under similar impressions, the lower class of the Irish peasantry observe the same respectful caution in speaking of the *Fairies*, whom they generally consider as malignant, mischievous beings, very different from those frolicsome, good-natured elves, that perform so many kind offices for rustic maids who happen to be in favour with them. Such, then, being the disposition of the Irish *Fairies*, it is thought prudent to keep on good terms with them; and, with a view to this, they are usually designated by the flattering title of "*The Good People*"—a title, deemed so indispensable, that, if a child should inadvertently mention them by the simple name of "*Fairies*," he would be as quickly and anxiously reprimanded, as if speaking treason in the hearing of a magistrate. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Aug. 4.*

THE unusual heat and drought of the present summer have suggested to me the idea of inviting the attention of farmers and gardeners to the question, how far they might benefit themselves and the community by having recourse to *artificial rain*, in default of the natural. In a word, if, either by derivation from rivers, lakes, ponds, &c. or by the sinking of proper wells, they were to procure a sufficient supply of water—and should keep men regularly employed in refreshing their grounds by frequent and effectual irrigation in dry weather—the question is, whether the additional abundance of the crops would not yield them a surplus profit, after paying the labourers so employed.

* Whence *Immanis*, the reverse of good.

If it be objected, that the assistance of those additional labourers would be unnecessary in rainy seasons, and that they must then either be destitute of work and subsistence, or prove a heavy burden on their employers; I would suggest, that, in those seasons also, they might be very usefully employed, partly in raising, turning, and ventilating the unreaped corn, and thus preventing it from rotting on the ground; partly in reaping it in small successive quantities, to be dried under sheds extemporarily erected by themselves for the occasion.

Were this practice to be adopted, it might perhaps be found, that the increased quantities of produce would not only afford subsistence to those men during the whole year, but yield to their employers an increased income, together with the cheering and habitual gratification of knowing, nearly to a certainty, that their crops, though they might occasionally vary in quantity or quality, could never totally fail; never, at least, from the deficiency or excess of rain.

If the plan were relished, the Legislature might effectually and advantageously encourage the sinking of wells, and the use of watering-engines, by various regulations, which it is not necessary for me to suggest.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

P. S. The readers of *Voyages and Travels* hardly need to be reminded of the happy and wonderful effects produced by irrigation in other countries, particularly in China, where gardens, first created by human industry, are successfully cultivated amid the almost inaccessible crags of sun-burnt rocks, originally bare and barren.

Mr. URBAN, *Wormingford, July 29.*

IN passing through the antient borough of Eye, a few days since, I accidentally heard that some urns had been found on the preceding days by two labourers, who were employed in digging gravel for the use of the parish. Although much pressed for time, I could not resist proceeding to the spot, where I arrived at the very moment the men were earnestly engaged in removing with their pocket knives, the sand which surrounded an urn they had then met with. These modern Goths had already derived sufficient experience to instruct them in the delicate nature of their new commodity,

modity, and in the great nicety that was requisite to prevent its dissolution when first exposed to the atmosphere. Success attended their efforts, and it was extracted entire. They seemed after a very short service in this employment, to have imbibed some portion of the spirit of antiquaries, for on the slightest appearance of one of these dusky tenants of the soil, they threw aside the pick, the shovel, and the barrow, and were only regardful of the integrity of the vessel they had discovered.

During the two hours I remained in the field fourteen sepulchral relics of antiquity presented themselves to the point of the mattock, out of which three only were extracted entire; the rest were generally of so tender a nature, as not to endure the slightest pressure or exposure; the contents, however, of those which thus crumbled away, were carefully ransacked with the expectation of their enclosing some valuable coin, utensil, or ornament of dress: In this research they were not entirely disappointed, although but little variety gratified our view: The articles which were picked up during my observation consisted in a few fragments of iron sheers, of the same shape as those commonly used by grooms, although the length did not exceed the size of small scissors. The metal was exceedingly corroded, and none were perfect. Two ivory buttons, resembling in shape a globe of half an inch diameter, divided in the centre: the shank of the buttons was consumed, but the holes where it was inserted were clearly visible. The most curious thing was a pair of tweezers, about two inches and a half long. They are as perfect as if recently taken from the hands of the artizan; the shape of the instrument corresponds so exactly with those now in general use, that had I observed them elsewhere, I should have judged them the manufacture of the present day. Their metal is of brass, but finely crusted over with the inimitable bloom of antiquity. I observed them lying in their antient bed of ashes, one side of the urn having crumbled away. Near them was a small fragment, (I believe of gold) about two inches long, but to what it originally belonged (not being conversant in antiquities) I could form no opinion.

The site of this noble cemetery is in an enclosure, belonging to the abbey farm, the property of the Marquis Cornwallis, a mile from the town, and lying on the Southern side of a rivulet, which divides Eye from the parish of Broome. It is distant from the river about 150 yards, and the first excavation was made where the ground begins to slope towards the meadows. By a survey which I made, it appears that 120 square yards of land have been ransacked, in which space upwards of 150 urns were found in three or four days. Of these seventeen now remain in a fine state of preservation, and are carefully secured, with their contents untouched, to gratify the taste and to adorn the mansion of the Nobleman on whose domain the discovery was made.

That the urns were placed very contiguous to each other, is evident from the number found in so small a space which have not perished; but whether any regularity or order was observed as to the manner in which they were deposited, has not been remarked. I paid a particular attention to the depth they laid, and found that it varied from four inches to two feet from the surface. Indeed I saw two so near the top of the land, that the plough had severed and carried away a considerable portion of each. The bones or ashes seem to have suffered but little from the lapse of centuries, for I do not conceive that they could have been of a much firmer texture when they were first calcined. One continued layer of pebbles forms a kind of pavement over the whole, which is generally within nine inches or a foot of the surface.

Those urns which had been capable of resisting the air, were removed to a neighbouring cottage, whither I was invited to inspect them. I counted twelve which all differed in size, shape, and in the ornamental marks which appear on their superficies. Their height varies from five to nine inches, and some were much more elegant than others. The labourers remarked that they had not found two to correspond in any respect. The external ornaments are of the most simple kind, and are, I presume, the extemporaneous production of the potter's fancy, consisting of lines, curves, angles, and dots marked in the clay, previous to their undergoing the operation

ration of fire. The Urns were filled with calcined bones, nearly to the brim, and were topped up with very fine sand.

This discovery is of so recent a date, that the extent of the Cemetery has not yet been ascertained. It may be of considerable magnitude; and it is not improbable that something may be brought to light, sufficient to repay the trouble of a minute examination.

The exquisite delight, which this unusual spectacle afforded me is not easily to be described, for independent of the gratification which curiosity alone must derive from so rare an incident, sensations the most awful were involuntarily produced by the solemnity of a scene, whose area included such numerous relics of an illustrious people. My enjoyment, however, was of a solitary description, for except the workmen, there were no spectators to participate in my feelings; not an individual was lured to the spot to witness the interesting research. So little are the ashes of those who once proudly lorded o'er the fields, now heeded by their incurious successors.

Surely it is to be lamented, that after the discovery was made, all operations were not, either suspended altogether, or at least performed under the guidance of a skilful antiquary, from whose observation an additional light might have been diffused on the study, which has afforded to human knowledge some of its most valuable acquisitions. The field, however, is not exhausted in this Cemetery, and the implements of destruction having for a time given place to the arms of Ceres, it is to be hoped, that before the former are resumed, this imperfect account may induce some enlightened neighbour to arrest the progress of that barbarism which, for a few loads of gravel, has rooted up, without proper investigation, one perhaps of the most extensive known monuments of Roman veneration.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

*On French Character and Criticism,
—Remarks on Madame De Stael,
and M. De Chateaubriand.*

WERE the characters and the genius of every nation on our globe exactly assimilated, were there no shades of distinction, or variety of

disposition discernible in the predilections, and the intellectual sentiments of people detached and separated from each other by natural barriers or political consent, half the interest which now attaches to the study and the history of mankind would be lost. A considerable share of the interest and the high intellectual delight which sometimes now accompanies the student, as he pursues his disquisitions on the genius and character of man, as developed in successive ages, as he ranges over the diversified records of his actions, and the objects of his ambition, must have ceased.

As, however, in individuals the greatest possible variety is often discernible in their tastes and mental characteristics,—as multifarious pursuits divide their attention, and bound their desires; so among nations, which are the aggregate assemblage of a society of individuals, living by consent under the same laws, and using the same customs, the mental energies and the general complexion of their literary opinions may be thought to be varied in an almost equal ratio.

Whatever, speaking philosophically, be the real operative cause of this diversity among nations; whether it be occasioned by physical effects on the system, whether atmosphere and climate be the sole instrument, or whether some original and distinctive trait of genius, has ever continued to mark the first settlers in countries, from barbarism, through the different stages of civilization, to literary and intellectual eminence, we are unable to determine. The effects have been long exhibiting to the intelligent observer; the originating sources may yet be the result of much inquiry. Among this diversity in feeling, and in moral and literary character, no nations perhaps hold forth a greater contrast to each other than Great Britain and France.

In deciding upon national character and national sentiment, however, it must always be recollected that numerous exceptions will occur. It is the great majority which will ever turn the scale in these cases, which majority, if it be always found to incline in a certain direction, is taken for demonstrative evidence.

Although a neighbouring people, the French may be said, when viewed by the Philosopher or the Poet, to be

be the creature of another hemisphere. Possessing, alike, in common with ourselves, the advantages of a very advanced state of civilization, and a high degree, for several ages of its past history, of literary eminence, they yet exhibit in their native contexture or moral disposition, features the most dissimilar and opposite to the inhabitants of our own island; features or traits of distinction which are allowed by those who are most competent to judge and decide, to have been long indelibly fixed in their constitutions, and to have been particularly of late displayed in the most striking colours.

In their civil, political, moral, religious, and social character, the French, always dissimilar to the English, can at the same time scarcely be said to have approximated so nearly to a standard of high refinement and real excellence. In the three last capacities, especially, it has long been allowed that the epoch of revolutionary madness, when it changed their dynasty and form of government, introduced another change more nearly affecting their character as intellectual and responsible creatures.—The wide aggregate of their private social habits, and moral thinking, received, it is acknowledged, another and an additional bias. Whilst, on the one hand, their predominant vanity received under Buonaparte a new impulse, and increased in a ratio proportionate to their unprecedented military successes achieved under his auspices, their superstition and credulity, from which they made it their glory to have emancipated at this signal era, was succeeded by a bold and frontless scepticism, which pervaded most ranks, and considerably heightened, if possible, that universal relaxation of principle, and the catalogue of public enormities, which were already notorious in the sight of Europe.

Those fascinations of manners which Chesterfield once said were sufficient, when duly tempered with the good sense and sincerity of manners which are the superior characteristics of the English, to constitute them the most amiable of human beings, in a degree still continue; but when associated, as they must appear to be in every reflective mind, with a contempt of many things sacred and moral, which the common agreement of mankind have generally regarded at least with

respect, they cease to have their effect. The great bulk of the higher and middle ranks, and perhaps of the lower, are not improperly thus characterized; considerations which in some other nations appear of weight, and importance, nay, which are held sacred, are slightly esteemed, and are waved with little hesitation when their pleasure or ambition are the alternatives. In no single point of view, perhaps, has the characteristic vanity of France, and that marvelous preference which on most occasions her Savans scruple not to declare for whatever bears their own name and impression, been more strikingly displayed than in some of her literary performances. Her military greatness and renown are calculated equally to form the basis of applause with the million, and with the judicious and discerning: the display of a feeling which they seem to have derived from nature, is therefore from the latter to be expected; but in the regions of critical and intellectual lucubration, which seem the province of superior minds, of those who by reading and education are elevated to higher views, and juster habits of thinking, when we see that the same error has characterized the French, especially whilst employed in reviewing the performances of their own soil as contrasted with those of foreign growth, it will naturally excite astonishment and reprehension. These erroneous partialities have been very increasingly conspicuous since the æra of the revolution, an event which, as it confessedly considerably changed their moral character, may also be presumed to have had no small influence on their literature. The national egotism (if we may thus express it) at once attained its highest summit of self-gratulation under the splendid and imposing military despotism of Buonaparte; and as it placed them aloof in their commercial intercourse from other countries, so it also rendered those peculiar habits of thinking, for which they had long been distinguished, and which had rendered them in their own estimation superior to all other people, far more visible. Whoever views the speculations of the most eminent writers among the French during the last 20 years will, in very many instances, feel the truth of these opinions. It would appear, however, from a reference to their history that the literary

rary intercourse, and likewise their conformity in literary opinion and sentiment with our own, was formerly much greater than it has existed for the last 30 years. In the bright days of Lewis XIVth, even if we date from the commencement to the close of that lengthened reign, it seems that the mutual communications of literary men were frequent and extensive; that a liberal, enlightened and social spirit of intellectual freedom with their neighbours the British, was rather cherished and supported. In the days of Voltaire, although the interviews between the *Literati* of the two countries were still kept up, that genius of illiberal criticism and narrow jealousy which has continued to the present day, began more fully to manifest itself. By his ignorant but arrogant attacks upon the genius and writings of our greatest Dramatist, this Philosopher, who established himself as the general and sole arbiter of taste and propriety, drew down the eyes, and in some instances the contempt of Europe, upon a writer whom, in his sphere, we justly consider as the glory of our nation. By principally holding forth to view those scenes in his writings, which although they are too frequent in his most elevated and exquisite performances, may be not improperly designated as clouds which obscure the sun in its meridian brightness, he has considerably diminished the reputation which Shakespeare would otherwise have enjoyed on foreign soils.

Since this period, doubtless esteemed as triumphant by the French Critic, who was secretly offering the incense of self-flattery to the correctness and more polished uniformity of his own performances, every writer of any eminence amongst them to the present period, has thought himself especially privileged to abuse and expose the literary blunders and incongruities of their brethren on this side the water.

Instances might be multiplied of authors possessing in a high degree the advantages of learning and genius, evincing either the unfair and malevolent prejudices of which it is here complained, or a marvellous ignorance of the subjects on which they write, which, proceeding as it does from the mouth of authority, is highly reprehensible.

We will here, as in some degree justifying these opinions, name Mad. de Stael

and M. Chateaubriand. — The first of these has been celebrated, if not beyond her merits, certainly very highly, considering that she has neither given to the world a new system of scientific discovery, or on the great scale of literature, any very striking remarks in liberal and enlightened criticism. This lady would have shone in the walks of literature with more permanent and more real lustre, had she not sometimes adventured into depths which her understanding, it may be presumed, scarcely enabled her to fathom; and to review systems, the truth or the fallacy of which she never deigned thoroughly and unprejudicedly to examine. Her impatience at being brilliant, scarcely allowed her to think deeply; and when perchance, in her pruriency for building in an intellectual sense an imposing fabric, a truth, or a happy idea in philosophy escapes her, it seems, more as forming a part of an artificial system of hypothesis than of the cool result of mature judgment and sound discriminating sense. She often prides herself on the loftiness of her flights in matters of philosophy, rather than in the soundness and the accuracy of her views: the reader will not therefore be disappointed if in her philosophical writings he expects sometimes to find rhapsody for science, and well-drawn sallies of the imagination for calm and sober investigation of the understanding. Mad. de Stael's literary labours present, in various instances, a compound of sentiment and matter of fact, of fine description of manners and of character, and of reveries of disquisitions in the ideal, the beautiful, and the sublime. Dr. Warton has complained of Pope, that he has in the last book of his *Dunciad*, without any distinction of propriety, mingled in strange and utter confusion things differing in their import and opposite in their tendency. Mad. de Stael has not, in her philosophical speculations especially, sufficiently avoided this fault (if it be one) of running her subjects one into the other, and philosophizing without sufficient plan or connexion, so that they too often present to the reader a dazzling glare of sentiments, and of elegant ideas, without conveying any thing of real light, or information to the mind.

She by no means renders just or honourable testimony to English genius,

nus, which in the course of her literary works she has occasion to notice. As this, however, must be abundantly evident to all, whether natives or foreigners, who are conversant with British literature, the task of accumulating instances of this neglect, or prejudice, would be superfluous. It may only be farther observed of this celebrated author, that the country which gave her birth, and the climate that nourished her, are plainly conspicuous in her writings; that flexibility of sentiment, that easy transition from the lighter concerns of literature, and even of common life, "From grave to gay, from lively to severe," is made without effort, or constraint; is scarcely to be found in so high a degree in the performances of any of her predecessors as in her own. Mistress of the powers of language, she has turned these her versatility of endowments to splendid and imposing account; and if she cannot be said to have gained immortality by the force of her reason, or the conclusive demonstration of her positions, it cannot be denied that as a writer, her name will long stand conspicuous as associated with high and varied stores of imagination. Although, however, on the whole, foreign to the genius, the temper, and, we may add perhaps without national prejudice, the sound and discriminating sense of the English, examples of ideal disquisition in those regions of Philosophy in which *Mad. de Stael Holstein* is so fond of expatiating, are, it must be acknowledged, not wanting among our own countrymen.

M. de Chateaubriand, a writer gifted by nature with very considerable powers of mind, and of description, may be thought to form, among the critics of our own day, another distinguished instance in the modern literature of France, of the excess of praise they take frequent opportunity of bestowing on their own writers; and of the reprehensible ignorance, or unaccountable prejudice, which often guides them when speaking of English manners, literature, and genius.

As an intelligent and justly celebrated traveller, the character of *M. de Chateaubriand* does not appear under its brightest colours, when a critical analysis on the subject of poetry and of elegant literature forms the theme of his discourse. Although it cannot be denied that considerable acumen,

and even taste, often on such occasions distinguish him, those liberal and enlarged ideas that expand the mind, that enlightened understanding which is acquired and perfected by travel, an extensive knowledge of mankind, and that benign and tolerant spirit, free from national prejudice, which delights to mark, and to appreciate genius of every age, clime, and sect,—is evidently wanting. In a writer concerning whom we would from some characteristics fain believe that he was endowed by nature with good sense and generosity of soul, of whom in criticism charity would hope her best things, we are astonished and disappointed to find such an admixture of narrowness of view and instability of character.

On the whole, the reader is reluctantly compelled to admit that *M. de Chateaubriand*, with all his parts and imagination, certainly forms one among the number of his countrymen, of late so numerous, who, despising the more elevated principles of criticism, which may be thought to distinguish some of their ancestors, have administered to their own vanity, at the expense of every sentiment of fairness and impartiality.

Through such means, it may justly be affirmed, is the genius of French literature, and especially of French criticism, circumscribed to the narrowness which has for some time characterized it.

Although the great national character which now marks our neighbours on the other side of the water for a distinguished, and, in certain respects, a unique people, was manifestly established and perpetuated by other means than those which may be deduced from the prejudices and illiberalities of her literary men, the film which has with very few exceptions darkened the eyes and the understandings of those, who have undertaken to decide on the intellectual attainments of surrounding countries, is yet not in the least calculated to enlighten or improve those to whom their lucubrations are more particularly addressed.

From the influence which literature has upon society and manners, the evil we complain of is likely, on a great scale, to generate a confined mode of thinking, and to create an indifference to literary merit, except it be the free and indigenous growth

E. P.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

16. *Childe Harold's Monitor: or, Lines occasioned by the last Canto of Childe Harold, including Hints to other Contemporaries.* 8vo. pp. 97. Porter.

APPLYING to the Noble Bard an appropriate quotation from Virgil,

—“Crudelis! tu quoque falsis
Ludis imaginibus?”

this Veteran Writer and highly accomplished Critic, still active in the delectable “Pursuits of Literature,” affectionately endeavours, by “healing without a wound,” to “Recall the Muse to Learning’s noble aim, And waken Harold to a loftier fame.”

After a censure on
“Cowper’s false light, and Wordsworth’s
weaken’d ray;”
which in the former

“Could make a Jew’s-harp of a Grecian
lyre*,”

and in the other

“Drive the fix’d nonsense of a new-born
tongue, [the young;”

Where verse should ape the vulgar and
he thus reverts to the immediate sub-
ject of the Poem:

“So, matchless Harold! to thyself re-
turns [burns;

The song, that but for thee with satire
And pants to rescue thee from sluggish
ease, [like these.

From Gothic wildness, lov’d by times

“Oh! were it not that godlike minds
may stoop [group;

To drink contagion from the meanest

Were it not plainly, pitifully true,

That gross compeers have stain’d thee,
Harold, too;

That barbarous bards have led thee to
betray [sway;

Thy native tongue to Sloth’s unmeaning

To broken sense, low phrase, and rugged
verse,

To false sublimity’s familiar curse—

Where antient Pistol strives with modern Scott †,

And Grammar gasps in death, and all
that is, is not!—

Were it less painful, thus obscur’d to see
So strong a sunbeam, and that sunbeam
thee;

No hour of mine were wasted to condemn
Such flitting phantoms, and those phan-
toms them!”

The following allusions to the ear-
lier productions of Lord Byron are
strikingly impressive:

“Gods! can the breast that glows
o’er Virgil’s urn,
Or sees the Sabine to his farm return
From smoke, and wealth, and splendid
noise of Rome—

The breast that feels fair Italy its home—
Can such a breast each heaven-born throbb
forego,

Resign the spell unearthly hands bestow,
(The spell that Spenser might be proud
to boast,

Prince of descriptive Song’s prolific host)
And, feebly drawl in metaphysic tones,
Rough as Scott’s hymns, and dull as
Wordsworth’s groans?

“Not this thy note, in youth’s aspiring
day, [lay;

When holy Newsted claim’d thy filial
And, through her venerable turrets heard,

A musical, a melancholy bird,
A nightingale of sadness, breath’d the
strain

For days of glory, ne’er to dawn again!

Not this the note that sigh’d from Sor-
row’s breast [her nest

For the dove’s wing, that bears her to
Like her to flee away, and be at rest!

“Nor—when thy reckless foes essay’d
to crush [bush;

The rose just springing from its vigorous
And, grasping hard with cold unalter’d
mien,

Found England’s thorns as Scotia’s thistles
keen—

* “That the Author of the *Task* should have translated Homer as *he* has done, adds one other melancholy example to the list of human inconsistencies. But it is not only by his Homer that this author has contributed to degrade the poetical style of his country. His original works, although abounding with genius and good feeling, have little of the harmony, and less of the expression of *verse*.”

† “Once for all, let this page bear witness, in prose, as well as in verse, to the great and acknowledged genius of this incorrect poet; whose novels, by the way, will in all probability greatly outlive his productions in rhyme; whatever may have been their popularity. This opinion is founded not only on the greater interest, and the more curious fidelity of description, whether in human manners or in external scenes; but also on the greater correctness, as compositions, which Waverley, in a large portion of it, and Old Mortality perhaps throughout, seem to exhibit, when they are compared with any of their tuneful brethren;—for that they are all children of one family, there can be no reasonable doubt.”

GENT. MAG. August, 1818.

Thus

Thus did thy generous vengeance wake
 in song ;
 But roll'd in angry harmony along ;
 And, like thine own Apollo *, watch'd
 the dart [cour's heart ;
 With beauteous vigour launch'd at Ran-
 While Critics, shrinking to their North-
 ern cave, [brave ;
 Confest that Prudence well became the
 And, ere again they damn'd a rising bard,
 Resolv'd to wait for English Wits' award.
 — What callous bosom can forget the
 Muse [Pity's dews ?
 O'er hapless White †, that pour'd soft
 When on her son pale Learning dealt
 the blow,
 And his own feather laid that eagle low."

We must give another extract :

" Hark ! 'twas a later, and a loftier
 strain—
 Rome, Rome, arises at his voice again ‡ ;
 Fresh, as in youth, she wakes from Sla-
 very's night, [light.
 And calls her conquering centuries to
 Long martial pomps the capitol ascend,
 Exulting thousands in the forum blend ;
 Majestic frown the statues of the brave,
 And Glory hovers o'er her Tyber's wave.
 Yet gaze again—a dying, dying gleam
 Dwells in fond languor o'er the yellow
 stream—
 The death-like marble city dimly shows
 O'er the low banks where you sad river
 flows ; [shades,
 While, slowly winging to her funeral
 To tombs unknown in fallen colonnades,
 The bird of night sails, mournful, through
 the air— [there,
 Sooth'd by her fitful moanings, Harold
 Sole in that world of ruins, lays him
 down, [town ;
 And mourns a nobler than the Punic
 Himself a tuneful Marius, who can throw
 O'er grandeur lost a social gloom of woe.

—Such is lone Harold still—but every
 strain,
 Successive, deepens in each Gothic stain ;
 Leaves the pure models of its op'ning
 courses, [force ;
 Virgilian pathos breath'd with English
 Strings random pearls on hemp of tex-
 ture vile §, [clouded smile.
 And dims his Pilgrim tears with Beppo's
 " Hear then, ye docile ! and ye calm,
 attend ! [friend
 The warning voice of Harold's hidden
 Glows with his joy, and saddens with
 his tears, [spheres—
 And faintly dreams his music of the
 But, all indignant to observe his muse
 Gath'ring poor scraps, that Coleridge
 might refuse,
 From Gothic wastes—where Crabbe ||
 at length has rovd,
 Crabbe by great Johnson and by Burke
 approv'd—
 (Such the dire taint of toleration, lent
 To each spoil'd child of song, whose good
 intent [tongue)
 Redeems the slipshod licence of his
 Indignant to observe so rudely sung
 Such noble themes, and by a harp whose
 power [hour ;
 Sounded so clear in Glory's dawning
 To language, language, that articulate
 gift, [a shift,
 (Depriv'd of which tho' monkeys make
 Men are scarce men who waste it !) to
 that boon, [moon,
 Now blighted by some influence of the
 The warning voice her Harold would
 recall, [nay, one and all.
 Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Crabbe,
 " And thou, Anonymous ! who dar'st
 arraign
 Thy native bards, as rugged and as vain,
 What are thy rights to fill the censor's
 place ? [race ;
 None, but deep reverence for that antient

* " The beautiful description of the Apollo Belvidere in the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold."

† " The passage upon Henry Kirk White, in the ' English Bards,' does equal honour to the feeling and poetical taste of the author. The idea, indeed, originally of Eastern origin, has travelled through all the poets of Europe, from Euripides to Waller ; but is no where better preserved than in the ' English Bards.'"

‡ " The *chef d'œuvre* of Harold is, perhaps, the passage upon Rome, in the 4th canto."

§ " There are few things more mortifying to a sincere lover of poetry, than the *over-clouding* of a splendid passage by some sudden shade of vicious metre, or defective language. That Harold's occasional images, even in his idlest moments, are as brilliant as ever, nobody can deny ; but long indulgence, and the unaccountable imitation of inferior writers (like the bird who spoils his natural melody by catching the discordant notes of his neighbours) have, assuredly, deteriorated his style to a most lamentable degree.—Concerning Beppo, the less that is said the better."

|| " Whoever has read (and who has not ?) the exquisitely finished productions, in the earlier volume of Crabbe's Poems, and perhaps above them all, that poem entitled ' Reflections,' must lament indeed to observe, that such power and precision of language, should be lowered down to the familiarity and the licentiousness of style that pervade ' The Borough.'"

None

None, but an ardent sigh for Glory gone,
A worship of the Sun that once o'er Eng-
land shone."

A few lines more of advice:

"Bow not, in vain, at Glory's antient
shrine— [thine!]

The fire thou honourest, if thou wilt, is
Thine every gift that lavish Nature
gives— [lives,]"

Add but wise Art—thy verse for ever

17. *The Genuine Works of William Hogarth; with Biographical Anecdotes.* By John Nichols, F. S. A. and the late George Steevens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Vol. III. pp. 358, and Fifty additional Plates. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

OF this acceptable addition to the Works of the justly celebrated Hogarth, little need be said, beyond the prefatory Advertisement of the indefatigable Editor:

"The Volume now presented to the Admirers of HOGARTH originated in the acquisition of the Original Plates of the 'Tour by Land and Water,' with several other neat and faithful Etchings by Mr. Richard Livesay; which were purchased nearly ten years since, more with a view to preserve them from being destroyed, than with any intention of thus offering them to the publick. Other Plates in the mean time were occasionally added to my stores; till at length it occurred to me that many of the Collectors of HOGARTH'S Genuine Works, who already possessed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Plates in the size best adapted to the Library (neither too large to admit a corresponding Commentary, nor so small as to require a magnifying-glass) might be willing to add FIFTY others.

"Still, however, I hesitated; for, though I had diligently attended to the correction of the Two former Volumes, and had obtained several additional Anecdotes, they did not appear sufficient to form an entire Volume. But the perusal of the admirable Biographical Sketch by Mr. PHILLIPS, which, by that respectable Artist's permission, introduces the present Volume—and the excellent Essay of Mr. LAMB, which forms another prominent feature in it—determined me no longer to delay the publication. To this I was still more strongly urged by the present of an Essay, which, though anonymous, is evidently the production of a Gentleman of profound erudition and refined taste. But the 'CLAVIS HOGARTHIANA' will speak sufficiently for itself.

"The matchless Exhibitions of Hogarth's Paintings in 1814, and again in

1817, were additional inducements; and I have given a particular account of them; with an enumeration of such other Paintings and Sketches as I have been able to trace, and of the Sales of such of them as have passed under the hammer of the Auctioneer.

"In this article I will not expose myself to the ridicule which the elder Richardson the Painter drew upon himself from Hogarth, respecting his Son—but I may truly say, that my Son's younger eyes have been employed to much more effect than my own could possibly have attained. His zeal too for the honour of Hogarth, and desire to render this Work as perfect as possible, has been very kindly seconded by the active intelligence of Mr. J. T. SMITH, of the British Museum; and by the unreserved and friendly communications of WILLIAM PACKER, Esq. whose Collection of Hogarth's Prints, in all their Varieties, is certainly unrivalled. Other Friends have kindly afforded him their assistance; and the Volume, such as it is, owes much to the ardent spirit with which he has forwarded my wishes and intentions."

It may perhaps be superfluous to observe, that, in a work edited by Mr. Nichols, the Reader will find a great variety of Biographical Illustrations: but it may be proper to say, that he will here also meet, not only with the excellent "Clavis" already reviewed in p. 41, and the valuable Essays by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Lamb, but also with a Character of Hogarth by the Rev. James Townley—a Critique on a Plate in *Marriage-à-la-Mode* by Mr. Street—with copious critical accounts of the Original Paintings, &c. by Hogarth, exhibited in the British Gallery in the years 1814 and 1817—accounts of other Paintings by Hogarth, not engraved, and of other Pictures attributed to him—Extracts from Overton's Catalogue of Plates after Hogarth—List of Plates in the Sets of Hogarth's Works, as sold by his Widow—Account of Paintings, &c. by Hogarth, sold at his Widow's Death in 1790—Messrs. Boydell's Catalogue of additional Plates—List of other Copper-plates after Hogarth's designs, which were on sale in 1817—Particulars of various Sales by auction of Hogarth's Prints and Paintings—Account of the principal Variations in Hogarth's Plates, chronologically arranged, which is a very copious article, and particularly useful to the Collector, as it will enable him easily to discriminate

discriminate the various states in which the Plates are found, and in consequence highly to prize the *earlier Impressions*.

"On a very minute observation," says the Editor, "of the variations, it evidently appears, that Hogarth generally failed to improve his plates by his alterations; and among a number of glaring instances of the truth of this remark, I beg to draw attention to the Print of the Strolling Players dressing in a Barn."

This article is followed by an additional Chronological Catalogue of Prints, designed by or attributed to Hogarth; and numerous Biographical and Illustrative Additions and Corrections to the former Two Volumes of this Work.

The Fifty Plates now first collected are :

"Portrait of Hogarth, by Worlidge — The Committee of the House of Commons examining Bambridge, &c. — The Beggar's Opera — Scene in a Hay-field of Mr. Rich at Rickmersworth, a Group from a Painting by Lambert — Five Muscovites, from de la Motraye's Travels — A Turk's Head, Barker's Shop-bill — A Goldsmith's Workshop, De la Fontaine's Shop-bill — The Ram Inn, Cirencester — Kent's Altar-piece at St. Clement's — Scene from Apuleius, Plate IV. — Abraham, Hagar, and Ishmael — Ticket for the Benefit of Mr. Walker — Ticket for James Figg, the Prize-fighter — Ticket for the Benefit of Henry Fielding — Ticket for Joe Miller's Benefit — Frontispiece to Hogarth's Tour by Land and Water — A View from Rochester Bridge — Upnor Castle — Breakfasting, &c. — The Embarkation — The Town of Queenborough — The Monument of a Spanish Ambassador — The Monument of the Lord Shorland — Tail-piece to the Tour — Boys peeping at Nature; Subscription-Ticket to Harlot's Progress — The Complicated Richardson — Pasquin, another Ticket for Henry Fielding — The Charmers of the Age — Mask, Pallet, &c.; Subscription Ticket for Garrick in Richard III. — The Modern Orpheus — Sketch of the Arms for the Foundling Hospital — Frontispiece to the Jacobite's Journal — The Old Maid — The Match-maker — Profiles of Garrick and Hogarth — Portrait of Henry Fox, Lord Holland — Portrait of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont — Portrait of George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe — Portrait of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea — The Parson's Head — Portrait of Gabriel Hunt — Portrait of Benjamin Read — A fat Man upset like a Turtle —

George Taylor wrestling with Death — George Taylor overcome by Death — George Taylor's Epitaph — Broughton and Slack — The Bruiser, and Giants in Guildhall — Hogarth's Crest — Hogarth's Tomb — An Additional Plate [not by Hogarth] of 'Flemish Boors drinking.'"

Each of the subjects is appropriately illustrated; and the entertaining Tour by Land and Water is given entire, under the title of "An Account of what seemed most remarkable in the Five Days Peregrination of the five following Persons; *viz.* Messrs. Tothall, Scott, Hogarth, Thornhill, and Forrest, begun on Saturday, May 27, 1732; and finished on the 31st of the same month."

"Not one of the company was unemployed; for Mr. Thornhill made the Map; Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Scott, the drawings; Mr. Tothall was our Treasurer, which (though a place of the greatest trust) he faithfully discharged; and the foregoing Memoir was the work of

E. FORREST."

The Work is now completed in Three handsome Volumes, containing CCX Plates; and is highly deserving of a place in the Libraries of the curious, as it contains an endless fund of entertainment and instruction.

18. *A Journey round the Coast of Kent; containing Remarks on the principal objects worthy of Notice throughout the whole of that interesting Border, and the contiguous district; including Penshurst and Tunbridge-Wells; with Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Battle, in Sussex: being original Notes made during a Summer Excursion. With a Map.* By L. Fassell, Esq. 8vo. pp. 304. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THIS Publication, which deserves to be ranked immediately after, if not in the very same class with the Topographical works of Pennant and Johnson, is very creditable to the talents of its author. It is not a dry catalogue of the names of places and persons; but combines much useful information, with many entertaining anecdotes, related in language remarkably elegant, and interspersed with remarks which bear the stamp of acuteness and originality. The Author appears to have availed himself of many sources of information not easily attainable, and to have been solicitous of correcting the mistakes and

and errors of preceding writers; at the same time that he very liberally and candidly acknowledges his obligations to those who have assisted his endeavours, and contributed to supply the materials for his work. The descriptions are in general lively, neat, and interesting; without the minute prolixity which fatigues, or the affectation of pompous verbosity, which, like glaring colours in a landscape, disguises the objects intended to be adorned.

The "Journey" commences at the Metropolis; and, proceeding round the Coast, embraces a vast variety of interesting scenery, the effect of which upon the mind of succeeding visitors will often be agreeably heightened by the reflections of this sensible and entertaining writer. Of his manner a few specimens may be presented in the following quotations:

"HERNE BAY, and the village of that name, which consists only of a few cottages irregularly built round a green, situated upon a point of land which juts out abruptly from the line of coast, are beginning to rise into some degree of celebrity, by having lately become the resort of company for the purpose of bathing. Only a few years have elapsed since the erection of one of those temporary stations for the Military, by which it was thought necessary to secure the Coast, became a sort of signal to inform the visitors of Margate and Ramsgate that the spot was habitable. They soon afterwards flocked hither in such numbers, that a considerable increase in buildings and improvements speedily ensued. An hotel was erected, which, if not elegant, was capable of affording lodging to those who could not obtain a *closet* or a *cup-board* in the little habitations contiguous. Houses of various sizes and descriptions, and hot and cold baths, were constructed, and ample preparations made for the reception of those who, either attracted by the charms of novelty or a desire of seclusion, might be tempted to take up their residence here. A degree of tranquillity unknown to Margate in the bathing season, may undoubtedly be found at Herne-Bay. The water is unquestionably more pure, the prospect of the sea more pleasing, the coast of Essex, and the little islands at its South-eastern angle, being in full view: but unfortunately, the cold North-east wind, that inveterate enemy of tender delicate nerves, to which, like its fashionable neighbour Margate, this spot is com-

pletely exposed, considerably abridges its comforts and enjoyments.

"The level fields, intersected with embankments, upon which the traveller is now entering, although destitute of any object upon which his eye can rest, excepting here and there a shepherd's cottage, will become highly interesting when it is recollected, that the ground on which he stands, and the verdure and fertility which he sees around him, was, a few centuries ago, covered by the waves of the briny deep; that this was that famous estuary which separated Thanet from the parent island, and admitted the passage of the largest ships: that where corn now grows and cattle feed, was the once celebrated oyster-bed (*Fundus Rutupensis*) so much celebrated amongst the Roman *gourmands*.

"The Northern entrance of this strait was defended by the castle of Regulbium or Reculver, the spot where the Saxon Kings kept their Court, after Ethelbert had bestowed his palace at Canterbury upon Augustine, for the use of the monks: and here it is supposed, that that monarch was buried. Of the extent of this regal seat, no idea can be formed. All the remains of its ancient grandeur now consist in the foundation walls of the castle attributed to Severinus, which appears to have been nearly of a square form, measuring 190 yards from East to West, and 199 from North to South; and a ruined church of more modern building, on the verge of the sea-shore, with two lofty, but decayed towers at the West end, which are deemed of some importance as a land-mark.

"THE RECVLVERS.—There is a tradition that these towers, which are commonly called 'The Sisters,' were erected by an Abbess of Faversham, in token of affection for the memory of her sister, who together with herself, suffered shipwreck here; and although rescued from the waves, died in a few hours afterwards, from the effects of fatigue and terror. So great was the reverence formerly entertained for the sanctity of this edifice, that it was for many ages the custom of sailors to lower the topsails of all vessels which passed the Reculvers.

"The sea has washed away a considerable portion of the church-yard, and its continual encroachments threaten a speedy and complete destruction to every vestige of the building; which, as well as the place of its site, will probably in a short time, be swallowed up by the raging billows, like the ancient city which tradition says once stood Northward of the spot.

"In

"In the time of Leland, the Reculver is said to have been half a mile from the verge of the shore: since that period a quarter of a mile. The encroachments of the sea have been gradual. Mr. Batteley saw a tessellated pavement, which was soon afterwards washed away by the surge. The Author of 'The Beauties of England' mentioned six houses having fallen, within the course of a few years: but it does not appear when that account was written. A single cottage is now (1817) I believe, the only habitation that remains; and a more than solemn,—an awful silence, which seems to characterize the region of death, is never interrupted unless by the roaring of the sea or the howling of the winds! The lofty turrets nodding over the head of the intrusive traveller threaten him with instantaneous destruction, whilst beneath his feet, yawning sepulchres disclose the shocking relics of mortality; and innumerable human bones, scattered and bleaching on the shore, form altogether a spectacle of gloomy horror, and verify the description of the poet:

'Canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their cerements.'

"Here the genius of Hervey or of Blair might have found ample scope for their solemn and impressive imagery, in the contemplation of a scene capable of supplying even the inimitable Hogarth with an addition to his multitudinous emblems of death."

The Author has interspersed his description of Margate and Ramsgate with some very useful advice to the parties concerned in a late dispute respecting the Sea-bathing Infirmary; and enlivens his account of the neighbourhood with an interesting anecdote of the remarkable fidelity of a dog.

His account of the celebrated Martello Towers is as follows:

"This description of fortification, of which the original idea may perhaps have been borrowed from the forts which King Henry VIII. caused to be erected, was deemed of so much importance in the late war, that almost incalculable, and certainly enormous sums of money were expended upon the construction of towers along the whole line of the coast.

"They are, with very few exceptions, built upon one uniform plan, and of similar height and dimensions. The height is usually about 30 feet, the diameter at the top 22 feet within the parapet, with a projecting ledge or step about a foot high all round: the para-

pet, including that step, being about six feet high. The roof is vaulted and bomb-proof. In the centre of the platform on the summit is a 24-pounder mounted on a traversing carriage, and of course capable of being pointed in any direction which may be required; and elevated so as to rake and command the coast. The building is of brick-work from five to eight feet in thickness; circular, gradually tapering from the foundation to the top; and having in the centre a very large pillar, from which springs an arch abutted by the outer walls. The foundation appears to be laid at a great depth, and is likewise vaulted, with the convexity downward; and in this part is a reservoir of water.

"In situations where the towers have been built upon a low beach close to the sea, a smaller portion of the cone is beneath the surface of the ground. Where they have been erected upon a hill, and circumstances would permit, or the nature of the soil rendered it preferable, a pit has been dug in the rock, and the tower erected in the centre of it; the entrance being by means of a drawbridge across the ditch thus made to enclose the building. The door, which is narrow, and composed of thick plates of copper, being at the end of the bridge, derives additional security from a portion of the latter, which when drawn up by the chains affixed to it, forms a sort of portcullis, and completely barricades the approach. There are three stories: in the lower one are deposited the ammunition and stores; the central division contains a separate apartment for an officer, partitioned off from the common barrack-room, which contains beds for 30 or 30 soldiers; and the upper story is the platform before mentioned, the ascent to it being by a stone stair-case, and the whole rendered secure from the effects of fire within, as well as hostilities without.

"Those towers which are not enclosed by a fosse, have a strong ladder of steps, so narrow as to allow of but one person ascending at a time, fitted to the door-way, and made to draw up within the building; and the light is admitted through two small windows placed on that side of the tower which is least exposed to the probable attack of an enemy. In this particular, the Martello Towers seem capable of great improvement, which might be effected without diminishing their security. Light and air are so essential to cleanliness and health, that the strongest motive, necessity alone, can justify an abridgement of these comforts. If, instead

stead of small square windows, there had been high and narrow openings in an oblique direction through the walls, not only light and air, but the rays of the sun, might have been admitted, without in the least degree exposing those who were within, to inconvenience or danger, or impairing the strength of the building. Constructed as they are at present, the gloom of twilight renders the apartments very uncomfortable, and adds very unnecessarily to the dreariness of the habitation.

"There are about 10 towers upon this line of Coast, with two guns instead of one upon the platform—a 24-pounder, and a five-and-half-inch howitzer. The building is always placed as near as possible to the water, unless some commanding eminence within the range of the guns presents a more commodious situation; and there are very few of these fortresses exposed to any but very distant or random shot from ships, or even gun-boats, if such should presume to approach.

"Their necessity has been disputed, their utility denied, and the immense expence of their construction abundantly censured, both in and out of Parliament. Whether they have in fact contributed in any degree to make the coast more secure from an enemy, happily for the country, has never been put to the proof. May they long remain, as at present, a bloodless trophy, the monuments of vigilance and zeal on the part of Government, and useless ornaments of the coast, rather than necessary guardians of its security."

The beautiful little village of Sandgate is appropriately described, and a very minute account of the construction of the light-house at Dungeness well introduced. The scenery of the Coast, and various excursions to the interior parts of the County, precede a visit to the remains of Penshurst, the residence of Sir Philip and of Algernon Sidney, and the delight of Waller and Sacharissa.

"It would be idle and impertinent," says the Author, "to attempt an exordium upon a spot thus consecrated to virtue, to patriotism, to bravery, and the Muses! That it should be traced with fondness, and visited with enthusiasm, is creditable to the feelings of Englishmen. The name of Sir Philip Sidney, his elegance of manners, and greatness of mind, can never be forgotten so long as honour and courage remain the national characteristics: nor will the fame of Algernon Sidney ever die, whilst the

love of liberty has a place in the human heart,

'Unconquer'd Patriot! form'd by ancient lore.

The love of ancient Freedom to restore,
Who nobly acted what he boldly thought,
And seal'd by death the lesson that he taught!"

The volume thus concludes:

"The roads within the distance of eight or ten miles from London are usually so much crowded with carriages and passengers, that many of the surrounding objects, highly interesting, and capable of affording much gratification to the contemplative traveller, are often overlooked from accident, or left unobserved by choice, in the expectation of future opportunities of examining them with becoming attention, or under circumstances more favourable for their inspection. Thus it is, that what is most familiar is often the least known; and that distant and remote situations are commonly explored with more attention, and described with more accuracy, than those which are continually before our eyes. So also it is that habits of procrastination increase in proportion as they are indulged; indifference degenerates into neglect, and carelessness into insensibility; till length of years effaces curiosity, and indolence and old age shut up the volume of instruction."

The Map which illustrates the Work is very neatly engraven, and the type and execution of it highly commendable.

19. *A Letter to the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, on the admission to Holy Orders of Young Men, holding (what are commonly called) Evangelical Principles: to which is added, a Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. Archibald Maclaine, M.D. By the Rev. Richard Warner. 8vo. pp. 61.*

THE first Edition of this manly and respectful Letter on a subject of the highest importance, from a learned and conscientious Minister of the Established Church, to a not less learned and conscientious Prelate of noble birth, had scarcely attracted our notice—when we were agreeably surprised by the sight of a new Edition, with "an Appendix, containing a Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Maclaine;" with whose friendship and correspondence we

we were favoured, in our boyish days, some sixty years ago.

"Independently," says Mr. Warner, "of my wish to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of an illustrious and well-known divine, an excellent man, and a most sincere Christian, from whose conversation I derived much delight, instruction, and, I trust, improvement; I conceived, that the Sketch would serve as a sort of practical comment upon the letter, by manifesting, that the deepest religious impressions, and the most uniform holiness of life, are by no means incompatible with high intellectual accomplishments, elegant literary attainments, a conspicuous amenity of manners, and a delightful cheerfulness of disposition; and that the natural tendency of rational and Scriptural views of our most holy faith is, to refine the mind, meliorate and gladden the heart, and perfect the general character. Dr. Maclaine, indeed, was a bright example of the truth of this assertion. Wise, without austerity; deeply learned, without arrogance; sincerely pious, without ostentation; of refined wit, untinctured with severity; of polished manners, unsophisticated by affectation; of warm benevolence and lively sensibility, but cool in judgment, and unbending in principle; he lived much in the world, without being injured by its vices, or infected with its follies; and confuted, by a visible proof, the unsoundness of that paradox of the ingenious author, against whom he exercised his pen (Soame Jenyns), that 'the Religion of JESUS CHRIST cannot go hand in hand with secular business, worldly intercourse, and rational social enjoyment.'"

Leaving, therefore, his Lordship of Gloucester and the Rector of Great Chalfield to settle their differences as amicably as may be; we shall transfer into another department of our Magazine some anecdotes of our old acquaintance Dr. Maclaine.

20. Beppo; a Venetian Story. By Lord Byron. 8vo. pp. 49. Murray.
[From "The New Times."]

A VENETIAN Trader is shipwrecked on the Turkish coast, made a slave of, flogged, and fed according to the custom of Mussulmen, grows weary of the scene, joins a pirate, makes money, and returns to Venice to live in the arms of his original wife, and die in the bosom of the Church. This is the story of the merchant *Beppo*, or *Giuseppe*. The mi-

nor plot is sustained by his wife in his absence. She feels, as might be presumed, lonely, and soothes her loneliness by the common expedient of desolate ladies on the Continent; she associates herself with an Italian Count, and goes to every ball, feast, and frolic in her power. The return of her husband makes but slight difference in her arrangements, and the household go on in harmony to the end of the Poem. The work looks like the sport of a habitual versemaker. It is easy, with considerable humour, and from time to time a touch of causticity that invigorates its jesting. As a description of manners it has only the merit of a caricature, but as the work of an afternoon it may be read with amusement in the idle half-hour after dinner. The action begins with the Carnival.

"The moment night with dusky mantle covers [better],

The skies (and the more duskily the
The time less lik'd by husbands than by
lovers, [fetter];

Begins, and prudery flings aside her
And gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,

Giggling with all the gallants who beset her; [ing, humming,

And there are songs and quavers, roar-
Guitars and every other sort of strum-
ming.

And there are dresses splendid, but fantastical, [and Jews,

Masks of all times and nations, Turks
And Harlequins and Clowns with feats
gymnastical, [Hindoos,

Greeks, Romans, Yankee Doodles, and
All kinds of dress except the ecclesiastical, [choose;

All people as their fancies hit may
But no one in those parts may quiz the
Clergy, [charge ye.

Therefore take heed, ye Freethinkers, I
You'd better walk about begirt with
briars, [put on

Instead of coat and small-clothes, than
A single stitch reflecting upon friars,

Altho' you swore it only was in fun,
They'd haul you o'er the coals and stir
the fires

Of Phlegethon with every mother's son,
Nor say one mass to cool the cauldron's
bubble [them double."

That boil'd your bones, unless you paid

The tale then approaches to its
action, but with a laughing reluctance
to commit itself in the seriousness
of saying any thing that touches
the main subject. It thus turns off
on the mention of a Venetian party:

"Didst

" Didst ever see a gondola? For fear
You should not, I'll describe it you
exactly; [here,

'Tis a long cover'd boat that's common
Curv'd at the prow, built lightly, but
compactly,

Row'd by two rowers, each call'd 'Gon-
dolier,' [blackly,

It glides along the water looking
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say
or do.

And up and down the long canals they go,
And under the Rialto shoot along,
By night and day, all paces, swift or slow,
And round the Theatres, asable throng,
They wait in their dusk livery of woe,
But not to them do woeful things be-
long,

For sometimes they contain a deal of fun,
Like mourning coaches when the fune-
ral's done."

The Lady's choice is pleasantly de-
scribed:

" And then he was a Count, and then he
knew

Music and dancing, fiddling, French,
and Tuscan,

The last not easy be it known to you,
For few Italians speak the right Etrus-
can;

He was a critic upon Operas too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and
buskin,

And no Venetian audience could endure a
Song, scene, or air when he cried, 'Sec-
catura.'

His 'bravo' was decisive, for that sound
Hush'd 'Academie' sigh'd in silent awe,
The fiddlers trembled as he look'd around,
For fear of some false note's detected
flaw; [bound,

The 'prima Donna's' tuneful heart would
Dreading the deep damnation of his
'bah!'

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto.

No wonder such accomplishments should
turn [steady,

A female head, however sage and
With scarce a hope that Beppo could
return, [be

In law he was almost as good as dead,
Nor sent, nor wrote, nor shew'd the least
concern, [already,

And she had waited several years
And really, if a man won't let us know
That he's alive, he's *dead*, or should
be so."

We must conclude our extracts.
The Poem wanders on from digression
to digression, occasionally pointed,
or even sour and satiric, but chiefly

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in the easy and listless style in which
verse is allowed to fashion sentiment,
and the writer throws the reins on the
neck of his imagination.

We close with this *degage* contrast
of England and Italy:

" For all those sinful doings I must say,
That Italy's a pleasant place to me,
Who love to see the sun shine every day,
And vines (not nail'd to walls) from
tree to tree, [play,

Festoon'd, much like the back-scene of a
Or melo-drame which people flock to
see,

When the first act is ended by a dance
In vineyards copied from the South of
France.

I like on autumn evenings to ride out
Without being forc'd to bid my groom
be sure [about,

My cloak is round his middle strapp'd
Because the skies are not the most
secure; [route,

I know too, that if stopp'd upon my
Where the green alleys windingly
allure, [the way,

Reeling with *grapes* red waggons choak
In England 'twould be dung, dust, or a
dray.

I also like to dine on *becaficas*,

To see the sun set, sure he'll rise to-
morrow, [weak as

Not thro' a misty morning, twinkling
A drunken man's dead eye in maudlin
sorrow,

But with all Heaven t' himself: that day
will break as
Beauteous as cloudless, nor be forc'd
to borrow

That sort of farthing candlelight which
glimmers

Where reeking London's smoky cauldron
simmers.

I love the language, that soft, bastard
Latin, [mouth,

Which melts like kisses from a female
And sounds as if it should be writ on
satin [sweet South,

With syllables which breathe of the
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in
That not a single accent seems un-
couth,

Like our harsh Northern whistling,
grunting guttural,

Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit,
and sputter all."

The Poem has been given to a large
parentage; but from some peculiar ex-
pressions, from its ardour in praise of
foreign beauty, and its rapid turn from
festivity to satire, we presume it to be
Lord Byron's.

21. *Anecdotes of Remarkable Insects; selected from Natural History, and interspersed with Poetry. Illustrated with Cuts.* By Joseph Taylor. 18mo. pp. 236. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy,

AN interesting and very satisfactory description of "what we have been accustomed to look upon as so many rude scraps of Creation; but if we examine them with attention, they will appear some of the most polished pieces of divine workmanship." The whole is interspersed with appropriate quotations from some elegant Writers, both in prose and verse; and many of the articles are illustrated by neat and accurate delineations.

22. *A concise and easy Method of Preserving Subjects of Natural History, intended for the Use of Sportsmen, Travellers, &c. &c. to enable them to collect and prepare such Curious and Rare Articles as they may wish to preserve, or to transmit in safety to any Part of the World.* By William Bullock, Fellow of the Linnean Society of London; of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh; Honorary Member of the Dublin Society; and Proprietor of the London Museum of Natural History, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. 12mo.

THIS neat little volume, compiled by one so well qualified for the task, cannot fail of being generally acceptable.

"By observing the instructions it contains, and a little practice, gentlemen will be able to give to their servants, or the natives of the country they may visit, such directions as may be the means of procuring many new and valuable subjects of zoology; and thus of adding to our stock of knowledge in the productions of nature, and of contributing materially to one of the greatest sources of rational amusement and pleasure, in the examination of the wondrous works of the Creator."

23. *An Account of the great Floods in the Rivers Tyne, Tees, Wear, Eden, &c. in 1771 & 1815. With the Names of the principal Sufferers in Northumberland; the Amount of their Estimates, and of the Damage done in each Township; also an Account of the Subscriptions made for their Relief in 1771. To which is added, an Account of the Eruption of the Solway Moss.* 8vo. pp. 47. Charnley, Newcastle.

THIS neatly printed little volume contains the most correct and perfect

Account of the two greatest Floods that ever visited Newcastle-upon-Tyne and its neighbourhood; and is principally compiled from original documents now in the possession of John Adamson, esq.—As the number of copies printed is very limited, this will hereafter be reckoned among the rare and curious Local Tracts.

24. *Maria; a Domestic Tale. Dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Cobourg.* By Catherine St. George. In Three Volumes, 12mo. pp. 162. 208. 216. Porter.

THIS Work is ushered into the world under high auspices, as appears not only from the Dedication to our late much-loved Princess, but from the patronage of several members of the Royal Family, whose names precede a most respectable list of Subscribers, of Nobility and others; influenced, no doubt, by motives of benevolence to give encouragement to the efforts of a mother, who "acknowledges to have penned the present production under a cloud of adversity, with the hope of contributing thereby towards the support of a numerous family; chusing for her subject the memoirs of a person with whom she had been well acquainted, from a persuasion that her conduct, under various trials, would prove that a strict adherence to religious principles has always, sooner or later, its due influence upon the human heart."

Such sentiments, from such a motive, must silence criticism on the want of management in a story, which is certainly replete with good principles, and which, whilst it can give no offence, may amuse a vacant hour.

25. *Sophia; or, The Dangerous Indiscretion. A Novel, founded in Facts.* Longman and Co.

THERE is an air of reality in this story, which confirms the pretensions of the title-page. It is one of the few novels we could conscientiously recommend to the perusal of girls in humble life, to warn them of the dangers incident to their situation, and to enforce the importance of religious principles even in promoting their temporal interests. We dismiss the Work with cordial esteem for its unknown Author.

26. *Lionel;*

26. *Lionel; or the Last of the Pevensys. A Novel. 3 vols. Longman & Co.*

THERE is much pathos in this old or rather modern English story. In the fable, though neither probable nor plausible, resides some secret charm to interest our curiosity, or rather to engage our affections; the characters are far remote from the realities of human life, but our sympathies are enlisted in their favour. *Lionel* is, in short, the production of a writer who gives to a prose composition—the vivid conceptions, the energetic language, the elevation and tenderness and delicacy of poetry.

27. *Correction. A Novel. 3 vols. Longman & Co.*

THE object of this *Novel* is laudable and meritorious; and after all that has been said and written on the subject of Education, we know not whether a *Novel* may not strongly enforce the principles, and exemplify the truths, which have been conveyed in a less familiar form by Mrs. E. Hamilton and Mrs. Hannah More, and other celebrated writers. In "*Correction*" the errors incident to private and public education are ably exposed; the description of female schools is excellent; and the domestic plan which is recommended to adoption, has the merit of being not only good, but, what is still better, plain and practicable.

28. *Juvenal's Tenth and Thirteenth Satires, translated by Edmund L. Swift, Esq. Author of "Waterloo," &c. pp. 64. Stockdale.*

THOUGH not the lineal descendant, Mr. Swift inherits a collateral portion of the natural and acquired talents of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. Of this let the Reader judge.

"In proffering another version of an Author so frequently translated as Juvenal has been, the new candidate must be supposed to presume that he has accomplished his undertaking, not merely as well as his predecessors, but more skillfully. Without such a confidence, he has no right to come before the Publick.—It appeared to me, that where the preceding translators exceeded Juvenal in elegance, they were inferior to him in strength; and that where they emulated his vigour, they failed to retain his dignity. The sounding decla-

mation of our Author, his epigrammatic point, his indignant vehemence, his caustic humour, succeed and even blend with each other so rapidly, that no regular style can be—or ought to be—preserved in a translation for many lines together.—To say that I have endeavoured at preserving each of these characteristics in its place, and thereby, at presenting a more sembable translation of Juvenal than has yet appeared, is but to advance my only excuse for lengthening the long catalogue of his translators. If I am right in my self-judgment, its assumption will not be censured; if wrong, it will cease with the beginning of the error.—I have omitted nothing which could possibly be retained in my Author: sometimes, indeed, I have given way—not to difficulties, but to indecencies: and these I have rather escaped with some inoffensive substitution, than by a total expurgation. Considering, that the more closely a translator keeps within the limits of his original, the more faithful he will probably be to the context, I have anxiously endeavoured to observe the boundary which Juvenal prescribed for himself; not merely in the entire Satire, but in each particular clause. But the Reader will observe, that I have neither jumped over nor abridged any one passage to make up for extravagating in another.—Upon this scale—unless it shall be found that I have cut away or slurred over any part of my original—I claim some merit. Where Juvenal is abrupt or colloquial, I did not endeavour to be diffuse or dignified; and of course, where he is descriptive or vehement, I could not afford to be concise or familiar.—The Publick will decide, whether the new garment which I have prepared for Juvenal, fits him as truly, and looks as handsome, and promises to wear as well, as those of my predecessors. Carrying on the shopboard metaphor—the Publick will determine whether they will order him a full suit out of the same piece.—To speak plainly—I cannot devote myself to the translation of Juvenal's remaining Satires, upon the *chance* of public favour. I send these *two* into the world, as an experiment, how far that favour may be deserved; if deserved, it will not be withheld; if otherwise, it cannot be demanded."

The Satires here given are the Tenth and Fourteenth; and from the first of them we select a specimen.

"Give me, kind Heaven! oh, give me length of days!"—
So health petition; and so sickness prays.

Yet

Yet ill, how great! how ceaseless! vex
the old;

A visage worn, and hateful to behold;
Lost from itself;—an hide, no more a
skin; [so thin,

And rivelled cheeks, and wrinkles drawn
Such as some antient ape might sit and
claw

In Libyan forests down her hanging jaw.
But, through the young a fair distinction
dwells;

As this in beauty, that in strength excels.
Old men are all alike:—the watering
eye,

The childhood of a nostril never dry,
Weak pipe, and palsied limbs, and hair-
less head, [bled bread.

And gums, that fail against their mum-
Wife, children, his own self abhor him; he
Turns even the stomach of his legatee.

The table's joys desert his deadening
taste;

And love's soft recollections sink effaced:
Dully he dozes through the fretted night;
Unequal to revive the lost delight.

Well may the antiquated vice despair,
And turn detected from the laughing
fair!

“ See now the failure of another
sense!—

Clos'd is his ear to music's influence.
Though the first warblers of this war-
bling age, [stage;

Clad in their cloth of gold, adorn the
What matter where sits he, far off or
near, [can hear?

Who scarce the trumpets or the horns
Whose serving-boy must raise a deafening
din, [in?

To tell him what's o'clock, or who comes
Besides—the thin cold current of his
veins [trains,

Feels but a fever's heat:—in gathering
Diseases rush around him; which, to
count, [amount,

More quickly could I cast the high
How many strong gallants hath Hippia
match'd;

How many patients Themison dispatch'd
In one cool autumn; of how many heirs,
Have Basilus, and Hirrus, pluck'd their
shares;

How many villas too, the barber's boy,
Who rasp'd my stubble beard, doth now
enjoy.

“ This moans his shoulder; this be-
wails his side; [one-eyed;

This stone-blind grumbler envies the
While he, who at the dinner's savoury
view, [true,

Once plied his jaws with diligence so
Opens his pale lips for stranger hands to
cram,

As the young sparrow waits its nursing
dam.

Yet—worse than failing limbs!—his
mind o'erthrown;—

His servants' names, his last-night's
guest, unknown;

The long-loved children of his earliest
care [his heir:

Cast from their rights;—an harlot made
So prompt her tongue and eyes' dishonest
skill,

To win the preference of a dotard's will!

“ But, is the mind untouch'd, the
judgment sane?—

Then follows he his offspring's funeral
train;

And waters in his age with lonely tear
His wife's loved ashes, or his brother's
bier.—

Such, the dread purchase of protracted
life:— [mournings rise;

A house, with ceaseless deaths and
Till, grey in grief, his woes and wants
renew'd,

The sad survivor dies in solitude.”

29. *Poems, by Arthur Brooke, Esq.*
sm. 8vo. pp. 144. Longman & Co.

A vein of plaintive melancholy per-
vades nearly the whole of the many
tender poems contained in this vo-
lume.

In an “ Address to Lord Byron”
Mr. Brooke tells us,

“ Though yet but young, my bloom of life
is gone, [ful year;

For I have pass'd through many a pain-
While firm, though friendless, I have
stood alone,

Oppos'd to all which others shun and fear:
The fool's reproof, the worldly-wise
man's sneer,

On me have fall'n, and yet perhaps may
fall;—

But vain is Hate where Friendship could
not cheer;

Fate hath long chang'd my heart's best
blood to gall,

For Love comes never there, nor Hope
—which comes to all.

“ Look on this pallid cheek, ye who
have known

Its earlier brightness, and have smiling
said [own

That ye could wish transported to your
The fresh suffusion of its healthful red.

Where is the eye's quick lustre? all is
fled—

My heavy glance scarce brooks the blaze
of day;

Where are the heart's warm answers?
chill'd and dead

In my lone breast;—and yet but short
delay

Ere from these lips, perhaps, the last
breath ebbs away.

There

There are few earthly feelings touch me
now,
Alike insensible to joy or pain."

And in the "Finale!"

"My soul is dark and barren:—fancy's
flowers

Have perish'd long; then let my dull
strain close.

Hang there, my Harp! nor through suc-
ceeding hours

Wake thy worn strings again to count
my woes. [arose

That only source from which thy song
I have exhausted—far as song may tell;
And if with thine my spirit could repose
From thoughts which wring it from its
inmost cell,

How should I joy to breathe one long
and last FAREWELL!"

The following "Sonnet, on view-
ing the Grave of Churchill" is of a
more cheerful aspect.

"Churchill! although thy mis-directed
song

Sought but the plaudits of a transient
fame; [flame

Wasting the rich glow of a heaven-born
In the vile conflict with a clamorous
throng; long;

Yet to thy shade these honours shall be-
The Muse has grac'd thee with a Poet's
name,

And it shall still be thine; and that
proud claim

Hallow thy grave these mouldering heaps
among.

"Princes shall perish, Kings must be
forgot, [rant lies)

(Save where in lasting shame some Ty-
But in the tomb,—whate'er its earthly
lot,—

Genius exults; the Poet never dies!
Still shall some answering hearts in ho-
mage bow,

Though o'er the humblest turf—as mine
does now."

30. *A Journey to Rome and Naples, performed in 1817: giving an Account of the present State of Society in Italy, and containing Observations on the Fine Arts.* By Henry Sass, Student of the Royal Academy. Longman & Co.

THE Author of this agreeable Work has afforded us considerable entertainment; and we doubt not but that his remarks may be read by future travellers with equal pleasure and advantage. Mr. Sass evidently contemplates interesting objects with the accurate eye which belongs almost exclusively to the Artist—and his casual observations and deliberate

reflexions are equally characterized by that liberality and acuteness which bespeak a cultivated and candid mind.

31. *First Report of the Committee of the Wiltshire Society: containing an Account of the Laws and Regulations established at the First Meeting, May 14, 1817, and the subsequent Resolutions of the Committee: submitted to the General Meeting, May 19, 1818: with a List of the Governors and Subscribers. Under the Patronage of His Grace the Duke of Somerset.* 12mo. pp. 16. Barnard and Farley.

THE object of the Wiltshire Society is, to raise a Fund, by Donations and annual Subscriptions, for the purpose of apprenticing the Children of poor Wiltshire parents, resident in London; and also for lending to such as shall be so apprenticed, if their conduct shall have been meritorious, a certain sum of money at the expiration of their apprenticeship, to establish them in business. And such Gentlemen as are natives of, or interested in, the prosperity of the County, are invited to contribute to the support of the Society.

32. *The Truth of the Popular Notion of Apparitions or Ghosts considered by the Light of Scripture: a Sermon.* By James Plumtre, B. D. Vicar of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, and formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. Rivingtons, &c.

WE are always glad when we see Reason brought forward to demonstrate its concurrence with Revelation; because we sincerely believe that, except in points which refer to the entity of the Supreme Being, they are perfectly coincident, both being divine gifts. What is Scripture, but infallible reason? And most certainly with respect to the future world, or our ultimate condition, no good can result from the influence of opinions unsupported by the Bible. They open a wide inlet to numerous mischiefs. We therefore agree with our Author, where he says,

"For my own part, I have no scruple in saying, that of all the stories of *Apparitions* I have ever heard, I know of none, excepting those mentioned in the Bible, which appear to have any evidence to confirm them."

Mr. Plumtre derives this opinion from the denial of permission to the Rich Man in Hell to appear to his brethren. It is an impressive sensi-
ble

ble discourse, written in the Evangelical form, intended, like Naylor's Sermons, to counteract the "Inanity and Mischief of vulgar Superstitions."

33. *Letters on English History, for the Use of Schools.* By J. Bigland, Author of *Letters on Antient and Modern History*, &c. Longman and Co.

THIS is perhaps the best introduction to English History extant. The arrangement is clear and concise—the principles are distinctly stated—and the Author is not more distinguished by the brevity of his details, than the accuracy of his information.

34. *An Universal History, in Twenty-four Books.* Translated from the German of John Von Müller. Longman and Co.

HAD the illustrious Historian of Switzerland produced no other work than this, he would have been entitled to the gratitude and homage of posterity. For the regularity and simplicity of the plan, the copiousness of the materials, for accuracy and research, elegance and simplicity, this Compendium of Universal History is wholly unrivalled, and may be equally useful as a Chart to the Literary Student, or as a substitute for other Historical Information for the superficial. The translation is executed in a masterly style—this one book should redeem German Literature from opprobrium and contempt.

35. *An Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry Rot, with a view to its Prevention or Cure. To which are annexed, Suggestions on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, and an Abstract of the several Forest Laws, from the reign of Canute to the present time. Dedicated, by Permission, to His Grace the Duke of Gordon.* By Robert McWilliam, Architect and Surveyor. 4to. pp. 420. Taylor.

THIS Essay is replete both with utility and entertainment; and we cannot give the Reader a better idea of it than in the Introduction of the ingenious Author:

"The utility and importance of timber, adapted in different forms to the comforts, conveniences, and even the necessities of civilized life, must render the means of preserving it from decay an object highly interesting to all; and claiming the particular attention of those

who are studious of promoting the welfare of their country and of mankind.

"That peculiar species of decay termed the Dry-rot, to which timber is subject, has of late become familiar, at least in its baneful effects, to all who are conversant with building; more to the emolument of some individuals, than to the credit of others; as the enormous amount of annual repairs exhibits a melancholy testimony of the frequent but ineffectual attempts at its eradication. It is not only more general than in former times, but in this country its ravages have increased beyond all proportion to what has taken place in other parts of Europe. Many buildings are daily found to be infected with it. Public works of modern erection are in a state of rapid decay: and those which are decaying cannot be expected to receive any radical and effectual remedy, if the causes of the disease remain unknown. It therefore demands the most serious attention, even on the score of expense. But this is not all. By the frequent removal of the rotten parts of the timber, which are the bonds, plates, and ties of the edifice, though their place is supplied by new, the walls become impaired; more especially on account of the unequal pressure, which particular parts of the materials of buildings are thus compelled to sustain, as the original adjustment of weight and support no longer exist.

"The numerous complaints of the serious consequences of this decay have given rise to many vaunted remedies: but as these have been chiefly empirical, they have proved for the most part inefficacious. And when, they have appeared to be of service, it has been merely by checking the symptoms of the disease in some particular place; while, the constitution still remaining the same, its ravages have been going on imperceptibly in others, till at length they have unexpectedly burst out in different parts of a building, the possessor of which had been lulled into a fatal security.

"Some men of science, indeed, have gone farther into the subject; and, struck with the general appearance of fungi in the disease, have ascribed it to these as the original cause. Accordingly they have imagined, that by removing the fungi they should effect a radical cure, particularly if they could prevent their recurrence. In this they have deserved their share of praise; having pursued unquestionably the right path, as far as they have gone: but, contenting themselves with having detected the proximate cause, they have not pursued the investigation, and endeavoured to trace the remote cause, that which produces

produces the fungi themselves. Hence, though the disease may have been destroyed for a time, and apparently removed, as the original source of the evil still remained, it could not fail to recur after a longer or shorter interval.

"Aware of this deficiency, and having repeatedly witnessed the failure of means employed both with and without a guiding principle, I have attempted to trace the disease to its remotest source, and investigate all the causes that may coöperate in bringing it to maturity: whence I have deduced the means of preventing its attack, arresting its progress, and remedying its effects; so that the following observations are submitted to the publick with a degree of confidence resulting from a theory built on many years' experience, and supported by satisfactory conviction of its practical efficacy.

"If it be a truth generally admitted, that opinions merely theoretical are of little importance compared with those formed in the course of practice; it will not, I presume, be denied, that, where theory and practice are combined, we have the better ground to expect a favourable result. I have therefore availed myself of the hypotheses that have been advanced by those authors of known talents whom I have been able to consult, so far as they were found to agree with my own experience. Whatever is before the publick is free ground; to treat it fairly then is the only apology I offer for using it. This declaration, however, I thought necessary; for, while I have no wish to pluck the laurel from another's brow, I should be sorry to be suspected of a design to appropriate to myself more than really belongs to me. Let others more bountifully gifted reap the reward of their application: it will be no small gratification to me, if, by employing my single talent to the best of my ability, I can contribute in any degree towards eradicating that destructive disease, which is well known to cost the United Kingdom immense sums annually for repairs of buildings on land, exclusive of the expense it entails on our royal and mercantile shipping. I therefore trust, that, though I must expect to find enemies among a certain class of interested persons, my inquiries will not be deemed presumptuous; as I am only anxious, that in this very extensive field of speculation, united endeavours may attain truth: truth, not merely for the gratification of momentary curiosity, but which may likewise be advantageous to posterity, when the author shall cease to be affected by censure or applause.

"Under this impression I have endeavoured in the following Essay, to show

the nature and texture of oak and fir timber; these being most in use for building in this country. I have next attempted to trace the origin of the fungi that are the proximate cause of the disease; to point out how they are generated, either in the wood itself, or from some external source; and to exhibit their progress, as they appear in the several stages of decay. Having considered the various agents and processes in the decomposition of timber, I have examined the pretensions of different species proposed for its prevention; and have then endeavoured, not merely to enumerate the means that may be advantageously employed both for the prevention and cure of the disease, but to assign the reasons why they are effectual; and hence to show in what cases one mode of proceeding will be most beneficial, and in what another will be more appropriate. Thus, instead of abandoning a case of such importance to the random practice of the mere empiric, the man of science, when he perceives his way clearly before him, may be able to give a reason for his faith in the efficacy of the means he sees cause to adopt.

"To give a clear idea of what appears to me to be the structure of the timber, on which I have treated; and of the several stages of the cryptogamous vegetation: whether it be, as I conceive, the same plant assuming various forms in its progress to maturity, agreeably to what we see in the insect tribe, and differently modified by external circumstances; or, as is generally supposed, a succession of plants specifically and generically different: I have made drawings from nature, which I have taken great pains to have faithfully and accurately engraved; thus exhibiting more distinctly to the eye, what words alone could not express with adequate perspicuity.

"A skilful physician may restore the feeble and infirm to a certain degree of health; but for its continuance we can rely only on a sound constitution. So it is with the tree: and to convert this into sound timber, not naturally liable to decay, though subject to it if exposed to contagion, or the action of other external causes, our care must extend to the proper time and mode of felling and seasoning it. These, therefore, I have deemed it essential to the completion of my purpose to discuss: more particularly as it seems highly probable, that to mismanagement in this respect we must chiefly ascribe the extraordinary prevalence of Dry-rot of late in the United Kingdom.

"Remarks

"Remarks on the laws and customs respecting the growth and preservation of timber; the antient and modern state of the forests in this country; the facilities afforded by its soil and climate for the plantation of forest trees; the methods to be pursued in their cultivation, to render it most beneficial; and the advantages of this investment of capital, both as a national concern, and an object of private emolument; will not, I trust, be deemed superfluous, or foreign to the purpose of this Essay: in which I shall at least feel the satisfaction of having endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to render the public a service; happy, if I shall be found not to have attempted it in vain."

The Volume is inscribed to the Duke of Gordon; and sanctioned by a respectable List of Subscribers.

36. *Popery the Religion of Heathenism, being the Letters of Ignotus, published in "The Times" Newspaper, in the conclusion of the year 1817. With Additions, proving the Conformity which subsists between the Romish Religion and the Religion of the Antient Heathens.* 8vo. pp. 105. Wilson, London; Keene, Dublin.

IN defiance of Lord Chesterfield, we sometimes find it very convenient to let off a proverb; and one comes very *à propos* on the present occasion. We observe, that the Roman Catholics have brought an old house upon their shoulders, by their late petitions for Emancipation. Candour must allow, that it was the misfortune of Christianity in the barbarous ages to have no other means of propagation, or existence, than by retaining Pagan forms, and only changing the objects of worship; but, to use the hack expression of a great man in one of our public offices, *It is most monstrous, it is most monstrous*, to think of retaining such trash in the present state of society. It is derogatory to the glory of God, and most injurious to mankind. Before the Catholic Petition could be argued, they might be reasonably called upon to expurgate their Augæan stable; not for purposes of irritation, by demanding them to become Protestants, but to do the work themselves. Surely, if people chuse to wear fillibegs because it was a Roman costume, they act in defiance of the more decent propriety of breeches; but the Catholics demand a licence

to smoke tobacco in our drawing-rooms, and spit upon our carpets. We mean nothing offensive to this body of men personally; we only mean to say, that the evils of which the Catholics complain exist in the very Religion itself. It is inconsistent with the times.

The Author of this work has learnedly supported his title by a Compendium, which may save the trouble of wading through volumes: and the jet of his book is, to show, that Catholic Emancipation is not a mere question of human policy; but that there is such an essential distinction between Popery and Protestantism, that, to secure Toleration, the latter must predominate. Wherever the majority of a Nation profess a particular form of a faith, it is indubitably wise to grant every possible safe concession. Thus Popery is tolerated in Canada; and Presbyterianism is the established religion of Scotland: but we confess, that the question here is a tremendous bugbear; not a scarecrow only, as our brethren of the North represent, but as full, for all we can tell, of combustibles as a bomb-shell. Popery in every age has either enslaved the people, or made a disturbance: and it is foolish, for it will never keep up with the march of Reason, and thus obstructs general interest, by retarding civilization and improvement, unless, as in France, the people become infidels*.

We give the following extract from p. 34, as highly ludicrous:

"In the Church of St. Agnes, the antique statue of a young Bacchus, with a little change of drapery, was afterwards worshipped under the title of that female Saint. The famous statue of St. Peter, in his Cathedral at Rome, is seated in a chair, and he holds a key in his hand—the well-known position of Jupiter, who, however, held a thunderbolt. The history of this statue is rather curious: there were formerly two statues of Jupiter Capitolinus, one of stone, and the other of bronze. When Christianity succeeded to Heathenism, they put Peter's head on the body of the stone statue, and gave him a pair of new hands, in one of which they placed a key; they then melted the bronze of the other statue of Jupiter,

* "What Popery produces, the national characters of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, sufficiently attest."

and recast it, after the fashion of the stone one, as altered; and so, as Horace says, 'Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.' In plain English, the worship went on quite as well to the modern Apostle as it had done to the ancient Thunderer. In either case, the true God was neglected and forgotten."

37. *Ashford Rectory; or, The Spoiled Child reformed. Containing a short Introduction to the Sciences of Architecture and Heraldry; with a particular Account of the Grecian and Roman Games, &c. &c.* By Frances Thurtle, Author of "The History of France," "Memoirs of Brillante," &c. 12mo. pp. 187. Hailes.

THIS is a well-written and amusing little volume, and comprizes, without pedantry, much useful instruction in various branches of polite literature.

38. *Letters on the Evils of Imprisonment, with the Outline of a Plan for doing them away, on which depend the Wealth, Prosperity, and Consequence of Great Britain.* By Thomas Urquhart. Second Edition, 8vo, pp. 145. J. Richardson.

A DELICATE topik; but it is ably and dispassionately treated, and well merits the attention of Parliament.

The subject is taken up at that point where Junius was obliged unfortunately to decline because he was not a seaman. The cause comes home to the bosom of every man under the British Government who values the welfare of his Country and the liberty of British Seamen, and public discussion will promote the cause. The Letters are dated from *Lloyd's Coffee House*, where every man may have the opportunity of inquiring into the Author's character and situation in public life. The name of Urquhart indeed is well known to the Literary World by the Tracts of Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, a learned and celebrated Antiquary, reprinted at Edinburgh in 1774.

"Perhaps," says Mr. U. "no man in the Kingdom has ever given this subject a tenth part of the thought I have bestowed upon it, from the circumstances alluded to in my Letter to Lord Melville, which was, that in my father's house the plan for the Bill for registering of Seamen was principally written by a friend, perhaps one of the best informed nautical men of the age, and at that time in nautical affairs the right hand of Sir Philip Stephens, then Secretary of the Admiralty. The discussions which

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this led to were so impressed upon my mind when a boy, that it has been a thought through life.

"The adoption of the mode by which I propose to improve our marine system, would tend to render the supreme head of Government revered in the hearts of his subjects. Inquiry would prove how greatly the confidence of the Executive Government has been abused by their underlings: and the adoption of the plan I have proposed would cause justice to be done to individuals — obedience to be rendered to the laws of the land — and to British seamen it would restore their constitutional rights."

39. *The First French Guide, containing an easy Spelling-book, Reading Exercises, a Recapitulation of the various Sounds of the French Language, a Vocabulary of Nouns in general use with their Articles, and an easy Introduction to the French Grammar.* By J. Cherpilloud, Author of the *Book of Versions*, &c. 12mo. pp. 147. Hailes.

THIS is the work of an Author who has already acquired some celebrity; and the present "Guide" is intended to form part of a series of Publications calculated to facilitate the attainment of the French Language, which the Author has been led to undertake in consequence of the favourable reception of his former works.

"Having had before his eyes the various Rudiments which have been published, his aim has been particularly directed towards those improvements which tend to simplify the system, to fit it to the age and capacity of the learner, and to smooth the way to the study of the Grammar."

40. *Elementary Tables of Practical Geography.* By G. Gould. Printed at Manchester; and sold by Longman and Co.

THESE Tables, which are comprised in two very large Folio Sheets (the Author hopes) "will, with a little previous acquaintance with the Globe, in respect to Latitude and Longitude, and an attentive reference to Maps and Gazetteers, prove to young Students, easy, entertaining, and instructive; and which, committed to memory afterwards, will become, independently of other advantages, a store of much valuable information, as correct, it is presumed, as the nature of the subject will permit."

The Plan is at least ingenious, and will probably be found useful.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, July 3.—Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals for the present year are adjudged as follows:—For the Greek Ode, to Mr. H. HALL, of King's; for the Epigrams, to Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM MALTBY, of Pembroke Hall. (No prize adjudged for a Latin Ode.)

The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, who shall compose the best dissertations in Latin prose, have been adjudged as follows:—*Senior Bachelor.*—JOHN JAMES BLUNT, Fellow of St. John's College. (No second prize adjudged.)—*Middle Bachelors.*—HUGH JAMES ROSE, and CHARLES JOHN HEATHCOTE, of Trinity College.

The Porson University prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare's play of Henry VIII. into Greek verse, is adjudged to Mr. WM. SYDNEY WALKER, of Trinity College.

The Continuation of Mr. BIGLAND'S History of Gloucestershire is actually begun at the Press. Some portion of it may be speedily expected, and the whole will be completed with all convenient dispatch. In addition to the labours of Mr. Bigland, will also be given a complete History of the City of Gloucester, almost wholly compiled from interesting materials never before used, by the Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. S. A.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Spirit of the Gospel; or the Four Evangelists elucidated, by explanatory Observations, Historical References, and miscellaneous illustrations. By the Rev. W. S. GILLY, M. A. Rector of North Farnbridge, Essex.

Sermons by the Rev. C. R. MATURIN, Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin.

Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects. Selected from the MSS. of the late Rev. E. ROBSON, M. A. Curate and Lecturer of St. Mary Whitechapel for 37 years. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, M. A.

Family Worship considered, and some Hints suggested for its more effectual performance, with Prayers.

A complete Survey of Scripture Geography: containing an Historical Account of Primitive Nations, and of all Countries and People mentioned in Sacred History. To which is prefixed an Introductory Essay concerning the Origin, Occasion, Character, and Meaning of each Book or Writing in the Holy Bible, &c. By THOMAS HEMING, of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. Illustrated by Maps.

A Critical Examination of Mr. Bellamy's Translation of Genesis; comprising a Refutation of his Calumnies against the English Translators of the Bible. By Mr. J. W. WHITAKER, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

More Work for Dr. Hawker; in a Reply to his Misrepresentations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Master of Gordon House Academy, Kentish Town, Middlesex.

Narrative of the Wreck of the Ship Oswego, on the Coast of South Barbary, and of the sufferings of the Master and the Crew while in bondage among the Arabs; interspersed with numerous remarks upon the country and its inhabitants, and concerning the peculiar perils of that Coast. By JUDAH PADDOCK, her late Master.

Spanish America; or, a Descriptive, Historical, and Geographical Account of the Dominions of Spain, in the Western Hemisphere, Continental and Insular; illustrated by a Map of Spanish North America, and the West India Islands; a Map of Spanish South America; and an Engraving, representing the comparative Altitudes of the Mountains in those Regions. By Capt. BONNYCASTLE, of the Royal Engineers.

Personal Observations made during the progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its Voyage to and from that Country. By Dr. CLARKE ABEL.

An Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia; by HUGH MURRAY, F. R. S. E.

A series of Essays on several most important New Systems and Inventions, particularly interesting to the Mercantile and Maritime World, Ship-Builders, Under-writers, Mariners, and all Seafaring Men, &c. &c. By ABRAHAM BOSQUET, Esq. late one of his Majesty's Commissaries of the Musters.

Memoirs, Biographical, Critical, and Literary, of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the present time in the United Kingdom; with a choice collection of their Prescriptions, and specification of the Diseases for which they were given: forming a complete modern extemporaneous Pharmacopœia. To which is added an Appendix, containing an account of the different Medical Institutions of the Metropolis, both charitable and scientific.

A Translation of M. P. ORFILLA'S Directions for the Treatment of Persons who have taken Poison, and those in a state of suspended animation; together with

with the means of detecting Poisons and adulterations in Wine, also of distinguishing real from apparent death.

Treatise on the Art of Preserving the Feet.

Preparing for Publication :

Dr. SPIKER, one of the Librarians of the King of Prussia, who recently visited this Country for literary and scientific objects, has published in German the first volume of his Tour through England, Wales, and Scotland. The Work will extend to three volumes, a translation of which will be published here under the authority and with some additional remarks by the author.

The History of Worcester; by Mr. CHAMLENT, author of "The History of Malvern."

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland; by JAMES PLAYFAIR, D. D. F. R. S. &c.

Account of the Russian Embassy to Persia. By M. KOTZEBUE.

Memoirs on the present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France: interspersed with Anecdotes, and illustrated by Plates and Tables. By Dr. A. B. GRANVILLE.

A Letter addressed to Sir S. Romilly on the Abuse of Public Charities. By Mr. BROUGHAM.

A small work on Gout, by Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, Author of "The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitution;" containing a condensed and popular view of all that is now known on the nature, cure, and prevention of this formidable disease, collected from the sentiments of the best Writers on the subject, both British and Continental, interwoven with practical Observations and Strictures on certain fashionable remedies.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy, for the use of Students engaged in Dissections. By Mr. STANLEY, Assistant Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital

A Grammatical Analysis, on a plan perfectly simple, and altogether new, of the French, Italian, Spanish, the Ancient and Modern Greek; Latin, Hebrew, and Syriac Languages; with a Classed Vocabulary, whereby those Languages may be respectively acquired with facility. By the Rev. FRED. NOLAN, Author of an Enquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, &c. &c. The Modern Greek will be furnished by Mr. CALBO, a native of the Ionian Republic, and Public Lecturer on Greek Literature.

Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, by the late RICHARD GALL.—Mr. Gall died several years ago in the bloom of youth, when his genius and taste had introduced him to gentlemen eminent in the Literary world. He en-

joyed the friendship and correspondence of Burns, Campbell, Macniell, and other celebrated Poets of the day; and his Poems breathe a tenderness and simplicity honourable to the head and heart of the author.

Florence Macarthy; a Tale. By Lady MORGAN.

The Life of LAS CASAS up to his return from St. Helena, communicated by himself; containing authentic details respecting the Voyage to, the Residence, the manner of living, and the treatment of Buonaparte, at St. Helena.—Also, some Letters which were not forwarded to their destination by the British Government.

Remarks on the Conduct of a Nursery: a Work that had received the permission of her late R. H. the Princess of Wales and Coburg, to be dedicated to her. Its object is to convey information for young Mothers, and such as do not think the duties attached to so sacred a title, dishonourable. By HENRY THOMPSON, Surgeon Apothecary, &c. &c.

Sunday School and other Anecdotes, chiefly original, Catechetical Exercises, mostly from Scripture, and other interesting matter relative to the Instruction of the Rising Generation. By GEO. RUSSELL. Dedicated by permission to the Duke of Sussex.

A new edition has been published, at Rome, of the celebrated Treatise on Painting, by LEONARDO DA VINCI. This new edition is made after a manuscript fortunately discovered in the Vatican Library; it contains a great many very interesting chapters which have never before been published, and will, doubtless, be a valuable acquisition to the lovers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, paymaster of the 70th regiment, stationed at Kingston, in Upper Canada, is reported in the United States to be the Author of "Waverley," "The Antiquary," &c. &c. An acknowledgment of the fact was made (says the *Port-Folio*) by one of the family of Mr. Scott to an American gentleman during the last autumn. In addition to this, an individual of Philadelphia has seen the manuscript of one of these works. Mrs. Scott, the lady of Mr. Thomas Scott, lately passed through New York, on her way to Great Britain; and the time of her arrival was distinguished by an advertisement of a new tale in three volumes, entitled "Rob Roy," as having been put to press in England, by the author of "Waverley" and other novels. The intimate connexion which Mr. Walter Scott is known to have had with these publications is fully accounted for upon the supposition that the author is his brother, and lives in Upper Canada.

ART

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Perpetual Motion.—JOHN SPENCE, an ingenious individual residing at Linlithgow, in Scotland, has applied the magnetic power to the production of a perpetual motion. This person was in early life apprenticed to a shoe-maker, but the natural bent of his genius for mechanics overcame every obstacle; he got to be keeper of a steam-engine in a spinning-factory at Glasgow, and after two years' study in this school, retired to his native place to pursue the shoe-making for bread, and wheels, levers, &c. for the gratification of his own taste. The perpetual motion was an object worthy of such a devotee, and we find that he has invented a piece of mechanism which is doubly curious, from its own powers, and from the extraordinary difficulties in whose despite it has been accomplished. It is not easy to convey an idea of it without plates.—A wooden beam, poised by the centre, has a piece of steel attached to one end of it, which is alternately drawn up by a piece of magnet placed above it, and down by another placed below it: as the end of the beam approaches the magnet, either above or below, the machine interjects a non-conducting substance, which suspends the attraction of the magnet approached, and allows the other to exert its powers. Thus the end of the beam continually ascends and descends betwixt the two magnets, without ever coming into contact with either; the attractive power of each being suspended precisely at the moment of nearest approach. And as the magnetic attraction is a permanently operating power, there appears to be no limit to the continuance of the motion, but the endurance of the materials of the machine.—The first machine made by Mr. Spence is very rude, and fashioned by his own hands; but he intends applying the principle to the motion of a time-piece. We trust this ingenious man will meet the encouragement he deserves—if not as the reward of his talents and perseverance, at least for the benefit of the community, for it is from such sources that great national improvements are often derived.

Bite of the Adder.—Dr. LESLIE, in a communication to the Medical Journal, describes a case in which ammonia was successful in preventing the effects of the bite of an adder. Travelling in the North of England, he stopped to give assistance to a poor man who, having laid down on the grass to sleep, had been bitten. From experience of the

beneficial effects of ammonia in India, in cases of the bites of different snakes, Dr. Leslie procured some spirits of hartshorn, and gave about a drachm of it, mixed with about half an ounce of gin and a little water. The effect was very sudden. In ten or fifteen minutes the patient's eyes became more bright, his pulse fuller and stronger, and his countenance altogether more cheerful; and by the repetition of the same dose as above stated, in about the space of an hour and a half, he appeared perfectly recovered. Another dose was left to be taken at ten o'clock at night, and in the morning he said he was quite well, except a little numbness and weakness in the arm: the third day after he returned to his work.

Organic Remains.—MR. WINCH, in a Letter addressed to the Geological Society of London, mentions the discovery of a tree about 28 or 30 feet long, with its branches, in a bed of fire-stone (one of the coal sand-stones) at High Heworth, near Newcastle. Of this organic remain the trunk and larger branches are siliceous, while the bark, the small branches, and leaves, are converted into coal: and Mr. Winch remarks, that the small veins of coal, called by the miners *coal pipes*, owe their origin universally to small branches of trees. Mr. W. states it as a remarkable and interesting fact, that, while the trunks of trees found in the Whitby alum shale are mineralized by calcareous spar, clay iron-stone, and iron pyrites, and their bark is converted into jet; those buried in the Newcastle sand-stones, are always mineralized by siliceous, and their bark changed into common coal.

Blight in Apple-trees.—The American farmers are said to prevent the blight in apple-trees, and secure plentiful crops, by the simple process of rubbing tar well into the bark about four or six inches wide round each tree, and a foot from the ground.

Injuries to Trees by Rabbits, &c.—MR. JOSEPH SMALL, gardener, in a communication to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, recommends the following remedy as an effectual one against the injuries done to the bark of trees by hares and rabbits: Take hog's-lard and as much whale oil as will work it up into a thin paste. With this gently rub the stems of the trees upwards, at the fall of the leaf. Once in two years will be sufficient, and the innocent nature of the ingredients is such that the trees will not be in the least affected by it.

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URSAN,

Aug. 4.

THE following neat little Poem, by the celebrated Mr. Christopher Smart, has never, I believe, appeared in print. It was addressed, in 1758, to the wife of Mr. Emanuel Mendez Dacosta, then clerk and librarian to the Royal Society; and is now transcribed from the original in a small collection of Autographs possessed by

Yours, &c.

A. S. N.

"O fram'd at once to charm the ear and sight,

Thou emblem of all conjugal delight,
See Flora greets thee with her fragrant powers,

A groupe of Virtues claims a wreath of Flowers."

June 7, 1770.

TO SLEEP.

[By the late Mr. CURRAN.]

O SLEEP, awhile thy power suspending,
Weigh not yet my eye-lid down,
For Memory, see! with eve attending,
Claims a moment for her own:
I know her by her faded light,

When faithful with the gloom returning,
She comes to bid a sad good-night.

* * * * *

O! let me hear, with bosom swelling,
While she sighs o'er time that's past;
O! let me weep, while she is telling
Of joys that pine, and pangs that last.
And now, O Sleep, while grief is streaming,
Let thy balm sweet peace restore;
While fearful hope thro' tears is beaming,
Soothe to rest that wakes no more.

On the Statue of THESEUS in the Elgin
Collection of Marbles.

(From the London Literary Gazette.)

—A YE, this is he—

A proud and mighty spirit:—how
fine his form [strove
Gigantic!—moulded like the race that
To take Jove's heaven by storm, and drive
him from

Olympus.—There he sits—a demigod—
Stern as when he of yore forsook the maid,
Who, doating, sav'd him from the Cretan
toil,

Where he had slain the Minotaur—Alas!
Fond Ariadne!—her did he desert,
And (heartless) left her on the Naxos' shore
To languish Look!—'twas he who
dar'd to roam

The world infernal, and on Pluto's queen
(Ceres' long-sought Proserpina) to lay
His hand: thence was he prison'd in the
vaults [thinks

Beneath, till freed by Hercules.....Me-
His mighty Sire, in anger when he saw

How dark his course and impious, must
have stay'd

(So carv'd to nature is that Phidian stone)
The flow of life, and with his trident-touch
Have struck him into marble.

SONNET,

Written at a small Village in Hertfordshire,
formerly the residence of Hughes the
Poet, and where he wrote his Tragedy of
"The Siege of Damascus."

WITH pleasing awe I pace thy bowers
among,

Soft flowing Mimram! whose pellucid
stream

Seems still to weep, as in poetic dream,
The Bard who lull'd thee with his tragic
song:

Tho' now no more he tread thy banks
along,

Yet Summer flowers, which fruitless never
fade,

And Autumn's changeful light and shade,
Pourtray the varied subject of his song.

And as by pleasing sympathy I'm led,
Musing on worth too early snatch'd
away,

I see the rose, neglected, droop its head,
And tho' I listen to the linnet's lay,
Methinks far lovelier flowers have here
been spread,

And here a sweeter songster lov'd to
stray.

R. R.

Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, Nov. 1.

ELEGIAC EFFUSION.

To the Spirit of a beloved Sister. April 1816.

AH, Betsy! little did I think, when last
We met, after long years of absence
past,

That, as the shadows o'er the dewdrop
fleet, [meet.

Sever'd so soon, we never more should
That I should never more survey the trace
Of early friendship in thy guileless face,—
The sister-smile, one little transient hour
So fond to hail me to thy simple bower;
The short quick flush of joy, the fainting
form,

Too frail, alas! to "bide the pitiless
storm"—

And then the troubled look, which seem'd
to ask [task,

Heaven's kind relief from too severe a
And (thy sweet offspring clinging round)
to say,

While resignation brush'd the tear away,
"Ah! who shall greet you with affection's
tone—

Ah! who, my heedless babes!—when I am
gone;

From

From treacherous foes protect you, calm
your fears,
And shield from feverish blasts your
blooming years?"

All these—and many a deed and many
a word—

Shall love in deathless characters record;
And thy dear image live, unfadingly,
In this poor fluttering heart, till I am
dust, like thee! P.

On Miss F. G.—[May 1814.]

IF, where to sorrow heaves the mourner's
heart,

Joy glisten thro' the tear with kind relief,
'Tis when from candid truth and love we
part,

And holier faith that pities human grief.
'Tis when we see, from her pale couch, a
friend

(Her "treasure" to the Christian only
given) lend
With kindling eye look up, where angels
Glory, to gild the gates of opening
Heaven!

Yes! gentle maid!—assiduous to sustain
Our fond affection to thy latest breath,
In all thy suffering sweetness, all thy
pain!— [in death.]

Rejoic'd we saw—"there was no sting
Yes! as thy meek demeanor bade thee
live, [die!]

The pride of friendship, such it bade thee
Yet say—tho' lost so soon—shall friend-
ship grieve [sky?]

That God reclaim'd thee to thy native
P.

On the Ruins of LUDLOW CASTLE *.

OLD Ludlow moulders 'neath the hand
of age,

Grey worn her towers, and fall'n her
battled heights;

Still lives her fame, for on th' historic page
Are stamp'd the glories of her antient
fights.

Yes—Ludlow sinks in ruin's dark array,
Though Kings and Princes once have
throng'd her halls;—

Though Britain's early senate there held
sway, [walls;

And England's banners wav'd above her

No more her gallery with loud music rings,
Where Cambrian harpers woke their
song of gle,—

Where wither'd hands swept o'er the yield-
ing strings, [streley.

And smiling beauties welcom'd min-
No more the banquet throngs the woods
around, [the stars,

Where merry masquers † danc'd beneath
And echo mock'd them with an endless
sound, [wars.

And the moon lit them to their gallant
Amidst the wreck and battlements o'er-

blown, [doth howl,

And crumbling columns, winter's voice
There, where rude moss and ivy green
have grown, [ing owl.

Flits the night bat, and solemn-seem-
And oft the peasant, journeying on his way,
Starts into fear, and listens at the
sound;

And when the sunk Sun calls from earth
the day, [ground.

No lingering footstep dares to tread the
The toiling spade, and the laborious
plough, [and stones,

Forcing their way through sand, and earth,
Oft find, sequester'd 'mid hoar roots below,
A conqueror's skull with parch'd and
storm-worn bones,

A massy spear, a ponderous helm be-
side;— [to wield;—

A shrivel'd arm, once form'd the sword
A trunk now 'rest of all its earthly pride,
Whose tongue spoke death and terror
thro' the field;—

A coin, to which the stamp of time hath
clung, [inscription bore,

Which some crowned head, or learn'd
When camps and conquerors, kings and
fame, were young:

'Tis now effaced—and Glory lives no
more. H. L.

THE SCYMITAR OF MAHOMMED.

(From the Arabic.)

I SEE a tempest in the sky,

The clouds are rushing wild and high.

'Tis dark—and darker still! The Moon

Is wan—is fiery red—is gone!

Along th' horizon's edge a ring

Of fearful light hangs wavering.

Yet, all beneath, around is still,

All, as entranced—lake, vale, and hill.

Hark to the thunder-peal—'tis past,

Scarce echoing on the upward blast;—

The lightnings upwards to the pole

Roll gorgeous,—not for us they roll.

* "It will be no wonder that this noble Castle is in the very perfection of decay, when we acquaint our Readers, that the present inhabitants live upon the sale of the antient materials. All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls, and rooms of state, lie open, abandoned, and some of them falling down; for since the courts of the Presidents and Marches are taken away, here is nothing that requires the attendance of any public persons; so that Time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into the very stone walls, and to spread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric."—Tour through Great Britain, ascribed to Defoe and Richardson, vol. IV. p. 345.

† Milton's Masque of Comus was originally performed at Ludlow Castle.

Things in that tossing sky have birth
This hour, that bear no stain of earth:

* * * * *

The storm descends again—the peal—
The lightning's hiss—the whirlwind's swell,
At once come deepening on the ear;
The cloud is now a sanguine sphere,
That, down a cataract of light,
Shoots from the summit of the night,
And glorious shapes, along its verge,
Like meteors, flash, ascend, immerge.
The broad, black Heaven is awed and calm,
The Earth sends up its incense-balm,
The cloud-wreath folds the Mountain's
brow.

The Lake's long billow sinks below,
All slumbering—far as eye can gaze,
The sapphire—one blue, mystic blaze.

* * * * *

'They come!—Whence swept that sound,
so near,

So sweet, it pains the mortal ear?
A sound that on the spirit flings
A spell to open all its springs.
(That sound thou'lt bear no more, till rise
Thy own white wings in Paradise.)
List to the song the Genii pour
As from you airy Isle they soar,
Chaunting alternate, height o'er height,
Halo on halo, diamond bright—
The strain that told from star to star
They brought the talisman of war,
The Prophet's burning scymitar.

GENIE.

Allah it Allah!—High in Heaven,
Might to the Mightiest be given!—
Mahommed—Prophet, Prince, be thine
On Earth Dominion's master-sign!
On thy bold brow no jewell'd band,
No Sceptre in thy red right hand;
Forth—and fulfil thy destiny!
The Scymitar descends for thee.

CHORUS.

Hail, holy Scymitar! Thy steel
Is lightning's flash, and thunder's peal!

GENIE.

Nor mortal force, nor earthly flame,
Woke in the mine its mighty frame:
Its mine was in the tempest's gloom,
Its forge was in the thunder's womb;
To give its hue, the eclipsing moon
In brief and bloody splendour shone;—
The comet rushing from its sleep
Traced thro' the Heaven the steel's broad
sweep.

CHORUS.

Prince of the starry diadem,
Where found its blade the burning gleam?

GENIE.

'Twas edged upon the living stone
That lights the tomb of Solomon;
Then, rising,—temper'd in the wave
That floats thro' Mecca's holy cave;
Above—upon its hilt were graven
The potent characters of Heaven;
Then, on the footsteps of the Throne
'Twas laid;—it blazed,—the charm was
done.

CHORUS.

Now woe to helm, and woe to shield,
That meets it rushing o'er the field;
Like dust, before its edge shall fall
The temper'd sword, the solid mail;
Till like a star its glories swell
In terrors on the Infidel;
A sun, foredoom'd to pour its rays,
'Till earth is burning in its blaze.

PULCR.

M A N.

WHAT sinks the female soul in woe,
In friendship's guise a deadly foe,
Say who can cause the bitterest throes?
'Tis Man.

When unsuspecting, young, and gay,
When peace and pleasure lead the way,
Who'll tempt a simple girl to stray?
'Tis Man.

When Hybla's honey seems to flow
In sweetest accents soft and low,
Who watches then to give the blow?
'Tis Man.

When lost in virtue, sunk in shame,
When venom'd scandal taints her name,
Who then will clear himself from shame?
'Tis Man.

And when her woe-worn heart is broke,
When e'en in death his name she spoke,
In that sad hour who'll laugh and joke?
'Tis Man.

But oh! when death's unerring dart
Shall stop the life-throb of his heart,
Say then who feels his conscience smart?
Base Man.

The fluttering pulse, the silent tear,
The quivering voice, proclaim death's near,
Remorse shall then thy bosom tear,
Oh! Man.

VERSES

*Written with a Pencil in the Porch of a
Cottage at Cheam, Surrey.*

EMBOSOM'D in shrubs and in flowers,
Whilst all things in beauty appear,
I cannot enjoy the soft hours,
The half of my heart is not here.
My wife, and the friend of my breast,
Tho' ever attentive and kind,
Can no longer—it must be confessed,
Assuage every pang of the mind,
We have prattlers still left at home,
They ask our affection and care;
Unchecked in our flight can we roam,
Just like the free tenants of air?

Though friendship is sacred and dear,
With the noblest of virtues enroll'd,
There are feelings that still are as near,
And innocence gives them their hold.
Come then to the town let us wend,
Where good humour so often has smil'd;
But if turning the back on a Friend,
'Tis to meet the warm wish of a Child.

MARITUS.

Imitation

Imitation of HORACE, Book I. Ode 20.

IF at my Cot you'll deign to dine,
On no soft couch can you recline,
Nor quaff liqueurs, and foreign wine,
And odours sweet inhale.
A joint of meat, perhaps a pie,
Alone will greet your friendly eye,
Which we'll enjoy right merrily,
In this my rustic vale.

My best October too, dear Hal,
I'll draw from out its mouldering cell,
And thus with pipes and foaming ale
We'll every sorrow drown.
Ale brewed when from Hispania's shore,
Our Nelson (whom we still deplore)
By death's stern dart unconquer'd bore
A never-fading crown.
CLERICUS, M. A.

Description of a short Tempest on the Coast of Sicily; by a very young Naval Officer.

THROUGH Tyrene seas we cut the liquid way, [day :
And contemplate the charms of blooming
A streaming purple decks the Orient sky,
And azure clouds receive a rosy dye;
In verdant billows bright Aurora laves,
Till dazzling sunbeams gild the distant waves.
Our Eastern view th' Ionian waters bound,
The West is by Sicilian mountains crown'd;
Far South the Libyan ocean we explore,
And on the North, the fam'd Italian shore;
Till all the prospect leaves our ravish'd sight,
Till shades infernal veil the God of Light,
Their horrid banners o'er the deep display,
Recall the night, and blot the face of day.
Now winds wild, rapid, sweep the ocean wide, [tide ;
And fell Charybdis pours a thund'ring
Loud Scylla groans on rough Calabrian shores ;
Eternal fire in hollow Ætna roars ;
From whose proud top sulphureous flames arise, [skies.
Float in thick air, and taint the upper
Now on the lofty waves aghast we ride,
And see vast floods in fleeting bills divide.
Now lab'ring down Plutonian waves we go,
While stormy seas huge mountains round us throw ;
Their swelling sides Ætnean blackness wear; [rear ;
Their towering heads a snowy semblance
The pond'rous billow shrouds the passive shore; [more,
And Ætna, lost in clouds, can frown no

Till half the vap'ry deluge falls in rain,
Emerging torrents on the troubled main :
What fill'd the waterspout's tremendous urn,
Lo! sable flurries to the deep return.
Exhausted winds with less'n'ing tumult rave,
And Iris glitters on the broken wave:
Triumphant thunder, lastly, gives the ray
Of splendid Phœbus to the bright'ning day.
All nature seems to change, fresh beauties bloom; [gloom :
Superior light succeeds the short-liv'd
Through foaming seas we sail with new delight, [flight.
Till Malta's isle, safe harb'ring, stops our

Status quo ante Bellum.

LINES,

Written in India, on the Conclusion of the Second War with TIPPOO SULTAN.

(By an old Resident.)

" Delenda est Carthago."

WHEN "the whole army, pioneers, and all,"
Foretold, of late, Seringa's * mighty fall,
The needy Sub would oft his pencil take
(Of higher ranks 'tis not for me to speak),
And sorely puzzle his bewilder'd brain
The prize to calculate, but all in vain ;
He multiplies, subtracts, then adds again,
And next divides, for officers, and men ;
One sheet all scribbled o'er, another takes,
And greater still, the share allotted makes ;
For crores † on crores, the Sultan's treasure swell, [tell ?
The wonderful amount what tongue can
It sets all calculation at defiance ;
He thus concludes:—"I place a firm reliance
On something handsome; half a lack ‡, or so,
With which, by way of China §, off I go!"
This once resolv'd, he lays his pencil by :
(Who can the wisdom of his plan deny ?)
Hail, prudent youth!—but since the problem's || solv'd,
Which in such worlds of figures lay involv'd,
Why should'st thou be on stormy billows tost ? [frost ?
Why seek in distant regions snow and
Here genial warmth invites:—ah! do not go!
The youth confess'd, he "dreaded frost and snow ;"
So quietly remain'd in statu quo. J.

* Seringapatnam. Patnam signifies a town, as Madrasapatnam, Masulipatnam, &c.
† A crore is, I think, 100 lacs: if not, I will thank any of your Correspondents to set me right. ‡ 50,000.

§ i. e. for the sake of a favourable remittance, by taking dollars thither.

|| Seringapatnam was not taken at that time; consequently, the prize-money fell very short of the sanguine expectations formed by young officers. It was ransomed by Tippoo, at the expence of one third of his dominions, besides a considerable sum of money.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 17.*

Lord *Stanley* presented a Petition against the Cotton Manufactories' Regulation Bill. It complained that a pamphlet, which had been for some time unknown to the petitioners, had been clandestinely circulated, containing most injurious charges against the manufacturers.

Sir *R. Peel* said the pamphlet had nothing to do with his Bill.

After a general conversation, in which several Members urged the postponing of the Bill, or the appointment of a Committee above stairs for further examination, the petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *C. W. Wynn* suggested that the Copyright Bill should be sent to a Committee above stairs, in order that the Petitions upon it might be examined, and a Report thereupon given to the House.

Mr. *Croker*, though he opposed the Bill, had no objection to its being sent to a Committee.

Mr. *Plunkett* observed, that the subject was one of considerable importance, and was entitled to serious attention. Till the year 1802 Ireland had been unaffected by the laws of Queen Anne on the subject of Copyright, and books originally printed in England might be reprinted in Ireland; and America had been supplied from Ireland with most of the productions of English Literature. The Act of Queen Anne, relative to Copyright, had been subsequently extended to Ireland, and by way of compensation, an arrangement had been made, by which two public Bodies in Ireland were entitled to the same privileges with the English Universities. To deprive the Public Bodies in Ireland of the benefit of that arrangement, would be an act of positive injustice, as a much more valuable privilege had been conceded in consequence of it.

Mr. *Wynn* observed, that the blanks in the Bill might be filled up by the recommendation of the Committee. At present one half of the books to which they were entitled by the Copyright Act was useless to the Learned Bodies. None would be so much benefited by the repeal of the clause alluded to as the natives of a country who had contributed so much as Ireland to advance the interests of Literature.

Mr. *Peel*, Lord *Palmerston*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, wished the second reading of the Bill to be postponed till after the Report of the Select Committee.

GENL. MAN. *August, 1818.*

Sir *J. Newport* stated, that, previously to the Act of Union, it was no piracy to reprint in Ireland books that had been originally printed in England, any more than it would be in an English bookseller to reprint in England, works that had been originally printed in France.

Sir *W. Scott* thought there was not much difference in the two modes of proceeding. The only objection to the appointment of a Committee was, lest it should occupy too much time, which, however, he hoped, would not be the case.

Mr. *J. H. Smyth* said, that the clause proposed to be inserted against the copies due to public bodies, was only a repetition of one that had been inserted three years ago in a similar Bill, and had then been negatived. He thought the second reading of the Bill should be postponed till after the Report of the Committee.

Sir *E. Brydges* could not consent to the appointment of a Committee, till the regular course had been pursued. He was determined to take the sense of the House upon a great question, which was not understood, and which was of much importance.

Sir *S. Romilly* saw no objection to the regular course of proceeding. The Order of the Day was for the second reading of the Bill, which certainly contained nothing mischievous to the publick. He approved of the principle of the Bill, as a book could not at present be published without a serious tax being incurred. The second reading of the Indemnity Bill had passed without a debate, which took place upon the question of the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. *J. P. Grant* expressed himself unfriendly to the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday se'nnight.

Mr. *Wynn* gave notice, that on Monday he should move that the Petitions on the subject of the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

A further Report from the Committee on the Message relative to the Royal marriages was brought up; and Mr. *Lambton*, in order to record his dissent on the Journals, moved that it should be taken into consideration this day six months. The motion was negatived, and the Report was agreed to.

Lord *Gower* then intimated, that the first feeling of the Duchess of Cumberland, on learning the decision of the House, was an impression

impression of gratitude, but accompanied with a delicacy in accepting any thing that might have a tendency to produce a separate feeling between her Royal Highness and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. But, perceiving that it was the anxious wish of his Royal Highness that she should be provided for, she made a sacrifice to that feeling; and so much the more readily, trusting, as she did, that she might never be considered as a burden to that Nation by which she had been treated with such kindness and respect (*Hear*).

Lord Castlereagh confirmed the preceding statement.

The House then went into a Committee on the Cotton Manufactures Regulation Bill. It was agreed that the Bill should now be reported *pro forma*, and the discussion on the principle take place on a motion for re-committing it.

Mr. J. P. Grant brought in a Bill for the further regulation of the payment of labourers' wages, which was read a first time.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted the usual sums for Irish miscellaneous services.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 20.

The Earl of Lauderdale drew the attention of the House to the currency of the country, and to the proposed measure for continuing the restriction on cash payments by the Bank of England. He took a very extensive view of the commercial principles that exercise an influence on the circulating medium of a country, and denied that loans by foreign Powers could operate to interrupt the Bank in resuming cash payments, if the Directors and the Government were sincere in their wishes. He concluded with moving for a Committee to inquire into the metallic and paper currency of the united kingdom, and into the propriety of the resumption of cash-payments by the Bank of England.

The Earl of Liverpool concurred in most of the principles laid down by the preceding speaker, but contended that existing circumstances rendered it expedient to continue the Bank Restriction Act for some time longer. He also defended the measure in contemplation with regard to country banks.

The motion, after being supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and opposed by Lords Harrowby and Sidmouth, was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer enumerated the Supplies voted, under various heads, for the service of the year, amounting to 21,612,086*l*. He then stated the different items of the Ways and

Means which had already been under the consideration of the House, making a total of about 7,271,448*l*. He calculated on no surplus on the Consolidated Fund, although he felt assured that there would be a surplus; yet he reserved that for payment of arrears that might arise in the course of the year. Next year he hoped to be able to give them a more satisfactory account of the produce of the Consolidated Fund, and of the arrangement respecting it. The sum then provided, as he had stated, compared with the total supplies, left the sum of 14,000,000*l*. to be still provided. It was, however, in fact, but 13,000,000*l*. some odds; for 600,000*l*. would be reduced of this sum from circumstances of an extraordinary nature to which he should afterwards refer. He then detailed the plan of creating a 3½ per cent. stock and funding 27,000,000*l*. of Exchequer Bills, nearly in the terms of the papers sent to the Stock Exchange. He mentioned, as a subsequent advantage of the plan, that it would facilitate the reduction of the 4 and 5 per cents. which might be accomplished next session. He proposed to charge the interest, and the making good any deficiency, upon the Sinking Fund according to the plan of 1813. He then called the attention of the Committee to the improvement in the different branches of the revenue. The favourable rise in the amount of excise duties had led him to estimate them at the sum of 3,500,000*l*. and the total excess of produce, as compared with the year 1815, was 515,000*l*. or more than 10 per cent. on any former returns. In the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the former year, there was an improvement of 121,000*l*. in the excise war duties. By a fair examination, it would appear that there was a proportionate increase in the customs, the last quarter exhibiting an excess, notwithstanding the anticipation of between 500,000*l*. and 600,000*l*. sugar duties, which were paid in during the preceding quarter. Upon all these different views, he conceived that he was justified in calculating upon a surplus in the Consolidated Fund. He had, however, for the present, abstained from any charges upon it, in the hope that the scheme of finance, which he had now submitted, would meet with the approbation of the House, and afford satisfaction to the country. He concluded by moving his first resolution with respect to a new subscription to a 3½ per cent fund.

Mr. Brougham said the plan now submitted was only intended to conceal the real state of the country; which was, that in the third or fourth year of peace we were compelled to borrow to a large amount, and encroach still farther upon the Sinking Fund. He really deemed it

wise and prudent in such circumstances to abstain from any expression of triumph at the flourishing state of the national finances. He then objected to the continuance of the lottery as a source of supply.

Mr. Grenfell said, in giving $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 3,000,000*l.* the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made an extravagant bargain for the publick.

Mr. Maberly maintained a contrary opinion.

Mr. F. Lewis said we were borrowing at an interest of 4*l.* 10*s.* to pay off a debt of 3*l.* 10*s.*

After some further conversation, the different resolutions were put and agreed to.

The Parish Vestry Bill went through a Committee, in which a clause proposed by Mr. Alderman Wood, preventing the Bill from extending to London, was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, which continued for a long time, and in which there was considerable discussion on the different verbal amendments proposed in the various clauses of the Bill, most of which were adopted. On the clause by which the children of paupers might be taken and provided for, and settled by the parishes, under the authority of the Magistrates, by apprenticeships, &c. there was a considerable difference of opinion, and it was ultimately postponed.

Bills for a provision of 6000*l.* to the Princess of Hesse Homberg, and of the same sum to the Duchess of Cumberland, if they survive their husbands, were read the first time.

April 21.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant Onslow, a Select Committee was appointed, to inquire and report on the effects of the laws regulating and restraining the interest of money.

Mr. Shaw of Dublin addressed the House on the propriety of repealing the Irish window tax. It had been imposed as a war tax only; and surely when England had been relieved from war taxes to the amount of 17,000,000*l.* Ireland was entitled to exemption from a burden of about 300,000*l.* He concluded with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the 36th of the King, so far as it concerned the taxes on windows and hearths in Ireland."

Mr. Vansittart said, the tax in question had been continued after the peace of Amiens without any imputation of a breach of faith on the part of Government. But if it had been a war tax, it was now pledged to the public creditor; and the fact was, that the taxes of Ireland were not now equal to the interest of the Consolidated Fund. Ireland had brought

to this country no addition of revenue, but a large addition to the national debt. There were 2,000,000*l.* of a deficiency at the consolidation of the two Treasuries. He was aware, however, that the assessed taxes had pressed heavily on Ireland, and especially the window tax. He had, therefore, proposed a scale of reduction, taking off 25 per cent. on the total produce, and applying it to the relief of those classes by whom its severity was most felt. He was happy to say that the trade and prosperity of Ireland were rapidly reviving.

Mr. Plunkett contended that the tax ought to have ceased at the peace of Amiens; and it not having been then repealed, was no reason why it should not now.

The motion for going into a Committee was supported by, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Calcraft, and others; and opposed by Mr. Peel. On a division, it was negatived, by 67 to 51.

A discussion of some length arose on a motion by Mr. Marsh, for discharging an order for a return of the income of the High Bailiff of Westminster. On a division, there were 46 ayes, and an equal number of noes; the *Speaker* gave his casting vote for the latter.

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. B. Shaw, that the East India Dock Company should be directed to present their accounts, including the extraordinary disbursements not provided for by the increased capital.

Sir J. Mackintosh addressed the House at considerable length on the subject of the forgeries on the Bank of England. It appeared from the returns on the table, that for seven years previous to the suspension of cash payments, the Bank had not instituted a single prosecution for forging their notes, and that for the seven years subsequent to that event they had instituted no less than 222 prosecutions. In the 14 years previous to the suspension, there had been only four prosecutions, and in the 14 years afterwards no less than 469 (*hear, hear*); and in the 21 years previous to the suspension, only six prosecutions; while in the 21 years after it they had increased to the enormous sum of 850. The proportion was therefore 6 to 850; and he would ask if the history of the criminal law of this country, or indeed of any other, afforded a parallel instance of such a sudden and permanent augmentation? What cause could be assigned for this singular and melancholy change? what but the enormous and constant increase of the circulation of Bank of England notes, more especially of small notes, which at first had only been dispersed to the extent of one million and a half, and now had ascended to the amount

of seven or eight millions. Upon this statement he would make only one single reflection to the admirers of capital punishments, which could not be too often repeated, viz. that while the crime was ever visited with the utmost severity, it had not been able to repress it; but, on the contrary, the more the promoters of capital punishments cried, hang! hang! hang! the more the offence was committed, and the more numerous were the offenders executed. The subject now before the House was intimately connected with the measure introduced not long since by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to its notice, for diminishing the circulation of country bank notes. Whatever were the other merits of that Bill, the proper title to it ought to be "A Bill for the better promotion of forgery;" for it was intended to lessen the issue of those notes seldom or ever forged, and to increase the issue of those, for forging which so many hundreds had within a few years lost their lives. (*Hear, hear.*) It was a Bill for the erection and furnishing of gibbets. The machinery of the Bank was most perfect for the protection of its own interests; but, while it had refused payment of 100,000 forged notes for its own benefit, nothing had been done to guard the public against impositions. In fact, nothing could be more true than that a direct tax of 25,000*l.* a year was laid by the Bank upon the lower order of society, least capable of detecting the fraud, and of sustaining the loss. If a tax to be so raised were to be proposed in Parliament, there was not a man in the House who would not start from it with disgust and horror; yet the effect upon the poor was the same, and the Company of the Bank were the gainers. The crime of forgery was often attended with peculiar aggravations: it had not unfrequently been made the means of seducing the unwary into guilt and its consequences; and women (from their nature weak and dependent, and incapable of the more arduous duties of life) were competent to the commission of this offence, as far at least as the uttering of forged notes constituted a part of it. What made it particularly odious was, that whole families were sometimes involved in the same crime; and instances were not unknown, where a father, his wife, and children, *en masse*, stood at the bar of a court of justice to receive sentence of its commission. (*Hear, hear.*) It was incumbent on the Bank to have sought some plan for diminishing the calamities consequent on a paper circulation, or they must sink under the general indignation of the country. Most of the ingenious people whose projects he had perused did not indeed seem to be aware to what perfection the Bank had brought their machinery to protect their own in-

terest. The great difficulty to be contemplated in such plans was the one of making such marks as would be understood by the most ignorant persons at the same time that they were incapable of being copied by the numerous body of people who might unfortunately attempt to imitate them. The thing would be very difficult to accomplish, but they were bound to endeavour to complete it. He concluded with moving, "that there be laid before the House an account of the total amount of the nominal value of forged Bank notes presented at the Bank of England from the 1st January, 1812, to the 10th April, 1818, specifying each year, with the number of public prosecutions with reference to forged notes, together with the expenses of prosecution for the same period."

Mr. Manning opposed the motion, on the ground that any other part of the expenditure of the Bank might be moved for as well as that for prosecutions.

Sir C. Mordaunt thought that forgeries might be considerably diminished.

Mr. Alderman Wood alluded to the case of the unfortunate woman under sentence of execution, who had been incited to the crime she had committed, and her brother, who appeared much more guilty than herself, had been suffered to escape by the police officers.

Mr. Grenfell spoke in terms of commendation of Mr. Tilloch's plan of making Bank notes.

Mr. Vansittart thought it would fully answer the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's object to have the number of prosecutions returned, without the expense. It could not be supposed for a moment that the Directors had recourse to the abominable practice of employing spies and informers, or that they paid sums of money for the treacherous practice of inveigling individuals.

Mr. Bennet said the Bank paid rewards to police officers as well as others. One man (we believe of the name of Black) received 30*l.* for the conviction of two lads. The Bank, he understood, paid at the rate of 15*l.* a man.

Mr. Thompson remarked on the bungling mode in which the Bank of England notes were executed, whilst several country bankers had adopted improvements which rendered the forgery of their notes extremely difficult.

Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Babington, and Mr. B. Shaw, supported the motion.

Mr. Hart Davis said, the best artists had been employed by the Bank to contrive a preventive of forgery, in vain.

Mr. Samuel Bank prosecution with the utmost expenses had the purpose of entrap

intended that conducted operation. No for the purpose. To prove these

these assertions, the accounts of the Bank would be presented without any objection.

After a reply from Sir J. Mackintosh, the several motions were carried without a division.

April 23.

Mr. Bennet presented a Petition from persons confined in the Fleet prison for contempt of Court. They stated that they had done all they could do to do away their offence, and were ready to do every thing that might yet be necessary. They mentioned the peculiar hardships suffered by six persons who had been situated similarly with themselves, one of whom was in prison 34 years, and another 18 years, for contempt, and died in confinement. He hoped that the attention of the high legal authorities would be called to this subject. He confessed that, after the indifference that had been shown, he had no great hopes of success; but he had done his duty in presenting the petition. The petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Sir J. Newport, after some discussion, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland, as to the contagious diseases of the last and present year, and the causes which led to this destructive malady, and to consider of remedial and preventive measures against the progress and recurrence of the evil; and, on the motion of Mr. Bennet, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of contagious fevers in the metropolis.

Mr. Wilberforce moved for copies of all laws passed in or for the British colonies since the year 1812, and not yet presented, respecting the condition and treatment of the slaves, the prevention of illicit importation, and the state of the free coloured population; also copies of, or extracts of, all accounts received since the year 1807, not yet presented, showing the increase and decrease in the number of slaves, and the condition of the free coloured population in the British colonies; also of all letters which had been sent to the colonies, under the direction of the Prince Regent, for inquiring into the manner in which slaves had been treated; and of all judicial proceedings relative to slaves that had been transmitted from the colonies. After some conversation those different motions were agreed to.

Sir S. Romilly addressed the House on the conduct of the Grand Jury in Dominica, who had thrown out indictments against several planters for inflicting cruel and wanton punishments on their slaves, and who had gone so far as to present such indictments as nuisances. No beneficial change could be expected in Dominica, and some other islands, but by fol-

lowing Mr. Bankes's advice to Mr. Dundas, which was to constitute the Attorney General's guardians of the slaves, to make it an essential part of their duty to interpose between the master and the slave when there should be a necessity. He then noticed the oppressive Acts passed in Dominica respecting manumission. No man of colour on the island was at liberty without paying a tax of 16*l.* 10*s.*; others, not born on the island, were not at liberty without paying a sum of 35*l.* There was another law, by which all men of colour found on the island were liable to be taken up as runaways, and then, if they were not claimed by their masters, which could not be if they had no masters, they were sold for the benefit of the publick. If a man was not claimed, it was nevertheless taken for granted he was a slave, and he was sold. Sir Samuel then alluded to certain transactions in another island—that of a Mr. Huggins, in the island of Nevis, who was tried for cruelty to slaves belonging to another proprietor; he ordered that two young men, charged with stealing or receiving a pair of stockings, should receive each 100 lashes, which were inflicted. Two female slaves were present at the punishment, one being sister, and the other a relative, who, seeing the sufferings of their relation, shed tears, and for this exhibition of feeling they were ordered to receive each 30 lashes with a cart whip, which brutal punishment was actually inflicted. (*Hear, hear*). For this inhuman conduct Huggins was tried and acquitted! the interference being considered improper. He read the opinion of the Attorney General on this point. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving an Address for copies or dispatches respecting prosecutions against certain individuals in the island of Dominica, &c. &c.; the presentments of the Grand Juries, &c. &c.

After some observations from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Smyth, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. A. Browne, Sir J. Mackintosh, and several others, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 24.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving for a copy of the War Office Regulation of the 17th Feb. last, respecting pensions to officers' widows, mentioned several cases of hardship resulting from it, and condemned it as unjust; inasmuch as the fund for those pensions was supported from the army itself, and Government, before it pared down the pensions, should pay back to that fund the 200,000*l.* which, in 1782, it had diverted from it to other purposes.

Lord Liverpool would not oppose the motion, but stated that the sole object of the regulation was to put both services on

on the same footing; and observed, that from the very commencement of the fund, the granting a pension and determining its amount had been left for the discretion of Government, acting according to the circumstances stated in the petition of the widow. He was of opinion, however, that the regulation complained of should be modified so as to prevent it from having a retrospective effect.

After a few observations from Lord Rosslyn and Exmouth, the motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee of Privileges reported that the letter of Mr. T. Ferguson to Mr. Dyke, to influence his vote against Lord A. Hamilton, was a high breach and contempt of the privileges of that House; on which it was ordered that Mr. Ferguson should be taken into custody.

A motion by Mr. Bankes, for referring the Report of the Committee on Dr. Burney's Library to the Committee of Supply, was carried, on a division, by 79 to 35.

On the re-admission of strangers, Mr. Grenfell was complaining of the Committee of Finance having been prevented from inquiring into the arrangements with the Bank. He was positive that a saving of 500,000*l.* a year might be effected, even acting most liberally towards the Bank.

Mr. Bankes said he had been anxious to go into the inquiry, but was induced to desist, from being told that some arrangements were pending which would rather be obstructed than forwarded by such an inquiry.

The House went into a Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.

Mr. D. Gilbert moved an amendment on the clause empowering parishes to raise money by a mortgage of the poor-rates, to the effect of requiring the consent of two-thirds of the parishioners. After a long conversation, the amendment was carried without a division.

The clause that landlords should be liable to the payment of the rate instead of the tenants, in cases in which the rent did not exceed 20*l.* per annum, and the tenure was under one year, was carried, on a division, by 54 to 1 (Gen. Thornton).

The clause that Scotch or Irish vagrants may be removed to their own countries, without being whipped or imprisoned, was agreed to.

The House was then resumed, and the report received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 27.

Mr. Bennet presented a Petition from Count Ladance, which he said complained of the conduct of General Campbell when commanding in the Ionian Islands. The Count had been an ineffectual suitor for

relief in this country for three years. He had been referred to the courts of the country whence he came; but to these courts his Majesty's officers were not amenable. The petitioner's complaints against them could only be heard and judged of here. He should just allude to some of the charges. Petitioner said he could prove some of them by 120 witnesses, and by persons of the different tribunals in the isles, which were ten in number. They could show that General Campbell assumed a dispensing power, inconsistent with the existing laws of the country; that he had assumed the power of executing a person who had been absolved by the Court; that he set up a mode of disgraceful punishment—the pillory, which was peculiarly offensive to the country; that he inflicted it on several of the inhabitants; that he also introduced the punishment of the lash, and flogged the inhabitants at his own pleasure, as well as his own soldiers. The Count was of an ancient family in the country, and of high rank and station; yet, after being a suitor here three years, was referred to tribunals who had not authority to decide on his complaints. What inquiries Government had made into the matter it was impossible for him to say. He had great respect for the present Governor, but he thought an answer he had given was by no means creditable to him in his official character; for he seemed to consider the Count in the light of an assumer, while he surely must have known that he had filled high situations, and had been ambassador to Russia, and that he had been a representative, and that his titles had been recognized by the Senate. Petitioner stated, he had received kindness in various instances from British officers, but not in this. The petition was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Goulburn said the petitioner went so far as to impute murder to General Campbell. That House was certainly not the place for investigating such a subject. General Maitland had always professed his readiness to go into all the charges, and to give to the Count, in the islands, the means of legal redress. It was only of late that the Count had objected to go to Ionia on the business. At first, he had said he would go there willingly, but that he was under an interdict. That, however, could have been removed, and he might have proceeded.

Sir C. Monck said, that in the new constitution there was no remedy in the Courts of the Ionian Islands against his Majesty's commissioners or officers.

After some observations from Sir J. Newport, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. F. Douglas, the Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

(To be continued.)

Con-

Conclusion of Mr. CANNING'S Speech at Liverpool. (See p. 78.)

"Gentlemen, it does seem somewhat singular, and I conceive that the historian of future times will be at a loss to imagine how it should happen,—that at this particular period, at the close of a war of such unexampled brilliancy, in which this country had acted a part so much beyond its physical strength and its apparent resources ;—there should arise a sect of philosophers in this country, who begin to suspect something rotten in the British Constitution. The history of Europe for the last twenty-five years is something like this. A gigantic power went forth, animated with the spirit of evil, to overwhelm every community of the civilized world. Before this dreadful assailant, empires, and monarchies, and republics, bowed ; some were crumbled into dust, and some bought their safety by compromise. In the midst of this widespread ruin, among tottering columns and falling edifices, one fabric alone stood erect and braved the storm ; and not only provided for its own internal security,—but was enabled to send forth at every portal armed aids to whoever wanted support. On this edifice floated that ensign, (pointing to the English ensign) a signal of rallying to the combatant and of shelter to the fallen.—(Unbounded cheering.)

"To an impartial observer—I will not say to an inhabitant of this little fortress—to an impartial observer, in whatever part of the world, one should think something of this sort would have occurred. Here is a fabric constructed upon some principles not common to others around it ; principles which enable it to stand erect, while every thing is prostrate or tottering around it. In the construction of this fabric there must be some curious felicity which the eye of the philosopher would be well employed in investigating, and which its neighbours may profit by adopting. This, I say, Gentlemen, would have been an obvious inference. But what shall we think of their understandings, who draw an inference directly the reverse ? and who say to us—'You have stood, when others have fallen ; when others have crouched, you have borne yourselves aloft ; you alone have resisted the power which has shaken, and swallowed up half the civilized world. We like not this suspicious peculiarity. There must be something wrong in your internal conformation !' With this unhappy curiosity, and in the spirit of this perverse analysis, they proceed to dissect our constitution. They find that, like other states, we have a monarch ; that a nobility, though not organized like ours, is common to all the great empires of Europe ; but that our distinc-

tion lies in a popular assembly, which gives life, and vigour, and strength to the whole frame of the government. Here, therefore, they find the seat of our disease. Our peccant part is, undoubtedly, the House of Commons. Hence our presumptuous exception from what was the common lot of all our neighbours : the anomaly ought forthwith to be corrected ; and, therefore, the House of Commons must be reformed.—(Applause and laughter.)

"Gentlemen, it cannot but have struck you as somewhat extraordinary, that, whereas, in speaking of foreign sovereigns, our reformers are never very sparing of uncourtly epithets ; that whereas, in discussing the general principles of Government, they seldom omit an opportunity of discrediting and deriding the privileged orders of society ; yet, when they come to discuss the British constitution, nothing can be more respectful than their language towards the crown ; nothing more forbearing than their treatment of the aristocracy. With the House of Commons alone they take the freedom of familiarity ; upon it they pour out all the vials of their wrath, and exhaust their denunciation of amendment.

"Gentlemen, this, though extraordinary, is not unintelligible. The Reformers are wise in their generation. They know well enough, and have read plainly enough in our own history, that the prerogatives of the crown and the privileges of the peerage would be but as dust in the balance against a preponderating democracy. They mean democracy, and nothing else. And, give them but a House of Commons constructed on their own principles,—the peerage and the throne may exist for a day, but may be swept to the earth by the first angry vote of such a House of Commons.—(Loud cheering.)

"It is, therefore, utterly unnecessary for the Reformers to declare hostility to the crown ; it is, therefore, utterly superfluous for them to make war against the peerage. They know that, let but their principles have full play, the crown and the peerage would be to the constitution which they assail, but as the baggage to the army—and the destruction of them but as the gleanings of the battle. (Much cheering.) They know that the battle is with the House of Commons, as at present constituted ;—and that that once overthrown, another popular assembly constructed on their principle, as the creature and depository of the people's power, and the unreasoning instrument of the people's will,—there would not only be no choice, but (I will go further for them in avowal, though not in intention, than

than they go themselves) there would not be a pretence for the existence of any other branch of the constitution. (Continued cheering.)

"Gentlemen, the whole fallacy lies in this: the Reformers reason from false premises, and therefore are driving on their unhappy adherents to false and dangerous conclusions. The constitution of this country is a MONARCHY controlled by two assemblies: the one hereditary, independent alike of the crown and the people; the other elected by and for the people, but elected for the purpose of controlling, and not administering, the government. The error of the reformers, if error it can be called, is, that they argue as if the constitution of this country was a democracy, inlaid (for ornament's sake) with a peerage, and topped (by sufferance) with a crown. (Applause and much laughter.)

"If they say that for such a constitution, that is, in effect, for an uncontrolled Democracy, the present House of Commons is not sufficiently popular, they are right: but such a constitution is not what we have, or what we desire. We are born under a monarchy which it is our duty, as much as it is for our happiness, to preserve: and which there cannot be a shadow of doubt, that the reformers which are recommended to us would destroy.

"I love the Monarchy, Gentlemen, because, limited and controlled as it is in our happy constitution, I believe it to be not only the safest depository of power, but the surest guardian of liberty. I love the system of popular representation, Gentlemen—who can have more cause to value it highly than I feel at this moment—reflecting on the triumphs which it has earned for me, and addressing those who have been the means of achieving them?—But of popular representation, I think, we have enough for every purpose of jealous, steady, corrective, efficient control over the acts of that monarchical power which, for the safety and for the peace of the community, is lodged in one sacred family, and descendible from sire to son.

"If any man tell me, that the popular principle in the House of Commons is not strong enough for effective control, nor diffused enough to insure sympathy with the people, I appeal to the whole course of the transactions of the last war;—I desire to have cited to me the instances in which the House of Commons has failed either to express the matured and settled opinion of the nation, or to convey it to the crown. But I warn those who may undertake to make the citation, that they do not (as in fact they almost always do) substitute their own for the national opinion, and then complain of its having been imperfectly echoed in the House of Commons.

"If, on the other hand, it be only meant to say, that the House of Commons is not the whole government of the country,—which, if all power be not only for but in the people, the House of Commons ought to be, if the people were adequately represented,—I answer, 'Thank God it is not so—God forbid that it should ever aim at becoming so.'

"But they look far short of the ultimate effect of the doctrines of the present day, who do not see that their tendency is not to make a House of Commons such as, in theory, it has always been defined—a third branch of the legislature, but to absorb the legislative and executive powers into one; to create an immediate delegation of the whole authority of the people—to which, practically, nothing could, and, in reasoning, nothing ought to stand in opposition.

"Gentlemen, it would be well if these doctrines were the ebullitions of the moment, and ended with the occasions which naturally give them their freest play; I mean with the season of popular elections. But unfortunately, disseminated as they are among all ranks of the community, they are doing permanent and incalculable mischief. How lamentably is experience lost on mankind! for when,—in what age, in what country of the world,—have doctrines of this sort been reduced to practice, without leading through anarchy to military despotism?—The revolution of the seasons is not more certain than is this connexion of events in the course of moral nature. (Loud cheering.)

"Gentlemen, to theories like these you will do me the justice to remember that I have always opposed myself, not more since I have had the honour to represent this community than when I was uncertain how far my opinions on such subjects might coincide with yours. (Applause.)

"For opposing these theories, Gentlemen, I have become an object of peculiar obloquy: but I have borne that obloquy with the consciousness of having discharged my duty;—and with the consolation, that the time was not far distant when I should come here among you,—(to whom alone I owe an account of my public conduct)—when I should have an opportunity of hearing from you, whether I had (as I flattered myself) spoken the sense of the second commercial community in England, and when, if—unfortunately and contrary to my belief—I had separated myself in opinion from you, I should learn the grounds of that separation. (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, my object in political life has always been, rather to reconcile the nation to the lot which has fallen to it—(surely a most blessed and glorious lot among nations)—than to aggravate incurable

curable imperfections,—and to point out imaginary and unattainable excellencies for its admiration.—(Applause.) I have done so; because, though I am aware that more splendidly popular systems of government might be devised than that which it is our happiness to enjoy, it is, I believe in my conscience, impossible to devise one in which all the good qualities of human nature should be brought more beneficially into action,—in which there should be as much order, and as much liberty—in which property (the conservative principle of society) should operate so fairly with a just but not an overwhelming weight—in which industry should be so sure of its reward, talents of their due ascendancy, and virtue of the general esteem. (Cheers.)

“The theories of preternatural purity are founded on a notion of doing away with all the accustomed relations, of breaking all the ties by which society is held together. Property is to have no influence — talents no respect — virtue no honour among their neighbourhood: naked, abstract political rights are to be set up against the authorities of nature and of reason; and the result of suffrages thus freed from all the ordinary influences which have operated upon mankind from the beginning of the world, is to be the erection of some untried system of politics, of which it may be sufficient to say, that it could not last a day—that, if it rose with the mists of the morning, it would dissolve in the noontide sun.” (Loud cheering.)

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A Royal Ordinance fixes the proportion of general officers for the establishment of the French army in war and peace. In war time, the number of Lieutenant-Generals is to be 130: of Major-Generals, 260. During peace, the Lieutenant-Generals will be 80, and Major-Generals 160, kept on active service.

Accounts from the frontiers of France speak of the arrival of a vast number of half-pay officers at Paris; which had caused such an alarm, as to call for precautionary measures on the part of the Government, who threaten to deprive of their half-pay all those who leave their divisions without permission.

A letter from Brest, in the *Paris Papers*, dated the 29th ult. states, that on the 27th a frigate entered the Roads, having on board his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. After a salute from the batteries, the Duke landed, and was received with acclamations by a numerous assemblage. He was escorted to the hotel of the Commandant of the Naval Forces. Next morning the officers of the garrison, at the head of whom were the Generals Count d'Hofelise and Baron de Goguelot, with the Civil and Administrative authorities, were presented to his Royal Highness, who conversed with them in the most affable manner. In the course of the day, the Duke reviewed the troops and artillery of the marine, and expressed his satisfaction at their fine appearance, and the precision of their manœuvres.

The King of France has recently issued an ordinance, which enjoins a new kind of playing-cards, the figures on which are taken from French history.

The Secret Memorial lately addressed by the French Ultra Royalists to the Foreigners, Aug. 1818.

reign Sovereigns has been published in London. Its purpose indisputably was, the removal of the present Ministry, and to recommend a restoration of the old regime in France.

The Journals, it appears, have been forbidden to give any explanation as to the cause of the dismission of the Baron Vitrolles; but the Baron is generally understood to be attached to the Ultra Royalist party; and if popular rumour may be credited, he was one of those who signed the Memoir to the Allied Powers against the removal of the Army of Occupation.

Count de Noailles, Ambassador of France to Russia, has had the honour to deliver to the King of France, in a private audience, a magnificent Psalter, which belonged to St. Louis, and which Prince Michel Gallitzin, finding that the King wished to possess it, has presented to him. An authentic Note at the beginning of this Psalter says, that it was given to Charles V. in 1369, by Queen Jane of Evreux, wife of Charles le Bel; and that, in 1400, it was given by Charles VI. to Madame Mary of France, his daughter, then in a convent at Poissy.

On the 11th inst. the marriage of the Count Decazes, Minister of Police, with Mademoiselle de Saint Aulaire, was solemnized in the Chapel of the Chamber of Peers, in the presence of the Duchess of Brunswick Bevern, the aunt of the bride, the Ministers, and a number of persons of distinction.

The Paris journals state, that the Allied Sovereigns will not meet at Aix-la-Chapelle for the dispatch of business until the latter end of next month. Aix-la-Chapelle and the adjacent villages are crowded with foreigners. Every thing is exorbitantly

tantly dear, and will be still more so when the Sovereigns and their suites arrive.

Letters from Bourdeaux state, that the vines will not turn out nearly so plentiful as was expected; the great drought having very materially injured the grape. — Advertisers from other parts of the South of France also complain of the great dryness of the season.

The *Gazette de Santé* contains the following interesting suggestions to the Humane Society of Paris:—"In general, death is proved only by symptoms of putrefaction — relief should be administered in all cases of persons taken in a lifeless state out of water, or in a state of lethargy from any other cause, until symptoms of putrefaction shall have appeared. In persons taken lifeless out of water shortly after submersion, the principle of life is not always extinct, but only suspended as in cases of lethargy. It has been proved by experiment, that several hours' submersion in water does not always cause death. The appearance of a red, violet, or black colour on the face, cold of the body, and stiffening of the limbs, are not decisive symptoms of death."

SPAIN.

An article from Madrid, which quotes intelligence from South America, admits the defeat sustained by the Royalists at Maipo; and mentions a report, that General Osorio will, in consequence, be tried by a Council of War. The same article states, that couriers are frequently dispatched to Russia; and that it is supposed the Spanish Colonial affairs will become a subject of discussion at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Accounts from Corunna of the 18th ult. state that some Insurgent privateers, cruising on that coast, had anchored in the harbour of Camarinus on the 14th, and demanded provisions and refreshments; which, after some demur on one side and menaces on the other, had been supplied and paid for at the prices demanded; and it was reported, that they were selling the produce of their prizes in the bays and creeks of that province.

GERMANY.

Young Napoleon, by letters patent from his grandfather, is to be entitled Duke of Reichstadt, and to rank immediately after the Princes of the Imperial House.

On the spot where Moreau was mortally wounded, about a mile and a half from Dresden, the Emperor Alexander has erected a simple but solid monument to his memory. It consists of one large square stone of Saxon granite, on the top of which is a huge helmet of iron resting upon a sabre. On one side of the monument is an inscription in German, of which the following is a translation—Moreau, the Hero, fell by the side of Alexander, 27th August, 1813."

The village of Breitensee, near Vienna, was entirely destroyed by lightning on the 4th inst.

The Ex-King of Sweden arrived at Frankfort on the 26th ult. with his son.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—*Vienna, July 15.* A dreadful parricide has lately been committed in one of the first noble houses in the county of Pest. The wretched criminal, a youth of 20 years of age, seems to have grown up in every kind of excess, and expressed to his father two years ago his intention to shoot him. He was upon this put into confinement; and having now just returned from his confinement to his father's house, a quarrel again arose between the father and the son. The latter went into his room, his father followed, but had scarcely reached the door when the son fired a double-barrelled gun, which wounded his father in the breast, and stretched him on the ground. A steward, who had been present at the first dispute, and had also gone into his room, hastened to the spot, when the son discharged the second barrel; it wounded his dying father in the head, and also wounded the steward in the arm. Thereupon the murderer shut himself up in his room for two days; and did not open the door till it was represented to him, that he, as the present possessor of the estates, had various orders to give. As soon as he came out, he was seized, and delivered over to justice.

ASIA.

Letters from Bombay have reached town of so late a date as the 10th of April. Their contents are of a nature which may be easily anticipated. The operations to the North of the Nerbudda had been so entirely successful, that every thing in that quarter was settling into a state of perfect security; Sir Thomas Hislop, with the Madras army, having no longer any enemy in front, was returning toward the South. In this movement it was not improbable that he might fall upon the Peishwa, the only one of the Native Chieftains then in the field. This Prince, who had been for a long time eluding pursuit in his own dominions, was now driven to the necessity of extending his flight toward Nagpore. It was believed that he had already entered the territories of the Nizam: but he was closely pursued by General Smith; between whom and Sir Thomas Hislop, it was thought he had little chance of escape.

Bagee Row was moving to Nagpore, with a force computed at 25,000 men, not knowing that General Doveton waited his approach. General Smith pursued him closely; a battle was looked for, and the issue of that battle was not a subject of anxiety. The general orders of the Marquis of Hastings are dated February 21; when his

his Lordship took leave of the several divisions, and warmly thanked the officers who had commanded them. The Pindarees were utterly annihilated as a Power; and many of their Chiefs had accepted lands from the British Government, as their only means of subsistence. An epidemic disease raged among the British troops in India, and had proved fatal in many instances.

The Marquis of Hastings has signed a definitive treaty with Scindia and Holkar; and the war is now considered as nearly over in India.

The gallantry of our troops, in the course of the late hostilities in India, is likely to be rewarded by a very ample share of prize-money. Two hundred camels laden with treasure, partly silver, belonging to the Peishwa, are said to have fallen into the hands of the Bombay troops; and a private letter from Madras, of February 26, states, that Major Grant, commanding the Mysore horse, had, in the capture of Holkar's jewels, of which there were no less than 50 camel loads, realized so immense a booty, that the share alone of the Commander in Chief, Sir T. Hislop, is estimated to be worth more than 100,000*l.* sterling.

It is said, that a plan has been lately in agitation for introducing the system of brevet rank into our Indian army. Lord Hastings appears to have found so much difficulty in rewarding officers of extraordinary merit, as they distinguished themselves on various occasions, that his Excellency consulted Sir John Malcolm as to the expediency of recommending the above measure to the Court of Directors at home. The result of this recommendation has not yet transpired.

A new line-of-battle ship, called the *Hastings*, was launched at Calcutta, on the 8th of January; she mounts 82 guns.

In a late Calcutta paper we perceive a description of the great gun which was taken by the British in the fort of Agra, when it surrendered to Lord Lake, in October 1803. It is called a *one thousand five hundred brass pounder*, and weighs one thousand and forty-nine hundred. On the gun is written the following in Persian characters:—

"In the reign of Akhber Shah, made by Seetul Pershand, wt. 1,469 maunds." Value of the gun, as old brass, at the company's price, St. Rs. 53,400. Ditto, do. (if serviceable) 160,200. Weight of shot (suitable), if made of iron, 1,497 lb. 6 oz. Ditto, if made of marble, 567.

The prize agents at Calcutta value the metal alone at 100,000 rupees. It was intended to have forwarded it to England, and with that view it was, after great labour, got down as far as the bank of the river Jumna; but no boat could be found

sufficient for its safe conveyance to Calcutta.

The last arrivals from the Mauritius represent the losses sustained by the merchants at that Colony from the last hurricane, as extremely severe. In consequence of the vessels being lost in the port, before the policies of insurance took effect, the individual injury has been considerably aggravated. This calamity, so speedily after a dreadful conflagration of Port Louis, has imparted a general gloom and despondency.

A letter from Ceylon, dated March 3, states, that affairs throughout that island are in a state of more alarming confusion than at any former period.—Martial law was proclaimed on the 2d of March throughout the whole interior of the country; a general order having been previously issued, directing that neither money nor ammunition should be removed from certain posts therein particularized, without an escort of twenty men. The Governor was obliged to concentrate his force in the neighbourhood of Candy, where his various detachments had been threatened by the Natives. The Dessawe of Oorah occupied part of our troops in Lower Oorah; while the Pretender, as he is called, or some of his adherents, hung upon our communications between Candy and Columbo. The Natives are represented to have got together both ammunition and arms. The most melancholy prospects seem to haunt the minds of our countrymen, whose interests are involved in those of the British settlement at Ceylon; and strong wishes are expressed, that its local administration should be placed immediately under the direct controul of the Governor General of India.

AFRICA.

It is mentioned, on the authority of letters from Algiers, that although the plague appears to have abated in the Eastern parts of the Algerine territory, it had spread itself and raged in a dreadful manner towards Oran, Masiara, and Tremecen, in the West. At Oran, whose population does not exceed 10,000 souls, the mortality was from 150 to 200 persons daily.

A series of Sierra Leone Gazettes down to the latter end of June, have arrived. The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was commemorated by a public dinner, given by the Officers of the garrison to the Governor. Among the company present, happened to be the Rev. C. F. Wenzel, a Prussian clergyman, who, upon the health of Prince Blucher being given, returned thanks in the name of his illustrious countryman. He said, "he had seen Buonaparte at the head of a powerful army enter Berlin as a conqueror, and he thanked God he had lived long enough to see his Country free. He honoured Eng-

land, and was proud that his Country had manfully supported the Hero of Waterloo."

AMERICA, &c.

An Article in *The National Intelligencer* (New York Paper) states, upon the authority of letters from Georgia, that General Jackson took possession of Pensacola on the 21st of May.

The Floridas, which are now the subject of dispute between the United States and Spain, have frequently changed masters. West Florida, as far as the river Perdida, was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all East Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to 1763, when they were ceded to Britain. But, by a treaty of 1783, Great Britain retroceded to Spain all the territory which Spain and France had ceded to her in 1763, Pensacola is the capital of West Florida, or that part nearest to New Orleans; and has a safe and commodious harbour, opening into the Gulf of Mexico. It is well known, that the Government of North America has been long anxious to have possession of the two Floridas; not only on account of their advantageous situation, which, in time of war, would make them masters of the whole trade carried on from Cuba and the Mexican Gulf; but because that valuable tract of country would complete their frontiers to the South, and, besides, furnish them with supplies of an important article, viz. live oak, which, in Georgia and Carolina, has now become nearly exhausted.

According to a Letter from Washington of the 14th ult. there have already been complaints on the part of the inhabitants and garrison of Pensacola, that the articles of capitulation have not been adhered to by the Americans. If, as is stated in an article from Mobile, all kinds of property have been seized in the Spanish port, and transported for adjudication to the territory of the United States, there certainly is in that extraordinary measure every appearance of war between the American Government and the Court of Spain; but, upon the other hand, the politicians of America seem disposed to deny the competency of General Jackson to proceed in the manner he has ventured to do, and assert that neither the War Department nor the Executive were authorized to empower him so to act. Pensacola is represented as being in its customs and institutions so unsuited to those of its conquerors, that nothing less than the omnipotent hand of Congress will be sufficient to consolidate their union. It is curious to observe, that the transatlantic press appears to be more inimical to this conquest than our own. The intelligence from Washington is more recent by

two days than had previously reached us; but although a conference had taken place between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary at War, no particulars had been allowed to transpire; and the official Journal seems to be entangled in fears, doubts, and apprehensions. The arrival of the President at Washington was daily looked for.

A New York paper of the 9th ult. contains a dreadful order, issued in the American Army of the South, to an officer, who is authorized to *put to death every hostile warrior that may be found*. He is to scour the country between Mobile and Pensacola; and is to use his own judgment, as to who may be *hostile warriors*; provided, we suppose, that they be Indians. Such is one of the first abuses which the Americans make of their superiority in the South. They are to show no quarter!!!

Letters from America represent their manufactories as on the decay; and that there is no prospect of the United States becoming our rivals in that respect, while the price of labour is so high in that country.

Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland continue to arrive in great numbers at the port of Quebec. They generally proceed up the river in steam-boats. The number during the present season is calculated at 3000. The Rev. J. Leeds has been appointed by the Governor in Chief to the vacant living of Montreal. The agricultural report of the month of June, for the district of Montreal, is of an unfavourable nature. The crops of wheat, and other productions important to subsistence, have been injured by the drought; and the rearing of cattle, especially as regards the preparing summer pasturage for them, appears to have been imperfectly understood, or neglected, by the Canadian agriculturists. The incitements held out by the Agricultural Society of Quebec will probably, however, do much towards the introduction of a better system.

The Agricultural Society of Quebec is rivalling the institutions of a similar kind existing in this country. The *Quebec Gazette* of the 18th of June contains a list of prizes to be adjudged in the month of October next, and which are extremely numerous. The principal objects of the Society appear to be, to introduce the most perfect method of rearing live stock, and to encourage the invention of machines for diminishing the quantity of labour. Agricultural produce also occupies a distinguished place; and that great stimulus to rural enterprise, a ploughing-match, has not been forgotten. There are no less than 52 classes of these prizes, and their amount varies from two to 50 dollars.

The

The last letters from Jamaica mention the shock of an earthquake, which had been felt throughout the whole Island.

Upwards of 50,000 slaves were baptized in the different parishes of the island of Jamaica, during the three years preceding the 1st of November last.

A very flattering opinion of the English Funds must be indulged in the West Indies; since, among others, a mercantile house lately sent a remittance to London of 10,000*l.* to purchase Three per Cent. Consols, should they not be higher than 100; but, if above par, to wait further orders.

Accounts have been received from the river Plate, containing the official reports of General San Martin, relating to a brilliant action gained by the combined Buenos Ayres and Chili forces over the Spanish army sent up from Lima, under Gen. Ossorio. The action took place on the 5th April. It seems, that the Spanish army, having gained a trifling advantage over the Patriots, followed up its intentions of advancing towards the city of Santiago; within five leagues of which place the forces of San Martin were ready to receive it. The battle is described as having been obstinate and bloody; and the victory on the side of the Patriots complete. The Spaniards are said to have lost, in prisoners, 2500 men, with 170 officers, amongst whom were General Ordonez, and the chief of his staff. The Spanish park of artillery, with the whole of the baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. One official letter from Don J. San Martin says, that all the Royalist Generals, except Ossorio, the commander in chief, were captured, and that he was expected to be brought in before night by the cavalry. The *Buenos Ayres Gazette* represents this battle as having ended in the complete annihilation of the Spanish force throughout Chili.

The brig Robert, arrived at Portsmouth from St. Thomas's, brings news, that the sword and climate have swept off many of the British adventurers who joined the Independent standard. Another piece of news from that quarter is, that the captains of vessels who carried out arms and ammunition to the Patriots, can get neither cash for them, nor security for future payment.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Barbadoes, dated 5th of July, 1818:—"By the arrival of a schooner from St. Thomas's, information has been received of the Spaniards having taken possession of the brig Eclipse, Wormington, of this place, which vessel sailed for St. Domingo a few weeks ago. Capt. Wormington had been taken to the city of St. Domingo, thrown into a dungeon, and loaded with heavy irons; the brig dismantled, and the whole of the crew put in

confinement. The plea for this outrageous insult to the British flag is, that they found two guns mounted on the deck, and six or eight dismounted in the hold as ballast; and therefore concluded she was an insurgent privateer; a Spaniard having come forward and sworn, that Capt. W. had taken his vessel a few weeks before, and kept him a prisoner 14 days. The Scamander frigate has been dispatched by Admiral Harvey to demand an explanation from the Spanish Authorities."

A discovery has been made in New South Wales, which must materially affect the future advancement of that colony. "A river of the first magnitude" has been found in the interior, running through a most beautiful country, rich in soil, limestone, slate, and good timber. A means of communication like this has long been anxiously searched for, without success; and many began to entertain an apprehension that the progress of colonization in New Holland would be confined to its coasts.

By a vessel recently arrived from New South Wales, papers have been received up to the end of December last. The colony continued to be in a flourishing condition; and considerable exports of fine wool have been already made, and will probably be much increased in the course of a few seasons. The *Sydney Gazette* of the 11th of October gives an interesting account of the discoveries lately made in the interior of New Holland, by the Surveyor-general, Mr. Oxley. Another expedition was about to depart, under the direction of the same gentleman, for the purpose of tracing the course of the Maquarrie river; which, from its size and appearance, promises to become of the first importance to the colony. The increase in the colony of cultivation and live-stock, from the end of 1813 to the end of 1815, has been in acres cultivated 3756, pasture 46,645, horses and mules 437, and sheep 3706. From 1800 to 1815, or in 15 years, the increase of stock was surprising; being from 163 horses, their highest number for the first 12 years, to 2328; from 1044 horned cattle, to 25,279; and from 6124 sheep, to 62,476, without taking into the account the immense quantities of cattle annually killed for the supply of his Majesty's stores and the general consumption. The climate of the colony being found particularly favourable to the silk-worm, means are adopting for rearing it to some extent.

Papers of a late date have been received from New South Wales. They state the arrival at Port Jackson of a vessel from Otaheite, which brought the interesting intelligence of two English Missionaries having visited Otaheite, and converted all the Islanders to Christianity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

July 15, was laid the first stone of the Entrance-lock into the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, by the Duke of Gloucester. The Duke was met near Gloucester by the Mayor, and several Members of the Corporation, together with the Committee of the Canal Company, and Colonel and Captain Berkeley; and after the Mayor had been presented by Colonel Berkeley, the party proceeded in their carriages in procession through Berkeley to Sharpness Point. On reaching the plantation at the summit of the Point, his Royal Highness was welcomed by colours flying, and a band of musick striking up "God save the King." An inscription upon a brass plate was then affixed to the stone, and his Royal Highness, supported by Colonel and Captain Berkeley, &c. and provided with a silver trowel and a silver-mounted mallet, proceeded to lay a stone of nearly four tons weight, with the usual ceremonies. On the conclusion of which, old Sabrina's rocky shores echoed with the joyful shouts of the surrounding multitude. The procession being re-formed, again ascended the Point, when the varied beauties of the romantic scenery were shewn to his Royal Highness, which, set off as they were by the extraordinary fineness of the weather, elicited the most lively expressions of admiration. His Royal Highness having previously intimated his wish that Colonel Berkeley and the Mayor should accompany him in the royal carriage, the cavalcade returned to Berkeley Castle. On entering the gates of this ancient edifice, a royal salute of 21 guns announced the arrival of the illustrious guest; and shortly after, the whole party sat down to a most superb and elegant *dejeuné*. At three o'clock the party set out on their return for Gloucester. About six o'clock, his Royal Highness sat down to dinner with the Corporation.

July 19. The villages of *Lympstone, Ermouth, Woodbury, Otterton, Budleigh*, and other places in that neighbourhood, were visited with a sudden and most tremendous storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.—The rain fell with such force, that in a gentleman's garden at Lympstone, the glass of the hot-house, green-house, garden frames, &c. was shattered to pieces, to the damage of 25*l*.

July 21. During the last three days Gloucester has been visited by very heavy storms of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning; on Saturday evening (July 18) particularly, the lightning was exceed-

ingly vivid, and the thunder awfully loud and sublime. The mast of a barge lying in the bason of the Canal, was struck by the electric fluid, and splintered from the top to the bottom, a solid piece being carried away from the lower part. There were seven persons on board at the time; but though most of them felt the shock, and a handkerchief round one of their hands was burnt through by the lightning, yet providentially none of them suffered any bodily injury.

July 28. As some labourers were digging a hole for the reception of a post, near the New Bath Turnpike, adjoining *Cheltenham*, they found an antique jar, containing many hundreds of Roman coins, mostly copper, bearing impressions of different Emperors, and other devices. The jar was capable of holding nearly half a gallon, and the whole of its curious contents are in the possession of a lady in the neighbourhood.

July 29. A public meeting was held at the Town-hall, *Tewksbury*, at which Lord Somers presided, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a bridge across the river Severn, at the Lower Lode, near that town; when the measure met with the decided approbation of the meeting, and the Committee was requested to obtain plans as early as possible.

Aug. 1. The trial of Hussey came on at *Maidstone*, for the murders of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich. After a patient investigation of twelve hours, the crime was brought home to the wretched man, in a manner so satisfactory to the Jury, that they almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. He was executed Aug. 3 on *Pennenden-beath*. He persevered in declaring his innocence, notwithstanding all the pious and impressive exhortations of the Rev. Messrs. Argles and Rudge, the clergymen who attended him, until after a solemn administration of the Sacrament, when he sent for Mr. Rudge, who renewed his earnest endeavour to induce him to reveal the truth, and he then made a full confession of his participation in the murders, disclosing all the particulars of the dreadful event, and the names of those who were concerned in it. It is still, however, doubtful how far reliance can be placed on his confession; but proper measures have been taken in consequence, that the ends of justice may not be defeated.

Aug. 5. A most tremendous accident happened at *Ightenhill-park*, near *Padiham*, Lancashire, a quondam noted sporting-seat of the celebrated Duke of Ghent and Lancaster,

ter, the property of the late Robert Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe-hall, esq. William Hargreaves, aged 30, and his brother John, aged 23, sons of John Hargreaves, inn-keeper there, going down out of curiosity into a coal mine, were both suffocated with the impure air of what is provincially called "The Damp." A third brother, anxious for their deliverance, was determined to descend: but was happily prevented by force of the surrounding persons. As soon as the foul air could be purified by the injection of water and other means, the bodies were drawn up; but unhappily too late, for the vital spark was extinguished. On the 8th they were interred in one large wide grave in Padham church-yard, amidst the cries and shrieks of their distressed relatives. The younger brother has left a widow and two children to lament his loss. On the Sunday but one following, an appropriate and most impressive discourse was delivered by the incumbent, upon the lamentable occasion, to a very numerous and attentive congregation.

The spirit of combination still subsists among the cotton-spinners of *Manchester*. An inflammatory placard has been exhibited, which the refractory workmen have had the policy to disavow. They however parade the streets, endeavouring by their processions to overawe or seduce those labourers who have not already joined them, and to operate by sap, instead of storm, on the patience and courage of the masters. A destructive fire broke out, July 20, in the cotton-factory of Messrs. Ormrod and Hardcastle, of *Bolton*, which in a short time consumed property to the amount of 40,000*l.*; and from the spot where the fire commenced, and other circumstances, it is suspected that this calamity was not altogether the effect of accident.

Aug. 8. We regret that we cannot communicate the restoration of order and tranquillity at *Manchester*. Upwards of 12,000 persons are now out of employment, occasioned by their own will and act; and have for the last three weeks subsisted either on their own savings, or on the subscriptions made for them by societies equally discontented and dissatisfied.

Aug. 15. Another antique apartment was found last week adjoining the former discoveries of Sir William Hicks, bart. of *Wilcomb Park*. This room is considerably larger than the former, and it is thought to contain many curious proofs of Roman ingenuity and magnificence.

Researches among the ruins of the Roman Villa at *Bignor*, this season, have brought to light many interesting objects connected with the history and residence of that powerful people in Britain. From the recent discovery of bricks marked

LCC, it may be reasonably presumed that this interesting antiquity owed its existence to Cogidubnus, the Imperial Legate, he having the command in this part of the Island over the Dobuni and Regni, of which Chichester (*Regnum*) was his capital; which appears by an inscription on an altar, discovered some years since at Chichester, and which is now in the possession of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood. If Cogidubnus had submitted to Claudius, and continued faithful to him, nothing could be more grateful, or more honourable to himself, after he was Romanized, than to take the name of his benefactor, to whom he was indebted for his kingdom, and call himself Claudius Cogidubnus. It is also evident that he condescended to take the title of Legatus. The letters T. R. which are found in Tesseræ, may, probably, refer to the same reign, *Tiberio Regnante*. One more entire and complete room has this season been discovered and opened, which lies four or five feet below the surface of the adjoining compartments, and which is supposed to have been the *Tablinum*, a place appropriated to the preservation of records. This Mosaic work is disposed in a variety of patterns and ornamental involutions, as the Vitruvian scroll, the labyrinth fret, the quilloche, and allegorical figures; yet these fanciful ornaments are not of equal fineness, or truth of workmanship, as many other of the pavements.—These celebrated remains have been the resort of the most distinguished personages, and have been visited this summer by numbers of fashionables from Brighton, Worthing, and Bognor, by which the industrious owner is reaping a golden harvest.

By observations made in the county of Bedford, it appears that during the whole of last year the average time of actual rain was one hour 47 minutes, and the average quantity 0.68 inches, per day.

The new and magnificent road from *Belper* to *Cromford*, along the banks of the Derwent, was completed under the auspices of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, assisted by the neighbouring gentry, and some public-spirited individuals of *Manchester*, in the short space of twelve months. Through an extent of thirty-five miles, every hill of any difficulty has been avoided. To those who travel between Derby and Sheffield the distance will be somewhat lengthened, yet the journey will be performed in much less time, and with far greater ease, than by the usual road. This new line leads through scenery the most delightful, with the advantage also of the Wye, Matlock, and Bakewell on the route.

A very handsome gallery has been lately erected in the ancient and beautiful church

church of *Marshfield*, co. Gloucester, by Sir C. B. Codrington, bart. lord of the manor. It is intended for the accommodation of those who have no pews.

Stockport, Cheshire, has lately been the scene of serious disturbances. A numerous body of work-people struck for wages, and, attacking the Poor Loom Factory of Mr. Garside, were at length dispersed by the Yeomanry Cavalry and a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons. One-and-twenty persons have since been apprehended on a charge of rioting.

The works of the *Eau Brink Drainage*, Cambridgeshire, have commenced with great activity. More than a thousand men, with hundreds of carts and horses, are now in constant employ, so that the whole undertaking is expected to be completed within the term of 12 months.

The Bishop of Lincoln has lately consecrated a new Chapel in the *West Fen*, and another in *Wildmore Fen*. More Chapels will be erected hereafter in these Fens, as also one or more in the East Fen.

Kiln Croft Mill, the property of Messrs. Marmaduke, Fox, and Co. of *Dewsbury*, has been lately destroyed by fire. The fire broke out about two or three o'clock in the morning; and though the alarm was speedily given, in less than three hours the whole was reduced to a heap of ruins. Nothing was saved; and the damage is estimated at 8,000*l.* about one half of which is insured.

The altitude of *Skiddaw*, according to a recent measurement of Mr. Greatorex, is ascertained to be 1012 yards 3½ inches.

The oldest Tower of *Lancaster Castle*, called the Dungeon Tower, has lately been taken down. It is computed that 1500 years and upwards have intervened since its first erection. The floor was formed of stones, about two feet in length, and six or eight inches square, set on end, and bound together with iron; thus forming a sort of pavement. This stone-work rested on a bed of solid marl, about three feet in thickness. Beneath the bed of marl, which the workmen have just removed, a number of horses' teeth have been and are almost daily discovering. The Tower has been originally designed for a Dungeon. The teeth, it may be added, are found very plentifully in other departments of the Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has granted a sum of 500*l.* for the relief of the inhabitants of *Scilly* and *Islands*. It is stated, however, by the *Cornwall Gazette*, that 1000*l.* at least are necessary to satisfy their present necessities; and from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* to establish mackerel and pilchard fisheries, as the only measure of permanent support. The same paper strongly recommends the opening of subscriptions for that charitable purpose.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle*, Aug. 1. His Majesty has continued to enjoy good bodily health throughout the last month, and has been in a tranquil and cheerful state of spirits; but his Majesty's disorder is unabated."

The health of the Queen has, during the greater part of the present month, been in a state of progressive improvement; her Majesty has occasionally taken an airing in her garden chair; but is still too seriously disordered to accomplish her wish to be removed to Windsor. The latest accounts are indeed, we regret to add, of a less favourable complexion.

A Commission has lately passed the Great Seal appointing and authorizing an inquiry into the best means of preventing the forgery of Bank Notes—the members, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Congreve, William Courtenay, Esq. Davies Gilbert, esq. Jeremiah Harman, esq. Governor of the Bank, Hyde Wollaston, M. D. and Charles Hatchett, esq. The first sitting took place on Tuesday, July 21.

Among other decorative repairs in the House of Commons, a new stair-case leading from the upper lobby to the gallery has been recently constructed. An additional small door has been opened in the centre of the gallery, for the accommodation of those who report the debates. These improvements will give greater facility in clearing the gallery on divisions, and to strangers in returning to their places.

Friday, July 24.

In the Rolls Court, a complaint was preferred by the Rev. Dr. Heming, master of the Free-school at Hampton, and others, against the Trustees of that school, for leasing to one of their own body (Mr. Sanderson) the Bell Inn, at Hampton, at 35*l.* per annum, for 61 years. His Honour, in giving judgment, confirmed the report of the Master; and ordered Mr. Sanderson to pay 100*l.* per annum, instead of 35*l.* from the expiration of his last lease.

A Lecture has been lately delivered in the metropolis, in the English language, by a modern Greek, on the true pronunciation of his language. The Lecturer is a young man, named Calbo, a native of Zante. His object was to shew that though the purity of the tongue has been debased, the pronunciation remains the same as in the most classic times.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 15. *The Green Man*; a Comedy.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Aug. 19. *Jealous on all Sides*, or the *Landlord in Jeopardy*; a Comic Opera, in two Acts; the Music by Mr. Jolly.

Promo-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, July 18. Charles Dawson, esq. Consul for the provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa.

St. James's-palace, July 27. The Countess of Westmeath and the Countess of Mayo, Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Clarence.

Foreign-office, Aug. 8. Donald Mackintosh, esq. Consul for New Hampshire and the district of Maine.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Archibald Collier, esq. William Owen, esq. William Horne, esq. William Wingfield, esq. George Heald, esq. sworn in King's Council.

Granville-Venables Vernon, esq. M. P. M. A. Chancellor and Commissary of the Diocese and Province of York, vice Markham, resigned.

John Farquhar Ashburner, M. D. Physician to the Small-pox Hospital at Pancras, vice Adams, deceased.

Guildhall, Aug. 21. Mr. Samuel Thodey, Bridgmaster, vice Yeoward, deceased.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. A. Blederman, M. A. Llanvihangel R. and Fliemstone R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. W. A. Eyre, Stillinglee V. co. York.

Rev. William Salmon, Tudeley V. Kent, with the Chapel of Capel annexed.

Hon. and Rev. John Neville, A. M. one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Prince Regent.—*Gazette.*

Rev. James T. Law, a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, vice Cerne, deceased.

Rev. Isaac Bonsall, A. M. Cemmes R. co. Montgomery, vice Davies, deceased.

Rev. W. H. Quicke, Newton St. Cyres V. Devon.

Rev. Owen Davis, Humberston V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Hallward, M. A. Stanton in the Wolds R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Henry Rolis, Barnwell St. Andrew R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Wright, LL.B. Greatham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Orlando Manley, St. Peter's Perpetual Cure, Dartmouth.

Rev. T. Irving, Harewood V. co. York, vice Watts, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, Clifton R. Westmoreland.

Rev. Mr. Russell, Dunning Church and Parish, co. Perth.

Rev. G. Hart, Chaunter of the Diocese of Limerick, appointed to the Union of the Parish of Castlebar, vice Rev. J. Warburton, who exchanges.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. John Wood, Pentrich V. co. Derby, with Kingsley R. co. Stafford.

BIRTHS.

June 23. At Lisbon, the Lady of Col. Sir Victor Von Arentschild, K.B. a dau.

July 5. At Garryhendon, co. Waterford, the Lady of Sir Thomas Butler, bart. a dau. — 20. In Upper Seymour-street, Viscountess Torrington, a son. — 21. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Thomas Knox, esq. M. P. a dau. — At Curraghmore, the Marchioness of Waterford, a dau. — 23. At Runcorne, co. Chester, the wife of Capt. Bradshaw, R. N. a dau. — 25. At Teviot Bank, North Britain, the wife of Hon. Capt. George Elliott, R. N. a son. — 26. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Wardlaw, a dau. — 29. The Archduchess Henrietta, consort of the Archduke Charles of Austria, an Archduke. — 31. In Dorset-street, the wife of Maj.-gen. Darling, a daughter.

Lately. In Bedford-square, the wife of Maj.-gen. Darby Griffiths, a dau. — The wife of James Wedderburn, esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, a dau. — The wife of Maj. R. H. Fotheringham, of Sloane-street, a dau. — In Saville-row, Lady Caroline D'Arce, a son. — Lady John Somerset, of Ibberton-court, co. Gloucester, a dau. — At Rolleston, co. Stafford, the Lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. a dau. — At Soho, near Birmingham, the wife

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of Abraham R. Bolton, esq. of Great Tew Park, co. Oxford, a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Clay-hall, Swaffham, the wife of T. R. Buckworth, esq. a son. — The Princess of Orange, a son. — 3. In Duke-street, Portland-place, the Lady of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart. a son and heir. — At Muncaster Castle, Lady Lindsay, a dau. — 4. At Como, the wife of John Charles Bristow, esq. a son. — 6. At Nantes, the Lady of Sir Thomas Tancréd, bart. a son. — 10. In St. James's-square, Lady Harriet W. Wynn, a dau. — 14. At Ramsgate, the Lady of Sir Francis Ford, bart. a son and heir. — 15. In Sloane-street, the wife of Capt. John Mayne, East India service, a son. — 16. At Carlton Hall, co. Northampton, Hon. Lady Palmer, a son. — At Worthing, the wife of James Grant, esq. a son and heir. — 17. In Stephen's Green, Dublin, the Lady of Right Hon. Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, a son and heir. — 18. In Upper Wimpole-street, the Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia-Sophia Boyce, a son. — At Rosiere, near Lyndhurst, the Countess of Erroll, a dau. — 20. In York-place, the Countess Compton, a son. — In York-place, the wife of Maj. J. P. Keble, Bengal Establishment, a dau. — 22. At Clapton, Mrs. Bonamy Dobree, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 4. At Smyrna, N. W. Werry, esq. British Vice-consul there, to Miss Caroline Frederica de Heidenstam.

July 16. R. Wilson Brown, esq. of Bath, to Alicia Powell, eldest dau. of Dr. Chichester, of the same place.

Henry Mortyn, esq. grandson of Lord Teynham, and cousin of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Eliza, dau. of the late Carberry O'Brien, esq. of Ceanagh, co. Tipperary.

17. Lieut. Henry-William Petre, 6th or Enniskillen drag. second son of the late Hon. George Petre, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Edmond-John Glynn, esq. of Glynn, co. Cornwall.

18. Theophilus Clive, esq. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Kelly, grand-dau. of Hon. Judge Morton.

Rev. William Scott, second son of Sir Joseph Scott, bart. of Great Barr Hall, co. Stafford, to Maria, third dau. of Rev. Dr. Gabell, of Winchester College.

21. R. Filson, esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Maria-Euphemia, only dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Flint, 25th reg.

Capt. Walton, 4th drag. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of E. A. Stephens, esq. of Bower Hall, Essex.

J. E. Walford, esq. of Bocking, Essex, to Harriet, youngest dau. of William Devon, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.

22. Solomon Peile, esq. eldest son of S. Peile, esq. of Tottenham Green, to Anne, second dau.; and Thomas-Hanson Peile, esq. second son of S. Peile, esq. to Elizabeth-Helen, eldest dau. of Dr. W. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

23. Capt. Crawford, only son of Sir James Crawford, to Lady Barbara Coventry, fourth dau. of the Earl of Coventry.

Lieut. Robert-Parker Jones, R.N. to Jane, second dau. of Major-gen. Lewis, Royal Artillery.

25. Edmond Ronalds, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of Dr. Anderson, of Hammer-smith.

27. J. S. Down, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to the Duke of Clarence, to Louisa-Helena, fourth dau. of the late Admiral Patten.

28. Rev. W. Davenport, youngest son of D. Davenport, esq. M.P. to Caroline, dau. of Archdeacon Gooch, esq. of Saxlingham, Norfolk.

29. The Marquis of Bute, to the Lady Maria North, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Guildford.

Lately. Thomas Sturgeon, esq. of Wrating Hall, Suffolk, to Miss L. Cock, second dau. of C. Cock, esq. of Blount's Hall, Essex.

Rev. T. Hanbury, A.M. rector of Church Langton, and Burrow-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, to Miss Anne Sanders, of Cheltenham.

At Taunton, Richard Winsloe, jun. esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Rear-adm. Monkton.

Rev. Robert Tweddell, of Truss-wood, Northumberland, to Eliza, dau. of Rev. Edward Smyth, of Charlton Hall, co. Lancaster.

John-Wick Bennett, esq. of Laleston, co. Glamorgan, to Mrs. Wyndham, of Dunraven Castle.

At Edinburgh, Christopher Kean, M.D. to Catherine-Margaret-Olympia, dau. of the late Governor Campbell, of Fort George, and of Melford, co. Argyle.

Aug. 1. Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon-house, Wilts, to the eldest dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart. of Sandhill Park, co. Somerset.

S. Maj. Madox, 6th Enniskillen drag. to Miss Williams.

Capt. John-Charles Griffiths, 94th reg. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Robert Blane, of Springfield.

4. Richard Mills, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Rev. John Wilgress, D.D.

Alexander Dewar, esq. M.D. to Margaret Rosamond, fourth dau. of William Geddes, esq.

6. William-Cockayne Frith, D.C.L. to Mary, youngest dau. of Richard Cox, esq. of Oakley-house, Berkshire, and banker of Oxford.

7. At Woodmansterne, Surrey, John-Taylor Coleridge, of the Middle Temple, London, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of the former place.

11. John Jackson, esq. R.A. to Matilda-Louisa, only dau. of James Ward, esq. R.A. J. O. Crewe, esq. only son of Rev. O. Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford, to Charlotte, dau. of Capt. Lake, R.N. C.B. and niece of Sir J. Lake, bart.

12. At Lamesley, co. Durham, Viscount Normanby, eldest son of the Earl of Mulgrave, to Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, bart. of Ravensworth Castle.

15. Michael Bruce, esq. eldest son of Crauford Bruce, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Lady Parker, of Upper Brook-street, widow of the late Sir Peter Parker, bart. R.N.

Christopher, eldest son of Christopher Blackett, esq. of Wylam, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. of Mark-Hall, Essex.

19. Rev. George-Augustus-Eliott Marsh, son of John Marsh, esq. late Chairman of the Victualling Board, to Julia, second dau. of Thomas Murdock, esq. of Portland-place.

22. Rev. James Britton, M.A. only son of Rev. J. Britton, of Bossall, co. York, to Julia, dau. of the late Richard Down, esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

OBITU.

OBITUARY.

ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq.

May 36. Died at his house in South Audley-street, in the 73d year of his age, Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. D. C. L. and F. R. S. He was born Dec. 7, 1743, the only child of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. F. R. S. who sat in two Parliaments for the Borough of Wenlock in Shropshire, but was yet more distinguished for his literary abilities and acquirements, for his admired eloquence in the societies of the learned and accomplished, and for that superior classical taste and poetical endowment which produced the Latin poem "*De Animi Immortalitate*," and thereby procured peculiar honour to the British name, in all foreign academies where the Latin language was cultivated.

Mr. Browne, the father, having acquired the rudiments of his classical learning at Westminster-school, placed his son in the same situation. But about that time this accomplished person began to be overpowered with disease and infirmity; and to such a degree as to preclude those advantages in education which from such a father might be expected to such a son. And he died in the year 1760, when his son had but just attained his 15th year.

This loss, great as it may appear, was compensated by the survivorship of his mother, the daughter of Archdeacon Trimnell, a woman of very superior mind and endowments, and the delight of all who knew her. The attachment of a young person ingenuous in mind and affectionate in disposition, to such a parent, could not be otherwise than devoted; and he reaped the fruits of such devotion in the formation of his principles, his temper, his habits; and in the choice of his pursuits and of his friends. Hence was derived the first dawn of that profound, heart-felt, cheerful piety; that benignity and humility, that warm social affection, which so brightly distinguished the subject of this article: And to this source may be traced that generosity of feeling, which impelled him in the early part of his life to give away of his property even to profusion, and which in Mundy's poem of *Needwood* is aptly compared to the bountiful overflows of the River Dove, on the banks of which the young Hawkins Browne then resided with his mother *. It had been the practice of this wise and good parent to supply him with the means of such generosity, and to bring him up in the habits of it. Early she accustomed him to part freely with a favourite toy to the little friend who seemed to wish it.

He left Westminster school at the usual time of a young man's removal to the University; but not till he had acquired the reputation of a well-grounded scholar, the esteem of his teachers, and the friendship of the most distinguished for scholarship and character among his equals. His benevolent affections and gentle habits inclined him peculiarly to the cultivation of friendship: and the connexions which he formed at school and college he sedulously kept up to the last. And with him, the death of a valued friend did not terminate the connexion: the affectionate remembrance was continued with unabated feeling, and shone forth in acts of kindness, to the representatives of the deceased.

The College at Oxford in which Mr. Browne entered a gentleman commoner, was Hertford; a very small society, but in good repute at that time on account of the supposed moral tendency of its peculiar institutions, and of the merits of its directors. A fellow-collegian with him here was the celebrated Charles James Fox. But, though they went to lecture together, and were both good classical scholars, they formed no kind of intimacy. Their pursuits, indeed their habits and their connexions, were of a widely different character. Browne's connexions were principally with his Westminster friends at Christ Church. Thither, after he had satisfied his studies, he usually resorted; and at night when the hour of eleven was at hand (after which there was no admission at Hertford) he reluctantly tore himself away from some literary discussion in which he was usually bearing a principal part.

At Oxford Mr. Browne made the best possible use of an University. His studies were ardent and regular, and under wise and experienced counsel and direction. And he became known to, and for the most part intimate with, every man whose superior talents, acquirements, or character, adorned the place. From this cause Oxford became to him a very favourite place of residence. He kept his apartments in the College, long after he had taken the degree of M. A. and frequently renewed his studies there, and improved his acquaintance.

Soon after he came of age he gratified the literary world by an elegant edition of his Father's Poems, together with an account of his Life, which he wrote on this occasion.

He now turned his thoughts to foreign travel, which, unlike other young men, he had wholly deferred till he was qualified by knowledge and experience to make the

* "Fit emblem of thy bounty, Browne,"

the best use and application of it. In the year 1775 he passed over to the Continent, visiting France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, residing for some time in the Courts of their principal Sovereigns. His letters addressed to his friends at this time are replete with original and judicious observations, on political, moral, and religious subjects.

A short time before he left England he had purchased the manors and estates of Badger, Akleton, &c. in the neighbourhood of an original family estate: on his return from the Continent he applied himself sedulously to the improvement of his newly-acquired property; and a few years of gratifying exertion and regular expenditure placed him in possession of a most desirable residence, to which in 1779 he removed, accompanied by his mother, from a mansion house which she had rented in Derbyshire.

But, alas! this valuable, this delightful woman was now sinking into the grave. A cruel cancer was preying upon her vitals; but her death was like her life, she sunk smiling into it; piously and gratefully acquiescent in the Divine will, and without diminution of that cheerful, social sympathy, which rendered her admired and beloved, and now deeply regretted, by all who knew her. The loss was severely felt by her son. But his attention was now called to public duties. He had long since turned his views to the attainment of a station the most honourable to an independent English gentleman; and, having served the office of sheriff for his county in 1783, he was invited the next year, upon the dissolution of Parliament, to offer himself to represent the Borough of Bridgnorth. He was returned; and thus having obtained a seat in the great council of the nation, he discharged his public trust with such decided approbation on the part of his Constituents, that for 28 years and upwards he continued to be chosen for the same Borough; and relinquished it at last by a voluntary resignation, from a sense of increasing years and infirmity; not without a powerful influence in recommending his successor; and, after an interval of six years more, of promoting also the election of the honourable member who has lately succeeded him.

Mr. Browne's conduct in Parliament was according to the purest model that his accurate judgment could devise, for an honest, patriotic, and independent country gentleman. He was happy to support the measures of Government when they were such as he could approve; but he attached himself to no party further than was necessary to keep down the factious, and to preserve the Constitution in Church and State. To this,

his extensive and accurate knowledge of the history of nations, and more especially of that of his own country, had zealously attached him. And although friendly to improvement, he was jealous of innovation. Few members could surpass him in punctuality of attendance and unwearied diligence in the business of the House. And when he found it necessary to speak, his established reputation for superior knowledge and judgment secured to him that attention which might have been wanting to him on other accounts.

In the year 1787, being of a Committee for Enquiry into the Northern Fisheries, he undertook, when Parliament was prorogued, a journey into Scotland, accompanied by other of the Commissioners, to facilitate the objects of the Commission. In the progress of this journey, he had an opportunity of renewing an acquaintance, in which he had before taken great interest, with Miss Henrietta Hay, one of the daughters of the Hon. Edward Hay, and granddaughter of the 7th Earl of Kinnoull. And the acquaintance now ripened into such mutual esteem and affection, as produced their union in the following year. This lady was gifted with great natural endowments of person, of mind, and of disposition; and these, cultivated by a superior education, rendered her highly qualified to be the companion of a literary husband. She lived with him 14 years, and then sunk under the pressure of a weak and delicate constitution. His grief upon this trying occasion would have been excessive, if it had not been kept in bounds by his pious submission to the Divine will. His grateful sense of the superior blessing he had so long enjoyed, prevented his repining when he saw it taken away. Many times has the writer of this article heard him express his gratitude to Divine Providence, for the uncommonly blissful allotment granted him in his near alliance to three such women as his mother and his two wives. To the last of these, Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Boddington, esq. of Clapton, he was married, Dec. 13, 1805; and she, to his inexpressible comfort, has survived him.

When Mr. Browne resigned his seat in Parliament, he soon found that his activity of mind, and his desire of rendering that activity useful, could not be satisfied without some additional occupation; and he employed a part of the leisure which he had now obtained in revising and correcting some Essays, moral and religious, which he had written at different periods of his life, and in greatly augmenting the number of them. Of these he published a selection, making a small volume, in the year 1815. They went into the world without

without a name; but he afterwards acknowledged them to be his. These *Essays* are the product of a powerful and comprehensive mind; of a mind well stored with knowledge and learning fitted to the subjects treated; versed in speculations ethical and metaphysical; imbued with the purest religion, free from all fanaticism; and teeming with benevolence. They are not the slight thin-spun productions of every day. They lay open, though in a familiar manner, the depths and difficulties of the subjects on which they treat. And these, being of prime moment to a being capable of such sublime research, justly require of the Reader so much pains and attention as will enable him to understand and apply the truths so collected and unveiled. He cannot do this successfully without becoming a wiser, a better, and a happier man. He will here learn how to make the proper estimate of human life, and how to direct his steps through the intricate passages of it.

Upon the views of Religion and Morality which the Author has here exhibited, he instituted, so far as his imperfect human nature would admit, his own conduct through life; and so doing, he became a pattern for imitation, not only in those passages of his life which this hasty sketch has brought to view, but in his faithful, benevolent, and superior discharge of all the relative duties of society. It may be justly believed that, in the long life of this excellent man, no person became connected with him, even in the lowest capacity, without finding that connexion a blessing.

As a tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of so good a man, another friend of the late Mr. Hawkins Browne has requested the insertion of the following short sketch of his life and character.

He was born December 7th, in the year 1745, was educated at Westminster-school, and at the age of seventeen entered a Gentleman Commoner at Hertford college, Oxford. At this early stage—by a dutiful and affectionate attention to his widowed mother; by a line of conduct which so far conciliated the esteem of his acquaintance, that (in many very respectable instances) it terminated at length in a lasting friendship; by the proficiency he made in literary pursuits (which he prosecuted with much diligence and zeal), he gave an earnest of those virtues, and those talents, which served to distinguish and exalt his character at a more advanced period of life.

In the year 1784, he became a Member of the House of Commons for the Borough of Bridgnorth—which Borough he continued to represent for six successive Parliaments in a manner satisfactory

to his constituents, and highly honourable to himself.

On May 12, 1788, he married Henrietta, the daughter of the Hon. Edward Hay, and grand-daughter of George Henry the seventh Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he had no issue; she died April 11, 1802.

On the 13th of December 1805, he married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Thos. Boddington, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex; who still lives to mourn the loss of a husband, whose amiable qualities both of heart and mind, were well calculated to ensure that sincere and devoted attachment which seldom or never fails (when called forth by such circumstances) to grace the virtuous female character.

In public life he was easy of access to those who sought his assistance and advice, regular in his attendance upon Parliament, and assiduous in discharging all its various duties. Being appointed to numerous Committees, he is universally acknowledged to have rendered most essential service in this useful and laborious, though less splendid, department of public business, by the intelligence, judgment, and patient industry, which he displayed on those occasions. In the great outline of his politics, he followed the course and supported the measures of that illustrious statesman Mr. Pitt; but in matters of detail he differed from him upon several points. The good of his country was, at all times, the paramount consideration in his mind. To this end all his views (equally divested of selfishness and vanity) were invariably directed.

After a lengthened period of time, thus conscientiously, and also gratuitously* devoted to the service of his country—being rather advanced in years, he declined offering himself a Candidate to the honour of a seat in Parliament any longer; and withdrew himself altogether from the fatigue and tumult of public affairs, to seek repose in the pursuits and satisfactions of domestic life.

In this sphere—to his very excellent private character, it is difficult to do justice. His mind was early and deeply impressed with sentiments of religious obligation, which uniformly influenced and regulated his whole conduct. Well versed in sacred learning, he delighted much to exercise his time and thoughts upon subjects of this nature; and possessing a perfect knowledge of her doctrines, her discipline, and institutions, he was steadfast in his adherence to the Church of England from principle, and constant in his attendance on her public worship. His mind was also enriched and adorned

* He never accepted of either place or pension.

with much various reading. His classical attainments (which he cultivated to the last), his accurate knowledge of history, his intimate acquaintance with the most abstruse subjects, his general and critical knowledge of polite literature; these were qualifications which (united with a quick and deep penetration into individual character, and recommended by great urbanity of manners) enabled him to shine in the social circle; and rendered his conversation (more especially upon the graver topics) both interesting and instructive. To these mental and acquired excellences may be justly added the virtues of his heart. His unbounded benevolence, from whence flowed the most liberal benefactions both public and private; his engaging qualities of modesty, humility, mildness, and good temper; his exemplary moral conduct; his scrupulous and inflexible integrity; the warmth and sincerity he displayed in his friendships;—in short, his respectability in public, his amiableness in private life; all these qualities combined, rendered him the ornament of the society in which he lived. The calmness and composure of his mind, as well as his intellectual faculties, continued to the last, when he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

His remains were conveyed to Badger, his family seat, in Shropshire, and interred there in a vault within the Church. His funeral (agreeably to his own instructions) was intended to have been solemnized in the most private manner; but respect for his memory drew together a number of friends who resided in the neighbourhood, and thus evinced their anxiety to pay the last tribute of esteem and homage to departed worth.

JAMES COBB, ESQ.

Part I. p. 573. The late James Cobb, esq. Secretary at the East India House, was born in 1756: of his early life little is known, and even the place of his birth is disputed. He appears very early to have possessed dramatic talents, which were first displayed to the publick in a prologue written at the age of eighteen for Miss Pope, who spoke it at her benefit before the comedy of *The Jealous Wife*. He was elected into the Secretary's Office at the East India House in 1771, and uniformly fulfilled the arduous and complicated duties of Secretary with credit to himself and advantage to the Company. Notwithstanding the constant daily calls of office, by a variety of performances on desultory subjects, chiefly satirical, and exhibited in periodical publications, he marked his talents, and introduced himself to the acquaintance and esteem of many literary characters. In 1779, Miss Pope was again the means of ushering him into the thea-

trical world in "*The Contract, or the Female Captain*." He altered a farce from the French of Marivaux, which was played for her benefit, and received such tokens of approbation that the Managers of Drury Lane requested the copy; but the other engagements of the Theatre delaying the repetition of the piece to another season, he became impatient, withdrew it, and presented it to Mr. Colman; and the reception it met with at the Haymarket fully justified the Manager's acceptance. The ensuing summer, he produced another translation, called "*The Wedding Night*," which was brought out at the same Theatre; no honey-moon succeeded to this *Wedding Night*, for, being badly received, it sunk at once in oblivion. He at length grew bolder, laid aside the shackles of translation, and ventured to soar upon his own pinions in a piece called "*Who'd have thought it*." This was played both at Covent Garden and the Haymarket with some deserved applause. In April 1785 he closed the Season of Drury Lane with "*The Humourist*," and likewise presented the first new piece on its opening the following year, which was a comic Opera, entitled "*Strangers at Home*." The success that attended these two pieces completely established his reputation as a Dramatic Writer. Mr. King acknowledged his assistance in many detached scenes of his pantomime the "*Hurly Burly*;" and the prologue to Mr. Kemble's farce of the "*Projects*" was also from his pen. In January 1787, Mr. Cobb added another very pleasant Farce to the acting list of Drury Lane Theatre, entitled "*The First Floor*." It was played many nights during that season, and has generally taken its turn every year since. In this Farce, as in "*The Humourist*," Mr. Cobb was powerfully supported by the exertions of Mr. Bannister jun. In August the same year, a slight performance, entitled "*English Readings*," intended to ridicule a practice of Public Readings then carried to a ludicrous extent, though in itself, and in the hands of competent performers, not to be condemned; this was produced at the Haymarket, and was generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Cobb. In February 1788, Mr. Cobb produced, at Drury Lane, another Comic Opera, entitled "*Love in the East*;" and in October the same year, appeared "*The Doctor and Apothecary*," a Farce which still remains on the acting list. In this piece Mr. Cobb had the assistance of Mr. Storace in the beautiful Music to which some of the songs were set. In November 1789, the Author and Composer, who had been so successful in the last-mentioned Farce, again united their talents, with still more success, in "*The Haunted Tower*," then acted at Drury-Lane. In this piece Signora

nora Storace, who had not before performed on the English Stage, made her first appearance. In January 1791, the same union of talents was successfully employed in the production and performance of "The Siege of Belgrade." In this year the Drury Lane Company removed, while that Theatre was rebuilding, to the Haymarket, and Mr. Cobb furnished the Prelude with which the latter Theatre was opened; it was entitled "Poor Old Drury," and was received with considerable applause. In November 1792, he brought forward another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled "The Pirates," with the same success he had already experienced. In June 1794, the signal victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French fleet called forth the benevolence of the publick towards the Widows and Orphans of those sailors who lost their lives in the action of the first of the month, that day of triumph to the Nation at large; the receipts of a night were therefore devoted to this excellent design by the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre; and Mr. Cobb wrote a temporary piece, for the purpose of aiding the charity, entitled "The Glorious First of June," which was produced with great splendour and success. In December, in the same year, Mr. Cobb gave the publick another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled "The Cherokee." One of the latest productions of Mr. Cobb's pen was, "The Shepherdess of Cheapside," acted at Drury-Lane in 1796; but this, meeting with a cold reception, was performed only two nights.

Mr. Cobb was Author also of the following pieces:—Kensington Gardens, an interlude, 1781; The Algerine Slaves, a musical entertainment, 1792; Ramah Droog, a comic opera, and Paul and Virginia, a musical drama, 1800; Algonah, a comic opera, and A House to be Sold, a musical piece, 1802; The Wife of Two Husbands, a musical drama, 1803; Sudden Arrivals, a comedy, 1809.

Of the several pieces above enumerated, the greater part, we believe, are borrowed from foreign Dramas, or obsolete English ones. They, in general, are happily contrived, and have been successfully represented. They pleased their first auditors, and still continue to please.

In 1800, Mr. Cobb married Miss Stanfell, of Traton, in Hampshire, who survives him.—In private life his friends exulted in his liberality of mind and openness of disposition. In social parties, his ingenuous address, and sprightliness of conversation, proclaimed him to be a man of wit and good breeding.

The Inscription on his tomb is as follows:

"Sacred to the Memory of JAMES COBB, Esq. late Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, which important situation he

filled with distinguished ability, integrity, and zeal. His moral and social character was marked by the tenderest sympathy for human sufferings, and the most benevolent exertions for its relief. To the graces of an accomplished mind he united the most endearing virtues. He gladdened life by the charm of his manners, and adorned it by his example. The memory of his worth will be his best and most lasting monument, and has afforded his afflicted family consolation and instruction. He departed this life, after a long and painful illness, the 2d of June 1818, in the 62d year of his age, in the humble and devout hope of salvation through the merits of his Redeemer."

MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, Esq.

July Died, on his voyage home from Jamaica, of a fever, Matthew Gregory Lewis, esq. Author of "Tales of Terror," "The Monk," and several other literary Works. He was born in 1773, at which time his father was Deputy Secretary in the War Department, an office held by him many years, till from infirmity he was induced to resign on a pension. The son received his education at Westminster school; after which he went abroad, and studied at one of the German Universities with a view to the perfecting himself in that language for public business. Instead of this, he applied to reading the romance writers and dramatists, by which means he imbibed that taste for the marvellous which appears through all his performances. While abroad he composed "The Monk," a romantic story, founded on the tale of Barsisa in the *Guardian*. This piece, which appeared in 1795, in three volumes, attracted much notice, and considerable disgust on account of its licentiousness: a prosecution was talked of, and we believe commenced; but, on a pledge to recall the copies, and to recast the Work in another edition, legal proceedings were stopped. The year following the Author was chosen into Parliament for the borough of Hindon, but never figured as a senator; and at the next general election he retired. As a Dramatic writer he was eminently successful in his musical drama of the *Castle Spectre*, which came out at Drury-Lane in 1797. His other Works are, *Village Virtues*, a drama, 1796, 4to; *The Minister*, a tragedy from Schiller, 1797, 8vo; *Rolla*, a tragedy, 1799, 8vo; *The Love of Gain*, a poem, 1799, 4to; *The East Indian*, a comedy, 1800, 8vo; *Adelmorn*, or the *Outlaw*, a drama, 1801, 8vo; *Alfonzo*, a tragedy, 1801, 8vo; *Tales of Winter*, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo; *The Bravo of Venice*, a romance, 1804, 8vo; *Rugantino*, a melo-drama, 1805, 8vo; *Adelgitha*, a play, 1806, 8vo; *Feudal Tyrants*, a romance,

mance, 1806, 4 vols. 12mo; Tales of Terror, 3 vols.; Romantic Tales, 4 vols. 12mo; Venoni, a drama, 1809, 8vo; Monody on Sir John Moore, 8vo; One o'Clock, or the Knight and Wood Demon, a musical romance, 1811, 8vo; Timour the Tartar, a melo-drama, 1812, 8vo; Poems, 1812, 12mo; Rich and Poor, a comic opera, 1812.—On the death of his father, Mr. Lewis succeeded to a handsome patrimony, part of which lay in the West Indies. He resided in the Albany when in London, and lived rather in a retired manner; but the latter part of his life he spent in travelling. In his person he was small and well formed; his countenance expressive; his manners elegant; and his conversation agreeable. He was never married, but has left one daughter.

LORD MUNCASTER.

July 29. Died, at his house in Grosvenor-place, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Lowther Pennington, Lord Muncaster, Baron Muncaster, in Ireland, a Baronet, a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th royal veteran battalion.—His Lordship was born in 1745, succeeded to the titles and estates in 1813, on the decease of his brother, John, Lord Muncaster, without issue male; married Jan. 13, 1802, Esther, second daughter of Thomas Barry, esq. of Clapham, co. Surrey, (descended from Edmund Barry, next brother of James, the first Lord Santry, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, *temp.* Charles II.) and widow of Captain James Morison, by whom he has left issue an only son, the Hon. Lowther Augustus John Pennington, now Lord Muncaster, born December 14, 1802. The deceased Lord was the second Peer and sixth Baronet of his line. His ancestor Gamel de Pennington was settled in Cumberland at the time of the Norman Conquest, and the pedigree is accurately deduced from him to the present time, as may be seen in Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland. Sir John de Pennington, of Muncaster, co. Cumberland, *temp.* Hen. IV. was steadily attached to that unfortunate monarch, and gave him a secret reception at his seat at Muncaster. In return the King gave him a curiously-wrought glass cup, with this blessing to the family, that they should ever prosper, and never want a male heir, so long as they should preserve it unbroken; which the superstition of those times imagined to carry good fortune, and called it *the Luck of Muncaster*; and of this glass the family are still possessed. This Sir John Pennington commanded the left wing of the English army in an expedition into Scotland, when the Earl of Northumberland led the main body. His descendant Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster, was created a

Baronet of England, by Charles II. in 1676; and Sir John, the fifth Baronet, was in 1783, created to the dignity of Baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother Colonel Lowther Pennington.

ARCHIBALD SETON, Esq.

March 30. Died on board the East India Company's ship William Pitt (Capt. Graham), on the passage from St. Helena to England, aged 60, Archibald Seton, esq. of Touch, co. Stirling. In 1780, in early life, Mr. Seton went to Bengal in the civil service of the East India Company, where he remained during the protracted period of thirty-eight years. In this long interval he was successively employed in the execution of the duties of many of the most important offices in the administration of the affairs of our great and extensive empire, the East: and it is not more than simple justice to Mr. Seton to declare, that his conduct in the discharge of the functions of every situation which he filled, was equally honourable to himself, advantageous to the State, and calculated to promote the permanent comfort and happiness of the subjects of the Government whose welfare was entrusted to his charge. After passing through the routine of early service in India with much credit to himself, Mr. Seton was successively entrusted with the charge of the collection of the Revenue, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, in the Districts of Bhangolpore and Behar. He was then promoted to a seat in the Provincial Court of Justice in the Province of Behar; and on the occasion of the cession of a portion of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier to the East India Company, in 1801, he was removed to the same station in the ceded provinces, and was one of the Gentlemen selected by Marquis Wellesley to assist Sir Henry Wellesley in the discharge of the trust of the office of Lieutenant-governor of those Provinces. In 1806, Mr. Seton was appointed to the office of President at the Court of his Majesty Shah Allum, at Delhi, and performed the grateful duty of securing the happiness of the last few months of the life of that interesting Prince, and also of providing for the comfort of his son and successor, the present Emperor of Hindostan, on the accession of the latter to the Musnud. The arrangements made by Mr. Seton for the management of the territory to the Westward of the Jumna, assigned for the maintenance of the Royal Family at Delhi, during the years in which he retained the office of President at his Majesty's Court from 1806 to 1811, were equally honourable to his own character, and well calculated to promote the welfare of all classes of the inhabitants of that territory; and their advantages have been permanent.

In 1811, Mr. Seton accompanied the late Earl of Minto on the expedition against the Island of Java; and after the successful conquest of that island, he was appointed to the office of Governor of Prince of Wales's Island. From that station he was promoted, in 1812, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as the reward of his long services, to a seat in the Supreme Council at Fort William in Bengal, which he filled with much credit for five years, and was on his return to his native country in 1818, at the period of his death. During the long period of Mr. Seton's services, he had the happiness to possess in succession, and in the fullest extent, the well-merited confidence of every Government under which he served—that of Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Marquis Wellesley, Sir George Barlow, and the Earl of Minto: and the friend by whom this faint tribute is paid to his memory, and by whom his virtues will ever be revered, can assert, from an intimate knowledge for a period of nearly forty years, that his desire to promote the happiness of others was uniformly enthusiastic, and that the virtues of his heart were pure, and unmixed with any tincture of alloy. The memory of the virtues of Mr. Seton will be cherished by all the numerous friends he has left behind him, and will be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful people, amongst whom his life was spent; and whose best interests always claimed the first place in his heart.

MR. WILLIAM TOLFREY.

Died at Colombo, in Ceylon, Mr. William Tolfrey. He was suddenly attacked by a violent disorder, which in less than a fortnight carried him off on 4th Jan. 1817. His remains were followed to the grave on the following day by his Excellency the Governor, and every civil and military officer in Colombo. The laborious manner in which he conducted two distinct Translations of the New Testament in Pali and Cingalese, well-known in the island, prove his skill and indefatigable perseverance. Every morning from seven till ten he devoted to Oriental studies; on Monday and Tuesday particularly to the formation of a Pali Dictionary—on Sunday, to the translation of the Psalms into Cingalese; on Friday, to the reading of Pali MSS.; and on Thursday to the translation of a new Cingalese Grammar. Four days in the week he attended his business from ten till after two at the Revenue Office, and the other two at the office of Cingalese translators to Government. His dinner was soon over, and every afternoon from four till seven, he applied closely to the translation of the New Testa-

ment into Pali or Cingalese. His time on Sunday, after Church, was wholly devoted to the translation. He very seldom or ever dined out; and his amusements were of that innocent and tranquil description which unobtruded his mind, only to return it with more elasticity to his studious pursuits. In the morning he rose soon after five, and walked for an hour. In the evening, music was his usual recreation. He had finished the Pali translation to the end of the Epistle to Philemon; and the Cingalese, to the end of the 2d chapter of 2 Timothy. He had accumulated a large stock of materials for a Pali Dictionary, and a Cingalese Vocabulary and Grammar. He had also made, at a very considerable expence, a valuable collection of Cingalese and Pali books. By his untimely death in the full vigour of a learned life, for he was not quite 40 years of age, society has sustained a grievous loss: there is not a single person left who is capable of supplying his place; yet there are some learned Orientalists who will be induced probably to continue his labours; and we understand that three have already agreed to superintend the translations of the Scriptures, and meet for that purpose four times a week. "We have," says Mr. Bisset, "been deprived of our ablest assistant in the midst of a pious work, which he was conducting with ardent zeal and indefatigable application. But we do not despond.—It has pleased God to take Mr. T. to himself. We trust that our regretted friend will receive the full reward of those laborious exertions which beyond all doubt undermined his health and shortened his valuable life."

By the united exertions of the gentlemen above alluded to, with the aid of some learned Natives who had been in the employment of Mr. T. the New Testament has since been completed, and copies of it have been sent to England, and a large edition has been dispersed in the Island.

JOHN WILLES, Esq.

Aug. 9. Died at his house, College-place, Dulwich! in his 84th year, John Willes, esq. He was formerly in the corn and flour trade, by which, and by some valuable estates in Kent and Surrey, he acquired a handsome fortune. He was a widower, without any children, although he had been twice married. His first lady died some years since in a very infirm state of health at Dulwich; and he afterwards married the only child of the late Alderman Wright, by whom he received a considerable accession of property; and she died in November last.—The subject of this article was a man of great knowledge of the world, and exercised a discreet discrimination of characters, though he treated

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treated all who knew him with urbanity. He was to the poor of his neighbourhood a never-failing friend, when he saw that they were friends to themselves by industry and honesty;—his mode of relief to their necessities was rather by contriving works for their respective callings, than by pecuniary gifts; but in these he was never wanting where it appeared to him that an unfeigned necessity required it;—his ample fortune was thus made subservient to the just purposes of beneficence and utility. It may be said of him, that he has not left undone what he was commanded—he fulfilled his station with that fidelity which, it may be hoped, will secure his final reward. He was serious and devout in his religious deportment, and cheerful in his friendships; his conversations were those of experience, and always tended to some useful subjects; idle and vain amusements of time he seldom allowed, holding it as his maxim, that time, while it is given, should be usefully employed.—His connexion and residence so near London, always excited in his mind a strong desire to promote the good effects of the public works and institutions of charity of the metropolis, to most of which he was a liberal benefactor, and in some he filled the prominent stations—lending his name to their support, because it carried with it the respect they required. As he had lived, so did our friend depart—pious, resigned, full of hope, and looking with humble confidence to that holy invitation of his Saviour, “Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord.”

His remains were interred in a new vault erected in the burial-ground of Dulwich, and were attended by several of his relations, and of the gentlemen of that hamlet.

DEATHS.

1817, **A**T Husingabad, in his 37th year, *July 13.* Captain James Henry Ashhurst (second son of the late Judge Ashhurst, and brother to the present Member for Oxfordshire) of the 11th regiment of Native infantry, and deputy-paymaster to the Nagpoor subsidiary force. The unvariable kindness of his excellent heart, the sweetness of his disposition, and the mirthful turn of his conversation and manners, will ever be cherished in the memory of his numerous friends. He possessed every admirable quality of an officer, gentleman, and member of society, and died beloved, respected, and lamented by the whole army. The officers have at their expence erected a monument to his memory.

1818, *July 8.* At Ferrybridge, co. York, Lieut.-general William Simson, of Pitcorthy, Scotland.

July 9. Near Exeter, Margaret, wife of John James Hamilton, esq. of the Grove, co. Meath.

July 11. At Coombe Grove, near Bath, William Vaughan, esq.

July 12. At Beccles, aged 77, Mr. John Turner, late Serjeant in the King's 1st dragoon guards. He entered the army in 1755, in George the Second's time, and was at the battle of Minden, in 1759, under the Marquis of Granby, and General Howard.

Aged 75, Richard Johnson, esq. Treasurer of the county, and one of the Aldermen of the borough of Lancaster. He was father of the corporation, having served the office of Mayor three times, viz. in 1795, 1805, and 1813.

In his 56th year, Thomas Rodie, esq. merchant, of Liverpool. His commercial transactions were ever marked by the strictest integrity; and in the relative and social duties of life he was affectionate, conciliating, and benevolent. In his friendships he was warm, generous, and sincere. His exertions to promote every public measure by which his town or country could be benefited, were ready and constant.

At Calais, in his 16th year, Charles Lewis, second son of John Carey, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Barcelona, in his 50th year, Joseph Burn, esq. of Orton-hall, Westmoreland.

July 13. At Lyme Regis, William Reynolds, esq. late of the Admiralty.

At Marhill, near Cashel, the wife of Stephen Roche, esq. banker.

July 14. At Ampleforth, aged 52, Mrs. Germain, wife of Rev. A. Germain, vicar of that place.

July 15. After a life of 71 years passed in the faithful discharge of every social and religious duty, beloved and lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Hake-will, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

July 16. At Sunning-hill, Berks, at an advanced age, Penelope, relict of the late Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

At Castle-hill, Cumberland, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late William Browne, esq. of Tallentire hall.

At Limerick, in his 81st year, Joseph Gabbett, esq. of High Park, alderman of that city.

July 17. In his 64th year, Thomas Verney Oakes, esq. many years a surgeon at Cambridge, whose loss will be long deeply felt by all who were acquainted with his professional skill and private virtues.

At Rev. C. Bird's, of High Hayland, where he was receiving his education, of apoplexy, Richard Henry Lialphus Lumley, third son of Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Savile, of Rufford, Notts. He was born

born September 16, 1800. His remains were deposited in the vault of the Savile family at Thornhill. He was a young man of much promise.

At Doncaster, Thomas Woodcock, esq. an alderman of the corporation, and a justice of the peace for the borough and soke of Doncaster. This exemplary man in every relation of life, left 90 guineas to twenty poor widows, which was received by them with grateful feelings, but sincere sorrow for the loss of their lamented protector.

July 18. At Kensington-square, in her 85th year, Elizabeth, relict of Anthony Stokes, esq. formerly chief justice of Georgia.

In the Commercial-road, in his 57th year, Capt. John Martin.

At Brighton, Charles Garth Colleton, esq. of Haines-hill, Berks.

At Bognor, Sussex, William Joseph Coltman, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At the Baths at Lucca, in Italy, in his 54th year, Richard Gwillym, of Bewsey-hall, near Warrington, co Lancaster, esq. He had been there some time with his lady and their very amiable and interesting family, together with the family of his son-in-law, Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntrope, esq.; and, after visiting Pisa and Florence, died after four days serious indisposition, leaving issue four children, Mary, Elizabeth-Jane, Richard, and Harriet. The two last are infants; and the second is married, as above, to the Vice-Lieutenant of the Hundred of Blackburn. The amiable meekness and polish of this much-regretted gentleman's manners, his strict morals, his unbiassed and unimpeached integrity, render him a very severe loss, not only to his afflicted family, connexions, and friends, but to a very considerable part of the county; to which, in his public capacities, he was well known, and universally admired. Mr. Gwillym was, during the late war, Lieut.-colonel in Colonel Starkie's regiment of Supplementary Militia; was a Deputy-lieutenant, an able, active, and discriminating magistrate, and in 1796, High Sheriff for the county.

July 19. At Kensington-house, Mrs. C. Baker, of Bath.

July 20. Of a second fit of palsy, which carried him off in half an hour, aged 51, Mr. Edward Bartell, of Whitechapel, writing-engraver, many years a most excellent and useful member of the society of College Youths of London. His unshaken evenness of temper, and general suavity of manners, will endear his memory to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; as the writer of this can safely affirm, after a close intimacy of nearly thirty years, not having witnessed one instance in him of a breach of those most amiable qualities. His remains were

interred in the cemetery of St. Mary, Whitechapel, on Friday the 25th instant, when the usual mournful honours were paid to his memory. C. B.

Aged 27, Rev. John Raymond, A. B. late curate of Nayland, Suffolk, eldest son of Rev. John Raymond, vicar of Wimbish, Essex.

At Rome, of a fever, in his 21st year, Rt. Hon. Lord Henry de Roos.

July 21. In Quebec-street, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Bouvilla, relict of the late Mr. Francis Bouvilla.

At Bristol, Eliza, wife of Col. Hugh Baillie.

July 22. Aged 47, William Morrison, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Ewshott-house, near Farnham, Surrey, in his 71st year, Henry Maxwell, esq. of that place, of Ramsbury, Wilts, and of Grosvenor-place, London.

At the rectory of Avon Dasset, co. Warwick, in her 54th year, Elizabeth, sister of Rev. H. Jeston, who having long laboured under extreme debility and cough, those frequent harbingers of decay and mortality, whilst walking in the garden, sunk down and instantly expired.

July 23. In Clifford-street, in his 79d year, Edward Golding, esq. of Maiden Early, Berks. He was M.P. for Downton in the late parliament, and a Lord of the Treasury during Lord Sidmouth's administration. Mr. Golding was Deputy-lieutenant of Berkshire. He vested a considerable fortune, acquired in the East Indies with unsullied honour and integrity, in the purchase of a beautiful seat, and other landed property, in that county, where he resided many years universally beloved and respected.

Rev. Henry Smith, D. D. rector of Hedleigh, Hants, perpetual curate of Bromley, Kent, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. 1776; B. D. 1788; D. D. 1793.

July 25. At Hampstead, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of the late Gamaliel Lloyd, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

July 27. At Hinckley, in his 63d year, Ambrose Salisbury, esq. nephew and heir of the late David Wells, esq. of Burbach; where in 1790 he came into possession of some valuable freehold property; which in 1795 he sold to considerable advantage; and purchased Caldecote Hall, in Warwickshire, the noble mansion of the Purefoys, and afterwards of Lord Keeper Wrighte. This property Mr. Salisbury also sold advantageously. He was for some time an active Cornet in the Yeomanry Cavalry; and afterwards entered into partnership with a Brewer at Wolverhampton; which he exchanged for a share in some Mine Adventures in the Principality: but in neither of these concerns did he much improve either his fortune

tune or his constitution. He was a strictly honest man, and a pleasant companion; but had some portion of vanity, and some of indolence; and he has at last quitted life (in which he had never any employment which he could be said regularly to have followed) beloved and pitied by all who thoroughly knew him. Being a Roman Catholic, the accustomed funeral ceremonies were performed in the Chapel at Hinckley; and he was afterwards buried in the family-vault at Burbach.

July 30. At Brompton, after a long illness, which was rather injurious to her mind than corporally afflictive, in her 75th year, Mrs. Pope, of Newman-street, formerly of Drury Lane theatre. The talents of this excellent actress were cultivated by the celebrated Mrs. Clive, and she was distinguished for theatrical merit under the patronage of Garrick. She attentively looked on life, and was always solicitous to give a faithful representation of character. It is a remarkable circumstance that during a period of more than half a century she remained constant to the boards of Drury Lane; and with the exception of a season at Dublin, and one at Liverpool, never performed at any other theatre. She was much esteemed for good sense, good humour, knowledge, and vivacity, and has left a numerous train of friends to lament the loss of a lady who acted well in every relation of life. The remains of Miss Pope were interred in the vault of St. Martin's church. The carriage of Dr. Ashe and two others, followed the mourning coaches. No funeral pomp attracted the notice of those who in her life-time were charmed with her captivating talents.

In St. James's-square, Bath, John Enys, esq. late Lieut.-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot. His character as an officer, while he long commanded that distinguished regiment, is too well known to require an eulogium; as a man, the suavity of his manners, and active benevolence of his disposition, have been universally acknowledged and admired; as a friend and a relation, the constancy of his attachments and the warmth of his affection did equal honour to the goodness of his heart. A martyr to gout, and other painful but more fatal diseases, he closed a life of patient suffering on Thursday, July 30, in his 61st year.

After a short illness, at Langley Bury, Herts, Dame Charlotte Filmer, wife of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, bart. M. A. vicar of Abbot's Langley (to whom she was married 12th Feb. 1795) and daughter of Joseph Portal, esq. of Freefolk, Hants.

LATELY.—At his chambers in Lyons-inn, John Rickcords, esq. native of Sandwich, (well known as a musical amateur) and late of the Victualling-office.

Aged 80, Mrs. Reinhold, third daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Reeve, of Ipswich.

The Right Rev. Dr. John Wingard, Bishop of Gothenburg in Sweden, President of the Gothenburg Society. Faithful in the service of his Lord and Saviour, he zealously embraced the cause of the Bible Association; and after having preached the holy Gospel for half a century, he devoted the latter years of his life to this, the greatest undertaking of latter times in the Christian Church. The Bible Society of this place was instituted by him; he promoted it by his public addresses and individual counsel. Through him the society acquired respect and confidence; and he lived to see its happy advancement. The intelligence which his son conveyed to him on his death-bed, of the British Society's donation, and its approbation of the proceedings of his Society, was among the last sublimary objects which rejoiced his soul before it was received into the bosom of his God. "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance for ever."—Isa. xxxii. 17.

Aug. 2. In Fore-street, aged 71, Mrs. Rupertia Hill. She was the daughter of a tobacconist, who some years ago left her a considerable property, which, by economy, she extended to the large sum of 100,000*l.* The principal part of it she has left to Methodist religious establishments, and to various charitable institutions; the remainder among her relations. A considerable crowd assembled to view her remains lying in state; which were afterwards conveyed for interment in great funeral pomp to the College at Cheshunt, founded by Lady Huntingdon.

Aug. 4. At his son's, Great Coram-street, in his 73d year, Nathaniel Austen, esq. of Ramsgate, banker, vice-consul for several foreign powers.

Aug. 5. At Barrington-hall, Essex, in his 66th year, Sir John Barrington, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir Fitzwilliam, in 1792, and was representative for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight, from 1784 to 1796. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, bart.

Aug. 6. At the ville of Dunkirk, near Boughton-under-the-Blean, Kent, aged 124, David Ferguson. He was a Scotchman, but had resided in the ville of Dunkirk between 50 and 60 years: he was, until a few years back, a very industrious, active, and hard-working labourer. For the last four or five years of his life he had kept his bed; he was, however, able to sit up and take his meals, and to converse most cheerfully with his numerous visitors, enjoying very good health. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he was helped to a basin of broth, which he partook

took of heartily, but observed, that he thought he was going to die: after taking the broth, he laid himself back upon his pillow, and his countenance underwent a slight change, when he breathed his last without a struggle. He was married in the year 1761, at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, to Susan Codham, who has long since been dead, and he had no children. He was always esteemed by his neighbours as a most cheerful companion, and was accustomed to relate many odd stories and anecdotes about Queen Anne, George I. and II. The following account, which he gave of himself, is extracted from a memoir of this remarkable old man lately published:—"He was born at Nethered, in the parish of Kirkurd, about ten miles North of Drumeiguir, the youngest of 15 children; his father's name was James, his mother's maiden name Somerville. He was at school at Dunsage, in Lanarkshire, about nine miles from Lanark; his mother's friends came from Niebiken, in the parish of Carnwaith; he was bred a shoemaker at Linton, on the Dumfries road, about three miles from Cair Muir; he first entered into the army in a regiment of Dragoons, called the Glasgow Greys (not the present Scots Greys); after this he served in the 70th regiment; he was about 12 or 13 years old at the battle of Sheriff Muir; remembers Queen Anne and the battle of Malplaquet; has seen the Duke of Marlborough in England; he recollects Lord Stair calling upon his father, who was a farmer, and left the estate of Cair Muir, in consequence of Lawson, of Cair Muir, throwing three farms into one for sheep." The remains of the old man were interred in Boughton Church-yard, on Sunday, attended by a numerous assemblage of both old and young persons, and one common sentiment of regret seemed to pervade all classes, at the last farewell of their old friend, who was universally beloved.—(*Kentish Chronicle*.)

At Hastings, after a long pulmonic complaint, which she bore with exemplary patience, fortitude, and piety, Lydia-Sarah Genevera, wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Nutfield, Surrey.

Aug. 7. In his 76th year, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, Francis Newbery, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard. Of this worthy gentleman we hope to give some further particulars.

Aged 74, Mr. William Moore, late of Ludgate-street.

Aug. 13. At Holybourne, near Alton, Hants, aged 26, Mary, the wife of James-Hinton Baverstock, esq. of Windsor.

Aug. 15. At Durham, aged 82, Mr. A. Featonby. This person, who lived during the greater part of his life in a state of abject penury, is said to have died worth 20,000*l*. He has not unfrequently ac-

cepted employment in the turnpike roads in the breaking of stones, &c.; and the coat which he wore up to the time of his death was so patched, that scarcely a particle of the cloth of which it was originally composed could be discovered amongst the "shreds and patches" which it exhibited.

Aug. 16. At Brighton, John Palmer, esq. of Bath, late Comptroller-general of the Post Office. The extensive services of this respected character demand a more than common record of his death, which, we trust, by our next Number, it will be in our power to supply.

Aug. 17. Aged 87, Samuel Merriman, M. D. late of Queen-street, Berkeley-square. He was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and being intended for the medical profession, went to Edinburgh in 1748, and graduated there in 1753, on which occasion he published his "*Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Conceptu*," afterwards reprinted in the second volume of Smellie's *Thesaurus Medicus*, 1779. In 1753, he married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Mr. William Dances, of Marlborough, surgeon, and by her, who died in 1780, he had fourteen children; of these, one alone, the wife of his nephew Dr. Samuel Merriman, of Half Moon-street, survives him. He settled in London in 1758, and devoted himself principally to the practice of midwifery, in which, during the long course of fifty-four years, his skill, judgment, and humanity, were conspicuously displayed, and a most excellent constitution enabled him to undergo the fatigues of a practice much more extensive, in point of numbers, than that of any of his contemporaries; he continued in the exercise of this profession till 1812, when he had almost completed the 81st year of his age. He was a man of great integrity and beneficence, indefatigable in performing his professional duties, unassuming in his manners, liberal in his conduct, intelligent in his conversation, learned in literary research. His leisure hours were chiefly dedicated to his books, and for many of the last years of his life, he took great delight in biblical studies, particularly in comparing the various translations of the New Testament with the original. His literary habits continued to the last. On the morning of his death he called for his spectacles to find out a passage in Watts's poems, which he wished to have read, but he was then too weak to effect his purpose. A long life, usefully spent, was terminated by a placid and happy death: to the writer of this short tribute to his memory, he breathed out a most consolatory intimation of entire satisfaction; and in about an hour afterwards, as if falling asleep, without a groan expired.

In the 71st year of her age, Lady Wilson, of Charlton House, Kent, relict of the late General Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilson, bart.; much regretted by her children, a numerous circle of friends, and most particularly by the poor and unfortunate of all descriptions. Her charities were so extensive, that besides a private and regular intercourse which she kept with the afflicted and needy, her name, as a subscriber, is to be found in nearly all the charitable establishments of London and its vicinity. Her private virtues were all implanted in a strong and well-regulated understanding, which formed the pre-eminent features of her character. She was pious without bigotry, exemplary without ostentation, strict in the observance of all her moral duties, but indulgent, forbearing, and patient towards others. In knowledge and sciences, she was superior to most of her own sex; and her memory was so extraordinary, that from a valuable museum which she had collected, and which consisted of several thousand specimens in all the different branches of natural philosophy, there was not one single article which she could not immediately name scientifically. For many years she constantly travelled all over England and Scotland, and brought in her journeys a successive and valuable accession to her museum, which she has now left to Mrs. Trevillian, her daughter, with a clause that if she, or her descendants after her, should ever sell part or the whole, the produce of that part, or of the whole, is to be given to different charitable establishments mentioned in her will. She succeeded in her large fortune by her son, Sir Thomas-Marion Wilson, a gene-

rous, hearty, and undissembled gentleman, who prefers the comforts of private life to dancing attendance at court, where his fortune, his relations, and friends, would easily introduce him. The estates and all the freehold property being entailed on Sir Thomas, devolve into his hands; and his mother has divided her personal property between him and his three sisters, Lady Arden, Lady Carr, and Mrs. Trevillian; the latter, being a great favourite with her mother, has been made residuary legatee, to the great disappointment of many persons who expected that that favour would have been conferred upon the son. For these two years, Lady Wilson has been suffering under a rapid decline of health; and for the last three months, she was subject to frequent spasms of the most excruciating nature, which she bore with perfect resignation; and to her last moments she was perfectly sensible, and requested Mrs. Stride, a person of great piety and knowledge, who with her sister had constantly attended her Ladyship during her illness, to read to her from the Bible, which office she was performing when Lady Wilson expired, after pronouncing these words: O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!

Aug. 19. At her mother's apartments in Bromley College, aged 22, Miss Harriet-Catherine Strong, one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Strong, of near Canterbury. Of amiable disposition, unfeigned piety, and cultivated mind, she acquired the regard of her relatives, and the esteem of her friends—to these her memory will be dear, but their concern for their loss will be consoled by the assurance that she is gone to an inheritance to which she invites them to follow!

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1818.
July	°	°	°		
27	69	77	60	29, 80	showery
28	60	74	64	30, 20	fair
29	64	76	66	, 13	fair
30	67	80	68	, 10	fair
31	67	76	60	, 02	fair
A.1	60	72	59	, 02	fair
2	60	71	56	, 08	fair
3	64	75	59	, 06	fair
4	64	82	68	, 02	fair
5	68	85	74	, 02	fair
6	74	83	63	29, 99	fair
7	64	74	66	30, 01	fair
8	67	78	68	29, 97	fair
9	66	74	60	, 87	fair
10	68	70	55	30, 13	fair
11	60	69	54	, 07	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1818.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	60	69	57	30, 02	fair
13	64	67	59	, 06	fair
14	60	64	58	, 01	cloudy
15	61	66	59	, 01	fair
16	58	70	59	, 01	fair
17	58	71	63	, 01	fair
18	63	71	56	29, 91	fair
19	56	66	55	30, 00	cloudy
20	56	65	56	, 04	cloudy
21	58	65	55	, 06	fair
22	55	66	54	, 16	fair
23	56	66	60	, 22	fair
24	61	69	61	, 17	fair
25	61	70	60	, 11	fair
26	60	67	60	29, 97	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 28, to August 24, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 964	1837	Males - 730	1457		5 and 10	49	60 and 70	104
Females - 873		Females 727			10 and 20	50	70 and 80	87
Whereof have died under 2 years old		20 and 30			93	80 and 90	48	
		30 and 40			126	90 and 100	9	
				40 and 50	136			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending August 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s. d.	s. d. s.	d. s. d.	s. d. s.
Middlesex	82 8 48	0 45	0 35	3 70	8
Surrey	77 0 48	0 48	0 35	8 68	0
Hertford	77 10 48	6 53	0 31	4 51	4
Bedford	77 5 52	0 47	8 36	3 68	8
Huntingdon	77 0 00	0 44	0 31	0 56	0
Northamp.	80 5 00	0 57	0 36	6 00	0
Rutland	80 0 00	0 54	0 36	0 00	0
Leicester	80 9 47	3 50	9 38	2 68	2
Nottingham	81 0 46	0 54	0 41	8 69	4
Derby	81 10 00	0 00	0 36	8 72	0
Stafford	84 1 00	0 55	2 37	4 70	11
Salop	82 2 53	10 00	0 37	11 78	2
Hereford	82 2 57	6 60	8 42	3 66	10
Worcester	85 3 00	0 62	10 45	6 81	4
Warwick	79 9 00	0 52	6 40	0 68	8
Wilts	71 6 00	0 45	0 34	6 73	4
Berks	79 2 50	0 48	10 38	8 76	5
Oxford	77 1 00	0 50	2 38	10 66	0
Bucks	73 2 00	0 50	0 34	0 71	3
Brecon	81 5 00	0 54	4 24	0 00	0
Montgom.	83 2 00	0 00	0 40	9 00	0
Radnor	88 0 00	0 50	0 35	4 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

79 11½ 0 4½ 9¾ 6½ 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0½ 0 0½ 0½ 0½ 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s. d.	s. d. s.	d. s. d.	s. d. s.
Essex	71 7 44	0 48	6 54	0 59	1
Kent	78 1 47	6 48	8 34	4 61	6
Sussex	81 5 00	0 00	0 33	6 70	0
Suffolk	76 9 00	0 57	8 36	0 67	5
Camb.	75 3 00	0 00	0 30	2 56	0
Norfolk	74 4 00	0 52	1 31	11 57	1
Lincoln	74 9 53	3 49	9 31	10 71	5
York	75 2 58	8 00	0 32	4 70	8
Durham	77 6 00	0 00	0 38	8 00	0
Northum.	71 7 47	4 45	6 33	7 00	0
Cumberl.	78 2 59	4 52	8 33	11 00	0
Westmor.	83 3 56	0 56	0 35	11 00	0
Lancaster	80 11 00	0 49	0 33	3 58	0
Chester	82 5 00	0 00	0 32	8 00	0
Flint	73 11 00	0 50	2 34	6 00	0
Denbigh	74 10 00	0 50	0 29	0 00	0
Anglesea	73 1 00	0 43	0 27	0 00	0
Carnarvon	84 0 00	0 49	1 38	8 00	0
Merioneth	88 2 56	6 53	10 32	0 00	0
Cardigan	99 0 00	0 48	0 24	0 00	0
Pembroke	78 10 00	0 50	0 20	0 00	0
Carmarth.	88 0 00	0 50	8 25	8 00	0
Glamorgan	85 8 00	0 50	8 34	0 00	0
Gloucester	79 1 00	0 62	1 46	11 72	6
Somerset	87 1 00	0 51	0 34	9 66	8
Monm.	89 4 00	0 51	2 00	0 00	0
Devon	81 11 00	0 42	4 33	6 00	0
Cornwall	78 4 00	0 46	0 29	1 00	0
Dorset	77 1 33	0 44	0 37	0 80	0
Hants	74 8 00	0 48	4 37	7 73	2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 24, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 15, 35s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 19, 51s. 2½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 24 :

Kent Bags.....10½.	0s. to 16½.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....12½.	0s. to 16½.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....10½.	0s. to 14½.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....12½.	0s. to 18½.	0s.
Kent Pockets.....12½.	0s. to 18½.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....20½.	0s. to 30½.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 24 :

St. James's, Hay 7½. 8s. 0d. Straw 2½. 11s. 0d. Clover 0½. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 7½. 5s. Straw 2½. 17s. 0d. Clover 8½. 10s. Smithfield, Hay 7½. 14s. Straw 2½. 9s. Clover 8½. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, August 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s.	8d. to 4s.	8d.	Lamb.....5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.
Mutton.....4s.	8d. to 5s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market August 24 :		
Veal.....4s.	8d. to 6s.	0d.	Beasts.....2,724.	Calves 310.	
Pork.....3s.	4d. to 6s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs 21,420	Pigs 240.	

COALS, August 21: Newcastle 36s. to 45s. 9d. Sunderland 36s. 9d. to 40s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 10d.

SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 116s. Curd 120s.—CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 15s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Aug. 1818, (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Oxford Canal, 630*l.* with 12*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year's Div. and 6*l.* Bonus. — Grand Junction, 231*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* ditto. — Old Union, 90*l.* — Gloucester and Berkeley, 70*l.* — Grand Union, 30*l.* — Rochdale, 47*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 1*l.* Half-year. — Kennet and Avon, 22*l.* 10*s.* with Div. 17*s.* 6*d.* — Thames and Medway, 35*l.* — Huddersfield, 12*l.* — Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.* — West India Dock, 199*l.* ex Half-Year's Div. 5*l.* — London Dock, 80*l.* — Commercial Dock, 64*l.* — East Country, 20*l.* — Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-Year, and Bonus, 5*l.* — Globe ditto, 130*l.* — Imperial ditto, 90*l.* — Rock Life ditto, 4*l.* 12*s.* — East London Water Works, 90*l.* Div. 3*l.* per annum. — West Middlesex, 52*l.* — Grand Junction ditto, 52*l.* — Original Gas Light, 75*l.* — New ditto, 24*l.* Premium. — Carnatic Stock, Second Class, 68*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr. Cl. 3 1/2 per 4 per 5 per Cl. B. Long Imp. India So. Sea 3 per Cl. E. Bills 2d. E. Bills 2 1/2. Omnium.
1 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
2 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
3 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
4 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
5 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
6 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
7 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
8 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
9 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
10 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
11 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
12 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
13 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
14 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
15 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
16 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
17 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
18 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
19 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
20 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
21 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
22 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
23 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
24 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
25 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
26 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
27 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
28 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
29 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
30 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.
31 Sunday	77 1/2	88 1/2 97 105 1/2 20 1/2 76 1/2 232 1/2 86 1/2 77 1/2 91 pr. 18 20 pr. 19 18 pr. 1 1/2 dis.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
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Carli. 2--Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.
Cornw.--Covent. 2



SEPTEMBER, 1818.

CONTAINING

Cumb. 2-Doncast.
Derb.--Dorches.
Durham--Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax--Hants 2
Hereford, Hull
Huntingd.-Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2--Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.--Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea--Pottery
Preston--Plym. 2
Reading--Salisb.
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.--Stamf. 2
Taunton--Tyne
Wakef.--Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
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Jersey 2, Guern. 2

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With a Portrait of the late HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, Esq.;
and Views of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL, and of the House of the High Master at STEPNEY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

To our Friend of Lincoln's Inn, who questions the accuracy of styling, p. 99, a late excellent Correspondent *Mr. Justice Hardinge*, we can only give the worthy Judge's own words: "The title which is due to me, as Chief Justice, or Senior Judge, is the following, *'His Majesty's Justice, &c. &c.'*" See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 516.

INDAGATOR (of Dublin) complains of a mutilated Edition of "The Harleian Miscellany;" but with this we have not the least concern.—If he goes to a cheap shop, he must abide the consequence.

"The Letter of CYPRIANUS in Part I. p. 396, is calculated (S. G. observes) not only to be useful to Candidates for Holy Orders, but may be extensively so to persons in general; and under this impression I would recommend its publication as a tract. I know of one instance of its usefulness."

G. H. W. referring to Part I. p. 644, says, "Who was *the Hon. N. Moore*, and query, what right to that designation? There are but two noble families of the surname of Moore, viz. the Marquis of Drogheda, and the Earl of Mount Cashell. Mr. N. Moore does not appear to be related to either family."

A SUBSCRIBER to Dr. Evans's Poem of "THE BEES," announced to be completed in four Books, three of which are before the publick, wishes to be informed, when the FOURTH will make its appearance, as it is nearly five years since the third Book was published.

S. G. observes, that, "In looking over some Memoranda, he found the following avowal of Robert Owen, Esq. the proposer of a new plan for employing the lower classes: 'I know that all mankind will think ere long as I do now, respecting the inutility and grievous evil of Faith; for with me this subject has long been known as a Science, which at pleasure I can easily force upon the World.' See 'Times,' Sept. 26, 1817."

Many of our Countrymen travelling in France, having (as we are informed) with a laudable feeling of veneration for the heroic deeds of our Ancestors, lately visited the Plains of Agincourt and Cressy; it will give us much pleasure to be the medium for conveying to the publick any observations connected with those subjects.

The view and description of Witham Church shall be used soon. C. B.'s Remarks on the British Poets; "Remarks on recent Alterations at Fountains Abbey;" A. L.'s Journal of a Tour in Italy; H. L.'s MUSÆUS, ANTIQVARIUS, &c. &c. in our next.

The following observations and corrections are one of the latest communications of an old and highly respected Correspondent, to whose memory a slight tribute is paid in our Obituary for the present month.

"A FRIEND TO ACCURACY, in pursuance of the wish of Clericus, as expressed in last month's (July) Magazine, p. 38, informs him, that the author of the book entitled, "An Attempt to explain the Words Reason, Substance, &c. by a Presbyterian of the Church of England," which was first published in 1766, and reached a third edition in 1767, was William Robertson, D. D. who died in 1783, Master of the Free Grammar School at Wolverhampton, and of whom a particular account may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVIII. p. 20. LIII. pp. 453, 745-750, with his portrait. This work being so erroneously classed in the Catalogue of Dr. Gosset's Library must, it is presumed, have arisen from some unaccountable oversight in the Compiler. It excited considerable attention at the time of its publication, and for some years after.

"VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.
P. 391, b. line 16 from the bottom, *for* 1816, *read* 1817.
497, a. line 11, *for* grandson, *read* great grandson.

"PART II.
411, line 2 from bottom, *read* Byrom.
413, line 39, *read* Swarthmoor.
440, b. line 2, *for* Hon. A. G. Bennet, *read* Hon. Henry Grey Bennet.
521, line 14 from the bottom, *read* 1735.
571, a. line 17, *for* Haver, *read* Havers.
Ibid. b. line 27, *read* Clenchwarton.
585, line 39, 'Thomas Salmon died in 1743,' is certainly erroneous. His Proposals for publishing 'The Ancient and Present State of the British Isles,' in 1 vol. folio, as an addition to his 'Universal Traveller,' are dated in 1755, and it is believed he died in the same year.

634, a. line 41, *read* Tingcombe.
635, b. line 16 from the bottom, *read* Kirkby Cane, Norfolk.

"VOL. LXXXVIII. PART I.
82, b. line 31, *for* 1789, *read* 1780.
108, line 37, *for* 1673, *read* 1763.
350, b. line 11 from the bottom, *for* Dodwell, *read* Rodwell.
367, b. line 17, *read* Wenhamston.
441, a. line 34, *delete* the first Mr.
443, a. line 12 from the bottom, *for* Werbury, *read* W.
467 b. line 39, *read*
427, a. l
561, ll

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Warwick, Aug. 23.*
DR. Taylor, in p. 220 of his *Elements of Civil Law*, while he is explaining the *Responsa Prudentum*, shews the duty of a Roman Lawyer to consist in respondendo, in agendo; in cavendo. He quotes one passage from Cicero de Oratore, lib. 1. and another from the Book de Officiis, lib. 2; and he subjoins a third from the Second Book de Oratore, where some Editions read *Auctor Formularum*; others, with Olivet, Cantor; and others, Cautior. "It is from such passages as these," says Taylor, "that I had it suggested by a very ingenious Gentleman of this Profession, that this might be the term by which Horace would express his Lawyer also,
Perfidus hic Cautior."

I am sure that this conjecture will be approved by Scholars. But I could wish that some of your Correspondents would state, *who was the author of it.*

Some years ago I heard it ascribed to Mr. Nicholas Hardinge; and, if the information given me be correct, his very ingenious son, Mr. George Hardinge, were he now living, would rejoice to hear, that a most acute Critic, Schrader, proposed the very same conjecture which his Father had suggested long before:

"Nullus dubito," says Schrader, "quin reponi debeat

Perfidus hic Cautior.

Quis enim nescit Jurisconsultos propriè dici suis Clientibus et Consultoribus cavere? Pervulgati sunt, et in ore multorum versus Ovidii,

*Illo sæpe loco capitur Consultus amore,
 Quique aliis cavit, vix cavet ipse sibi.*"

These lines from Ovid had been quoted by Taylor.

Schrader does not believe that Horace intended any ridicule against the

Professors of the Law; and therefore he says,

"Statuant itaque Juris, et Criticæ periti, quid tribuendum sit huic conjecturæ,

Providus hic Cautior.

Quam bene vero Cautior appellatur *providus*, ostendit consuetudo Scriptorum, qui providere, et præcavere, cautos providosque, et similia sæpe conjungunt; et hæc Nasonis Fast. ii. 60.

Cavit sacra provida cura Ducis.

Et ipsius Horatii Carm. 3. v. 13,

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli."

Vide Schraderi Emendationes, cap. 4. pag. 71, 72.

Let me intreat you, Mr. Urban, to accept my thanks for your judgment and activity in publishing the Poems, &c. written by Mr. Nicholas Hardinge, and collected and revised by his son Mr. G. H. The Latin verses of N. H. are excellent; and his Latin Prose, like that of his brother Caleb Hardinge, is even exquisite.

This Volume contains Nicholas Hardinge's celebrated Emendation of Horace in Lib. 3. Od. 29. v. 6. together with some illustrations, which do credit to the taste and the judgment of Mr. G. H. Now, from a note in p. 223, it should seem that G. H. supposed his father's Emendation to be recorded in the *Epistola Critica* of Markland to Hare. "At this moment," says he, "I would give the eyes of Argus (if I had them all) to obtain the *Epistola Critica* of Markland to Hare." He was mistaken, Markland published that Epistle in 1723. It does not contain the conjecture of N. H. But the first mention of that conjecture was made in the *Quæstio Grammatica*, which Markland subjoined to his first Edition of the *Supplices Mulieres*, published in 1763;

1763; and you, Mr. Urban, with your wonted accuracy, have produced the passage in p. 223 of N. H.'s Poems, &c. Some years before the publication of the *Quæstio Grammatica*, I had been told in conversation, that Scholars were indebted for the conjecture to N. H., and I rejoice to find that the oral tradition was well founded.

You, Mr. Urban, as Editor of N. H.'s Poems, will excuse me for stating that in p. 236 there are three errors. They may all be corrected by the verses of Phocylides, as they are printed in p. 522, vol. II. of Brunck's *Analecta*.

Καὶ τὸς Φωκυλίδειοι Δίριον κακοί. ἔχ' ὁ
μὲν, ὅς δ' ἔ.

Πάντες πᾶν Προκλῆες καὶ Προκλῆς
Δίριος.

Vide Hoffinan's *Lexicon*, vol.
II. in v. *Leros*.

In regard to the pleasant anecdote recorded in p. 236, Bentley, it must be owned, was not unlikely to call the King's-men "Puppies;" and he certainly hated them. His hatred, however, was founded, not upon any imperfections in their Learning, but upon their Tory politicks; and probable it is that much of the antipathy which Richard Dawes felt towards Bentley himself was provoked by their difference in political sentiments; for Dawes was a Tory, and Bentley was a Whig. Dr. Andrew Snape, the venerable Provost of King's, took the lead among Cambridge Tories; and yet, from the oral traditions of the University, it should appear that Bentley felt and expressed very great respect for the very great learning and sagacity of Snape.

Bishop Hare was a King's-man; and surely, after reading his *Epistola Critica* to Bland, the Master of Eton, Dr. Bentley must have found in his King's College assailant, qualities of an animal more formidable than the Puppy race; and he might have remembered, and applied too, a line in Claudian.

Magnæque taurorum fracturæ colla Britan-
tanæ.

V. Claudian; de Laud. Stilich.
Lib. 3. v. 301.

Let me return to Taylor's *Elements of Civil Law*. He does not seem to have known Hardinge's Emendation

of Horace. Now Hardinge not only substitutes *ut* for *ne*, but connects *semper* with *udum*; and the propriety of this connection is confirmed by the following words of Taylor:

"After the time of Dioclesian the title of the Emperor was *Semper-Augustus*, αὐ-σε-βαςος. *Semper-Augustus*, like *Semper-florentis Homeri*, *Lucret.* l. v. 125.

"So *Tibur semper-udum*, in Horace, *Qd.* 29. v. 6. b. 3.

"*Semper-amicitia*, in Propertius, *Carmin.* 2. lib. 1.

"To this may be referred *Semper-lenitas* of Terence, *Ter. Andr.* 2. 4."

I am, Mr. Urban, your constant Reader, and let me add, your most sincere Friend,
P. V.

MR. URBAN, *Stourhead, Aug. 30.*

THE laudable zeal which you have constantly shewn for every work of Topography, induces me to trouble you respecting my intended publication of *A Classical Tour in Italy and Sicily*, as some erroneous opinions have been entertained both of its plan and purport.

The title is well known as that of Mr. Eustace's much-esteemed work; and in that alone will my intended Supplemental volume encroach upon his work. I cannot hope to rival the *original*, but I disdain to be a *copyist*. Each of us travelled, in a great degree, upon the same plan, comparing the ancient with the modern state of Italy; and bringing back to our recollection the several passages of the classical authors, connected with the still existing topography and antiquities of the country.

The premature death of Mr. Eustace prevented the completion of this grand fabric, the foundation of which he had laid with so much judgment. During his second visit to Italy, he made (as I have been informed) additional collections; and, had not fate put a stop to his exertions, he would most probably have left nothing wanting, in the general tour through Italy, for the information of the traveller.

And here I must beg leave to contradict the supposition that this Supplemental Volume is compiled from his notes and literary memoranda; and to assert that the matter is totally new and original, having cautiously avoided going over the ground he trod, and being desirous

sirous only of making the publick partakers of that information which a five years residence on the Continent enabled me to collect, and of introducing new scenes to the eyes of the modern tourist.

After having premised the motives which induced me to place my journals in the hands of the publisher, I shall briefly state the contents of this Supplementary Volume.

It will commence with a description of the unfrequented district of the ancient Etruria, and a minute account of the Island of Elba.—The next, it will be on the Appian way, from Rome to Beneventum; in which the journey of Horace to Brundisium will be classically illustrated. The islands of Capri and Ischia, near Naples, will be next described: then a tour to Caserta, Venafrò, Isernia, Piedimonte, &c. A journey from Naples to Rome, on the track of the ancient Latin way, will next take place, on which numerous antiquities still exist, as well as the magnificent monastery of Monte Casino. An excursion to Isola and Sora, and to the Convents of Casa mare and Trisulto will succeed; and the first part of this volume will conclude with an excursion from Rome to the lake of Celano, or Fucine lake, in the picturesque province of Albruzzo, in which the celebrated Emissary, said to have been the work of 30,000 men for eleven years, will be described.

The second part of this volume will contain the result of my researches in the Islands of Sicily and Malta during a residence of eight months.

In the Appendix I shall subjoin some account of Pola in Istria, with a description of its fine remains of Antiquity. Yours, &c.

RICHARD COLT HOARE.

*On the early Biographers of
Sir Thomas More.*

FEW men with more propriety have had ample justice done to their memory, than the celebrated Sir Thomas More. He indeed was one of those *Humines Centenarii* of whom Lord Bacon speaks—men who appear but once in an age, and who constitute the brightest ornaments, and are beheld by posterity as the glories of the time in which they live. His Life has been written by men of

different persuasions, and at different periods. It has been recently done, as well as immediately after his death—and then it was written by those who not only had the advantage of collecting accurate information, but who were connected or personally acquainted with him.

The recent republication of the *Life of More*, written by his son-in-law, Mr. William Roper, has again brought this interesting performance into general circulation. I was so much delighted with perusing this affectionate and minute delineation of More by his near relative, as to induce me also to look over many of the subsequent sketches or histories of his life. And it is chiefly with regard to the two earliest accounts of him that are known, that I send you this letter for insertion. But, before I say any thing of these, let me add a few words on the others just referred to.

Roper's Narrative must ever be read with peculiar delight: nor can we cease to admire the originality, simplicity, and seeming faithfulness of his details. In it are interspersed numerous pleasing and familiar anecdotes, highly characteristic of a man concerning whom the slightest fact cannot fail to interest. It contains abundant proofs (and no one can doubt as to their truth, for the work bears convincing proofs of its true and genuine correctness on every page) of his uprightness and integrity in public life—of his parental affection, sympathy, and love. We see him amid the endeared circle of his family—we are admitted, as it were, to his converse—and have every part and action of his life brought before our eyes, in such a way as if we actually had been spectators. In short, nothing can be more delightful or instructive than this species of Biography—and the work of Roper is no ordinary exemplification of the kind. Of the character or conduct of More, it would be useless to say any thing in this place. Yet we cannot but remark the honourable fidelity he preserved in his public capacities—his unshaken constancy to his principles (however erroneous they may seem to us)—his inflexible resistance to what he conceived was wrong—at the same time that he manifested submission to his Royal Master—resigned without any selfish regret his high official situations, and suffered with resignation

resignation an unjust and unmerited fate. His legal knowledge and his learning were as remarkable as his virtue and integrity, and as much admired, as the pleasantness of his behaviour, the liveliness of his conversation, and the readiness of his humour and wit, were relished.

The Life by his great-grandson, Thomas More, is sufficiently known. Like Harpsfield's and Stapleton's, it adds little material to the History of More's life. Like them too, it is written with an intolerant spirit, and is disfigured with legendary fictions, "their aim having been to place More in the light of a saint and martyr." Both Stapleton's and More's, however, are valuable; for, notwithstanding much of their contents are derived from Roper's, or are common with him, yet each of them has original matter. Hodgeson well characterizes his own performance when he acknowledges his Life to be "collected out of several authors." It is a mere repetition of passages from these fore-mentioned works; and, compared with them, it is cold, heartless, and spiritless; devoid of the slightest pretensions to originality, and therefore, in a great measure, of interest.

Upon the authority of Mr. Lewis, the former editor of Roper's Life, Mr. Dibdin (in his curious and interesting edition of the Utopia) notices a work entitled "Historia aliquot nostri Seculi Martyrum, &c. 1550," 4to.* which, he says, "appears to be the first printed piece of biography of our author;" and adds, "I have never seen a copy." This ignorance, in which others seem to have participated as well as Mr. Dibdin, astonishes me, as I cannot consider it to be very uncommon, having seen it frequently of late in various catalogues, and marked at a moderate price. Such ignorance, however, has not deprived them of much knowledge. It is true, *inter alia*, it contains "Vita Thomæ Mori;" but has nothing to justify the name it assumes. This Life, as it is called, is simply the Epitaph which Sir Thomas More himself, in 1532, "wrote in Latin, and caused to be written upon his Tombe of Stone,

which himself, while he was Lord Chancellor, had caused to be made in his Parish Church of Chelsey," &c. with some slight addition. We must, however, also add, that it has a chapter which professes to give an account "de D. Thomæ Mori captivitate, bonorum confiscatione, et ultimo supplicio, propter confessionem veritatis." But this is simply abridged from a still earlier printed piece of biography.

The earlier one I refer to, is the Narrative of More's Death, supposed to be written by his friend Erasmus, under the feigned name of Courinus Nucerinus. Of this short, but interesting and pathetic account, I lately obtained a copy of the original edition, printed immediately after his execution. It bears the following title: "Expositio fidelis de morte D. Thomæ Mori, et quorundam aliorum insignium virorum in Anglia. Antuerpiæ [typis Johannis Graphei] in ædibus Ioan. Steelsii, Anno M. D. XXXVI." 12 leaves in sm. 8vo. This Account, dated from Paris, x. Cal. Augusti, Anno 1535, was again printed at the end of T. Mori Lucubrationes, &c. Basil. 1563, 8vo. from whence it has often been reprinted. The original, however, differs in some few particulars from these re-impressions. For the usual address, "Courinus Nucerinus Phil. Mont. S.D." (to which Lewis subjoins these words, "Nomen fictum pro Erasmo ut aliqui putant"), it has "P. M. Caspari Agrippæ S. D." This change, perhaps, may enable some future biographer of More to guess with better luck as to its real author. There appears to be nothing but supposition for attributing it to Erasmus, while it has some internal allusions and marks to render that more than doubtful. At the end of this little tract are two short epitaphs, omitted in the later impressions, and with which, as I have not found them printed elsewhere, I shall conclude.

EPITAPHIUM THOMÆ MORI.

State Viri, fortè hos cineres novissè
juvabit: [habet.
Huic tumulum Morus colla resectus
Ille decus regni quondam, et nunc dedecus
Angli, [tulit.
Quod tulerat talem, quod modo sus-

* The title of this work is, "Historia aliquot nostri Seculi Martyrum cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antebac typis excusa. [Maguntiz, apud S. Victorem excudebat Franciscus Belhem.] Anno M. D. L." in 4to, A to S in fours. The author appears to have been "Vomelius à Stapert, LL.D." who prefixes some Latin verses. The chief part of this work is occupied in narrating "Passio xviii. Carthusianorum in regno Angliæ," &c.

Illi ut salva foret pietas, pridem aula re-
 licta est; [est.
 Salva uti perduret, Vita relictâ modo
 Fide Thomâ, quâ tam nolles vindictâ pa-
 ratur,

Regalesque tuis manibus Inferiæ.

ALIUD.

Hospes.

Quis jacet hic truncus? cujus caput ense
 recisum est?

Quæ natat in tetro sanguine canities?

Civis.

Hic est ille Thomas Morus, sic fata re-
 pendunt [malis.

Tristia multa bonis, et bona multa

Hospes.

Quæ circumsistunt Divæ lugubre ca-
 daver?

Diva tenax Veri, sancta Fides, Nemesis.
 Civis.

Quarum prima fuit caussa et fuit altera
 mortis,

Ultrix futuræ tertia cædis erit.

Aug. 15.

G. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Walford, Sept. 8.*

AMONG the various accounts of
 the Battle of Waterloo, I have
 seen none which enables us to com-
 prehend the scientific, or professional
 principles, upon which it was con-
 ducted.

There is a desultory, but excellent
 book, very little known, upon the
 subject of Invasion, written by the
 late Sir T. B. Boughton, a General in
 the East India Company's service.
 Here we have a long discussion of the
 leading principles of Buonaparte's
 Tactics, and the respective merits of
 the firing and bayonet plans, as tend-
 ing to Victory. The gallant Baronet
 represents the leading principle of
 Napoleon, to exhaust, weary, and re-
 duce his enemy; and then pour in an
 immense body of fresh troops, which
 should utterly overpower the foe.

The Continental plan, founded al-
 most wholly upon the firing system,
 is to line farm-houses, villages, or en-
 closures, with troops, supported by
 masses behind, the cannon being placed
 on elevated prominences in order to
 command the parts below. The fire
 then commences on both sides; and he
 who has the most men left at last, is
 the Victor, as in a game at Draughts.

If the reserves are brought into ac-
 tion, recovery of the battle is deemed
 only not impracticable. In an action
 of this kind, cannon and musquetry
 are the leading agents; and the chance
 of success depends much upon the
 ground, and its inequalities, by which

to shelter the troops; or the su-
 periority of cavalry, supported by
 infantry, who may capture the great
 guns.

The plan of the English is very dif-
 ferent, at least under our present il-
 lustrious General. The musquetry,
 except in inaccessible situations, such
 as houses, court-yards, ravines, gar-
 den walls, or other securities, is not
 the main engine of the warfare. The
 cannon and the bayonet are the chief
 sources of confidence. The troops
 are as much as possible sheltered in
 the hollows; and the enemy, advanc-
 ing without knowledge of the force
 there placed, comes unawares upon a
 most destructive fire. As a cannon-
 ade precedes the advance of the en-
 emy's columns, in order to clear the
 ground before them, the troops oblig-
 ed to be exposed, lie down upon their
 faces, in order that the shot may fly
 over them, or, if it strikes, kill or
 wound only one man, and then enter
 the ground. When the enemy is ad-
 vanced within an hundred yards or
 thereabouts, the troops rise, fire a
 volley into the enemy's ranks almost
 close to them, commonly between
 forty and twenty yards; repeat it, if
 the confusion created prevents the
 enemy from forming; and then charge
 with the bayonet. When advanced
 close, the soldier does not uniformly
 rely upon the manner of charging,
 directed by the manual; he raises his
 piece, bayonet downwards, over his
 shoulders, stabs the front-rank man, and
 then, inverting the piece, knocks down
 the second-rank man, as if he was
 using a club, with the butt end of his
 musquet. By these methods the Im-
 perial Guards were forced to retreat.

Buonaparte, being only acquainted
 with Continental troops, conceived
 that he had the same method to pur-
 sue with the English. He had, how-
 ever, been informed by his Generals,
 that they would charge with the
 bayonet. This could only be done
 in line; and of course would easily
 be stopped by cavalry. The attacks
 of the horse would compel them, ei-
 ther to stop their career, or to form
 squares. These immoveable forms
 would expose them to the cannon in
 steady point-blank aim. Justly pre-
 suming, therefore, that by means of
 his cavalry he could effect the English
 from a successful use of the bayonet,
 he acted with confidence.

Buo-

Buonaparte, in his bulletin, (and who can deny the competency of his judgment in military affairs?) ascribes the loss of the battle to that desperate *hit or miss measure*, the charge of the Cuirassiers, in such numbers and impetuosity. This is not altogether the fact; for, admitting the troops of the Allied Armies to be as good as his own, which some of them were not, he must have been defeated by numbers, whether the Cuirassiers had made their charge, or not. But nothing could be more plain than that the destruction which followed that charge blasted every prospect of victory. When squares of infantry are formed, and the cavalry is determined to run all risks in order to break them, their prospect, if the soldiers are well disciplined, is little short of ruin. As they advance, they first receive a fire of round shot from the batteries; as they come closer the grape brings more down; and when they face the square with endeavours to cut and trample down the men, or make an opening, the first fire of the infantry brings down the horses; the second the men; and then the few, which are left, have to encounter the whole unimpaired force of their enemy's horse, rushing from their ambuscades. This is the simple history of the almost-total destruction of the Cuirassiers.

If, on the contrary, their orders had been positive, not to charge but when the English were going to use the bayonet; and, after they had impeded them by compelling them to form squares, not rashly to expose themselves, retreat, if not victory, would have been secured.

Buonaparte was in a hurry; and what is done in a hurry is never done well. Caution is the result of long experience in the art of war; and yet here it failed him.

He committed another error still more fatal. Instead of merely sending a patrol to watch the motions of the retreating Prussians, and reserving Grouchy in communication, he detached him to bring the Prussian army into action. Now it would never have been possible for Grouchy to bring Blücher to a general action if he did not choose it, no more than Buonaparte could have compelled Wellington to do so at Quatre Bras, instead of Waterloo. If a road lies through a large

wood, it must be forced, or the pursuer must turn it. In the first case, a comparative handful of men would retard him for hours; and in the other, the loss of time would permit the enemy to gain miles upon him. It would have been better therefore for Buonaparte to have occupied Ohain, S. Lambert, &c. with Grouchy's corps. Blücher and Wellington knew that they were too numerous in junction to think of separation under disaster; and yet he trusted for the prevention of this to a contingency: almost as absurd as presuming that we are sure to catch a fox if we only set a trap.

The French attribute their defeat to two causes;—the immense loss at Hougomont, and the absence of Grouchy. Their only chance of carrying the first (and that is dubious as to success) would have been by surrounding it, and cutting off the possibility of reinforcements, by moving up Jerome Buonaparte's and Foy's divisions together. As they managed it, they advanced and were cut to pieces in detail. If they had succeeded in carrying this post, they would have enfiladed the line. It must have been prevented; and the probability was, of the Duke of Wellington's being obliged to weaken the left of his centre to preserve it. As to Grouchy's arrival, it could not have commanded victory. The Allies would still have been superior numerically full 30,000 men. Blücher would have merely kept him at bay; while Wellington, with the two divisions for which he stipulated, either pressing upon Buonaparte's rear, or keeping them in support, would have expedited the superb grand charge to relieve Blücher, which, if it succeeded, might have ended in Grouchy's being surrounded and captured.

S. Y. E.

G. H. W. says, "Goldsmith's mother's name was Jones. How therefore, was *Contarine* his uncle? See page 21.

"The Marquis of Abercorn, see page 94, is erroneously stated to have left issue a daughter, Maria, by his first lady, Catharine Copley. All his children died in his life-time, except one daughter by his second wife, Lady Cecil Hamilton, viz. Cecil Frances, married to Lord Clonmore, son of the Earl of Wicklow. Maria, above-mentioned, died in her father's life-time."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 1.*
THE satisfactory account you have given, in p. 84, of that intelligent and upright Magistrate, the late Mr. Alderman COMBE, induces me to suppose that your Readers will not be displeased to possess a good Portrait of him. (*See Plate I.*) The original Painting, in crayons, was presented to the Alderman by Mr. A. Pope, the justly-celebrated Comedian, as a grateful return for favours he had received; and it was engraved by Mr. John Baker, with Mr. Combe's express permission, in the year 1798, when the worthy Alderman was a Candidate for the high and important office of Lord Mayor of London.—The paralytic disorder with which he was long afflicted, though it greatly debilitated

his limbs, left his vigorous mind almost wholly unimpaired; till, in June 1817, the wanton and cruel insult he received, by the Resolution of a very thinly-attended Common Hall, had a visible effect on his enfeebled constitution. So unexpected a return for long and faithful services he was but ill prepared to sustain; and he relinquished in consequence his seat in Parliament, and all his civic honours.

I am happy to add, that he has left a handsome provision for his numerous Family. The will has been proved by his eldest son, as sole executor; and though the personal effects do not exceed 140,000*l.* there are real estates sufficient to complete the second plumb.

Yours, &c. AN OLD LIVERYMAN.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

"I saw young Harry—with his beaver on,
 His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd—
 Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury,
 And vaulted with such ease into his seat,
 As if an angel dropt down from the clouds
 To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
 And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
 Hear him but reason in divinity,
 And, all admiring, with an inward wish
 You would desire the King were made a prelate:
 Hear him debate of common-wealth affairs,
 You would say—it had been all-and-all his study:
 List his discourse in war, and you shall hear
 A fearful battle render'd you in music:
 Turn him to any cause of policy,
 The Gordian knot of it he will unloose
 Familiar as his garter: that, when he speaks,
 The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
 And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears
 To steal his sweet and honey'd sentences.

What should I say? His deeds exceed all speech:
 He ne'er lift up his hand, but conquered."

SHAKESPEARE'S *Henry of Monmouth.*

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Hereford: East, Gloucester: South, the Severn: West, Brecon and Glamorgan.

Greatest length 33; *greatest breadth* 26; *circumference* 110; *square* 516 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Llandaff, excepting 3 parishes (Welsh Bicknor, Dixon, and St. Mary's) in Hereford; and 3 (Cwmoy, Llanthony, and Oldcastle) in St. David's. *Circuit,* Oxford.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Silures.

Roman Province. Britannia Secunda. *Stations.* Blestium, Monmouth:

Burrium, Usk: Gobannium, Abergavenny: Ica Silurum (head-quarters of

GENT. MAG. September, 1818.



HARVEY CHRISTIAN COMBE, ESQ.

*Many Years an Alderman of London,
(and a Representative of that City in Parliament.)*

in the service of his half-sister the Empress Maud. The church is dedicated to St. Woollos (or Gunleus, or Gwalliw), who is said to have been buried there.

Tintern abbey (length 218, width 33, transept 150 feet) was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, great uncle to Richard "Strongbow," the conqueror of Leinster in Ireland. In it had sepulture its founder, his brother Gilbert Earl of Pembroke, Walter Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England, Anselm de Clare the last Earl of his family, and William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, beheaded after the battle of Banbury, 1469.

In Welsh Bicknor church is a monumental effigies, supposed to represent Lady Montacute, who nursed the Conqueror of Agincourt at Courtfield near this place; she died in 1395.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Afon Llwyd, Beeg, Berddin, Carn, Cledaugh, Ehwy fawr and fach, Fidan, Gavenny, Gruny, Houddy, Kebby, Lumon, Munnow, Morbesk, Mythve, Nedern, Olwy, Organ, Pill, Pool-Meyric, Rhdy y Mirch, Rumney, SEVERN, Sorwy, Tilery, Troggy, Trothy, Usk, Wye, Ystwyth.

Inland Navigation. Monmouthshire canal, having two branches, one to Pontypool, the other to Crwmlin; Brecknock and Monmouth; Abergavenny canals. Rumney, Severn, Usk, and Wye rivers.

Lakes. Two pools near Pontypool used as reservoirs to the Monmouthshire canal.

Eminences and Views. The Sugar loaf (the highest in the county) 1852, the Blorenge 1720, Skyrriid yawr 1498, and Skyrriid vach 765 feet above the confluence of the Gavenny with the Usk. Allt yr Arfaid, Blaenau or the Beacon mountain, Brynaro, Cabbadick, Campston, Catsash, Cefu y crib, Craig y Dorth, the Defandon, the Drynos, the Gaer, the Gam, the Garway, the Graig, Hatteril hills, Machen hill, Moel hill, Mynydd Allervig, Mynydd Llwyd, Mynydd Maen, Mynydd y Crug, Mynydd y Lan, Mynydd y Siwyn, Pencmaur, Penny-vale hills (viz. the Derry, Rolben, Graig Llanwenarth, and Llanwenarth hill), Pen y Parc newydd, Twyn Barlwn vulgò Tom Balam, Churches of Bydwelly, Christ-church, and Newport. Clytha modern castle. "Kemeys Folly," and Pont y pool park Folly, summer houses, Wynd cliff, Lover's leap, Platform, and Double View in Piercefield grounds.

Natural Curiosities. New Passage, at high water 3½ miles across: Charstone rock islet: Caldecot and Wentloog levels: Gold cliff: Wentwood forest: Trelech medicinal water: Fisure in the Skyrriid mountain: Scenery of Ewas vale; of the confluence of the two Ebwys; and of the Wye particularly at Piercefield and Chepstow. At Llanvihangel house are the largest and finest Scotch firs in England. In Cemmeys Commander church-yard is a hollow yew tree 15 feet in girth, in which is inclosed an oak of 7 feet. At Chepstow the tide is said to rise higher than in any other part of the known world, and in January 1768 to have attained the height of 70 feet: its greatest rise of late years has been 56 feet.

Public Edifices. Chepstow bridge, 5 iron arches on stone piers; length 532 feet, width 20, span of centre arch 112, two adjoining arches 70, two outward arches 54; finished 1816. Assembly rooms and Corn-market.—Monmouth Jail; Town hall, in front of which is an aukward statue of Henry V.; Church of St. Mary, spire 200 feet high.—Newport bridge, 5 arches of stone, span of the centre arch 70 feet, two adjoining 62, two outward 55; built in 1800 by David Edwards (son of the famous architect of Pont y Pridd in Glamorganshire) cost £.10,165.—Bridges of Caerleon, Romney, and Usk.

Seats. Troy-house, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the County.
 Abercarn, Mrs. Hall. Courtfield, Wm. Vaughan, esq.
 Arcadia, F. S. Secretan, esq. Dwywyn cottage, Mrs. Middleton.
 Bix Weir, General Rooke. Dynastow court, Sam. Bosanquet, esq.
 Blackbrook, Sir John Briggs, Bart. Grange, James Jones, esq.
 Carigworth-house, John Morgan, esq. Hill-house, T. Morgan, esq.
 Clytha, W. Jones, esq. Hillson, William Pilkington, esq.
 Coldbrook, J. H. Williams, esq. Kemeys-house, L. Lord, esq.

Llanarth

Llanarth court, John Jones, esq.
 Llandeilo Cresseney, Rich. Lewis, esq.
 Llanfoist-house, F. Chambre, esq.
 Llangattock, Rev. Mr. Lucas.
 Llangibby, W. A. Williams, esq.
 Llanofer, Benjamin Waddington, esq.
 Llanrumney, — Moggeridge, esq.
 Llansaintfraed, Col. Morgan.
 Llanvihangle, Earl of Oxford.
 Llanwern, Lady Salusbury.
 Lleidet-house, K. Evans, esq.
 Malpas, G. Kemeys, esq.
 Mamhelad, W. Morgan, esq.
 Maynec, Sir Robert Kemeys.
 Pant y goitre, late T. Hooper, esq.
 Pen park, — Williams, esq.
 Penyclaw, — Berry, esq.
 Perthyr, J. P. Lorimer, esq.
 PIERCEFIELD, Nat. Wells, esq.
 Pont y Pool, C. H. Leigh, esq.
 Porthskewydd, Rev. Mr. Lewis.
 Priory-house, D. Williams, esq.
 St. Pierre, Charles Lewis, esq.
 Tredegar, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
 Trewyn, J. Rosier, esq.
 Tydee, Thomas Ellis, esq.
 Whiston, Wm. Phillips, esq.
 White-house, — Flower, esq.
 Wynastow court, Thomas Swinnerton, esq.

Peerage. Abergavenny earldom and barony to Neville: The barony is a feudal honour or local dignity enjoyed by inheritance or possession of Abergavenny castle without any other creation, in like manner as the earldom of Arundel in Sussex appertains to the possession of the castle there. Grosmont viscounty to Somerset Duke of Beaufort, who is also Baron Herbert of Chepstow and Ragland and Baron Beaufort of Caldecot castle. Of Llanthony, Butler barony to Butler Marquess of Ormonde in Ireland.

Members to Parliament: for the county 2, for the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk 1, total 3.

Produce. Iron-ore, coal, limestone, mill-stones, free-stone. Wood. Corn. Oxen, Sheep, Mules. Fish, particularly Salmon (of which one was caught near Usk in 1782 which weighed 68lbs.), Sewin, and Trout.

Manufactures. Iron, ship building, tin, japan ware. Monmouth was once famous for its caps, which are noticed by Fluellin in Shakespeare's "Henry V." and highly commended by Fuller in his "Worthies." The coating of iron plates with tin was first introduced into this kingdom by John Hanbury, Esq. of Pontypool, and the first manufactory was established at that place.—The lacker of iron plates with a brilliant varnish, called japaning, was first practised in this kingdom at Pontypool by Thomas Allgood (a native of Northamptonshire) in the time of Charles II.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 6; **Parishes** 120; **Market towns** 7; **Houses** 12,127.

Inhabitants: Males 30,987; Females 31,140; total 62,127.

Families employed in Agriculture 5,815; in trade 4,812; in neither 1,916; total 12,543.

Baptisms: Males 642; Females 632.—**Marriages** 416.—**Burials.** Males 514; Females 444.

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Monmouth (capital).....	675	3,503	Llanofer.....	341	1,572
Abergavenny.....	575	2,815	Mamhole in Bedwelly parish.....	218	1,230
Ushkawreed in Bedwelly parish.....	416	2,728	Machen.....	235	1,167
Chepstow.....	429	2,581	Llanwenarth Ultra.....	241	1,133
Trevethin including Pontypool.....	466	2,423	Mynydd-maen in Mynyddyslwyn parish. }	94	1,098
Newport town in St. Woollos.....	445	2,346	Panteague.....	212	1,052
Aberystwith.....	302	1,626	Penmaen in Mynyddyslwyn parish }	205	1,010

Total: Places 14, Houses 4,854, Inhabitants 26,284.

HISTORY.

610. At Tintern, Ceolwulf King of Wessex defeated by Theodorick or St. Thewdric, Prince of Morganwg or Glamorgan; but the Conqueror died of his wounds three days after the battle, and was buried at Mathern.

728. On Carno mountain Ethelbald King of Mercia defeated by the Britons.

1034. Rytherch ap Jestyn, Prince of South Wales, defeated by Canute.

1063. At Trelech Gryffydd ap Llewellyn Prince of Wales defeated, and this county subjugated by Harold, afterwards King of England.
1171. Caerleon taken by Henry II. in his progress to Ireland.
1172. Abergavenny castle, under William de Braos, taken by Sytsylt ap Dyfnwald a Welsh chieftain, but shortly afterwards restored to Braos, who invited Sytsylt and his son Geoffrey to conclude a treaty of amity at this place, when they were both treacherously murdered. A similar act of sanguinary treachery had been before perpetrated within the same walls by William son of Milo Earl of Hereford.
1173. Near Newport Owen ap Caradock, son of Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradock, Prince of Wales, whilst proceeding unarmed to meet Henry II. under the faith of a safe conduct granted to him for that purpose, treacherously murdered by a detachment from the garrison of Newport.
1215. Abergavenny castle taken from the forces of King John by Llewellyn Prince of Wales.
1233. At Grosmont, Nov. 12, in a night attack Henry III. surprised and defeated by Richard Marshal Earl of Pembroke, who took 500 horses with many waggons laden with provisions, baggage, and treasure.
1405. At Usk Owen Glyudwr defeated and driven to the mountains by the forces of Henry IV.
1535. Monmouthshire by an act of Parliament separated from Welsh jurisdiction, and made an English county.
1645. Chepstow castle, under Colonel Robert Fitzmorris, surrendered to the Parliamentarians under Colonel Morgan.
1648. Chepstow castle, surprised by the Royalists under Sir William Kemeys; but, May 25, retaken by assault by the Parliamentarians, under Colonel Ewer, when Sir Nicholas and forty more of its brave and loyal defenders were slain.
1648. Ragland castle, under Henry Somerset first Marquess of Worcester, then above 80 years of age, but nobly illustrating the motto of his family, "Mutare vel timere sperno," after an heroic defence surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax August 19. This Castle has the glorious distinction of being the last in England that held out for the King.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Aaron, St. martyr, Caerleon, (suffered 303.)
- Arthur, Geoffrey ap, "Geoffrey of Monmouth," historian, Monmouth, about 1090.
- Cantilupe, Walter, Bp. of Worcester, Abergavenny, (died 1267.)
- CLARE, RICHARD DE, surnamed Strongbow, conqueror of Leinster, Chepstow, (died 1176.)
- Cox, Leonard, grammarian, about 1509.
- Evans, William, porter to Charles I. 7 feet 6 inches high (died 1635.)
- Godwyn, Charles, antiquary, friend of Hutchins, historian of Dorset, Chepstow, 1698.
- HENRY V., Conqueror of France, Monmouth castle, 1387.
- Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, Grosmont castle.
- Herbert, Sir Richard, warrior, Ragland, (beheaded 1469.)
- Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, warrior, Ragland, (beheaded 1469.)
- Hopkins, William, divine, Monmouth, 1706.
- Jones, Edmund, historian of his native village, Aberystwyth.
- Julius, St., martyr, Caerleon, (suffered 303.)
- Kent or Gwent, John of, Franciscan, mathematician, Grosmont, (died 1348.)
- Llywellyn, Thomas, baptist, author on Editions of Welsh Bible, (died 1796.)
- Monmouth, John of, Bp. of Llandaff, Monmouth, (died 1223.)
- Monmouth, Thomas of, divine, Monmouth (flor. 1160.)
- Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, in Parliament of 1386 declared Heir Apparent to the Crown, Usk, 1374.
- OLDCASTLE, Sir JOHN, Lord Cobham, martyr, Oldcastle, about 1385.
- Owen, Henry, divine, 1715.
- Plantagenet, Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, Monmouth castle, (died 1361.)
- Williams, Charles, benefactor, founder of school, Caerleon, 1633.

Williams,

Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, poet and diplomatist, Pont y pool, 1709.
Williams, Sir Roger, warrior, Penros, (flor. temp. Eliz.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Chepstow church was interred Henry Martin, who died in the castle in 1680, in the 79th year of his age and the 20th of his confinement. The curious anagrammatic epitaph, written by himself, has been long since removed. An inscription by Southey "for the room at Chepstow in which Martin *the Regicide* was imprisoned," has been admirably parodied in the *Anti-Jacobin*, in one for the cell at Newgate in which Mrs. Brownrigg the *Prenticide* was immured. In the church is a monument of Henry second Earl of Worcester, K. G. who died 1549.

Coldbrook house was the residence of the brave Sir Richard Herbert, beheaded at Banbury 1469, and of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, statesman, wit, and poet.

Llausaintfraed was the seat of Thomas ap Gwillim, from whom the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, and Caernarvon, are descended by the male, and the Duke of Beaufort by the female line. He died here, and was buried in the church 1438.

Mathern was the Episcopal palace of Llandaff. In the church had sepulture the Bishops Anthony Kitchen, who impoverished the see so much that it is now the poorest in the kingdom, 1563; Hugh Jones, the first Welshman elevated to this prelacy, 1574; William Blethyn, 1590; and Matthew Murray, 1639.

Monmouth castle was a favourite residence of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and of his son Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.

Oldcastle (now destroyed) was the residence of Sir John Oldcastle Lord Cobham, head of the Lollards, the first author and the first martyr among our nobility. He was burnt in 1417.

Old-Court was the principal seat of Dafydd ap Llewelyn, generally called David Gam, or Squinting David. He was the fourth in descent from Einton Sais, who served in the proud battles of Cressy and Poitiers. The life of David was disgraced by violence and rapine, and above all by his attempt to assassinate the brave Owen Glyndwr, but his most heroic behaviour at Agincourt atoned for all his crimes, and has rendered his memory glorious. When sent to reconnoitre the French army just before the battle, instead of being dispirited by their numbers, he made the memorable report that "there were enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, and enow to run away;" and when Henry was stunned by a blow from the Duke d'Alençon, Gam interposed, and received in his own bosom the sword that was intended for his King's.

The latent beauties of Piercefield were first called into notice by Valentine Morris, Esq.; whose liberality having induced some pecuniary embarrassments, he was compelled to leave the lovely residence that he had formed, for a government in the West Indies. His departure was bewailed by the tears of the whole neighbourhood, and the bells of Chepstow as he passed through the town rang a muffled peal.—This place was afterwards the residence of George Smith, Esq. and of his amiable and learned daughter Miss Elizabeth Smith, the memoirs of whose life have been published by her excellent friend Mrs. Harriet Bowdler.—In the house are four exquisite pieces of Gobelin tapestry (representing the Natural history of Africa) which once belonged to poor Louis XVI.

In Penhow church is a monument of Elizabeth Jamplin, who died 1753, aged 111.

In Ragland castle was confined by order of Edward IV. Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., under the custody of William Lord Herbert, afterwards first Earl of Pembroke of his family. In the church were buried William third Earl of Worcester, K. G. 1588; his son Edward fourth Earl, K. G. 1628; and Edward sixth Earl and second Marquess of Worcester, who had been created, during the life-time of his father, Earl of Glamorgan, author of "A Century of the names and scantlings of Inventions," from the 68th article of which it is supposed that Capt. Savery took the first hint of the Steam-Engine. The Marquess died in 1667.

St,

St. Julians was the property, in right of his wife, and the residence of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

In Tredegar house is a room, 42 feet by 27, floored and wainscotted from a single oak.

In Trevethin church is the monument of Major John Hanbury, who invented the art of tinning iron plates, and established the manufactory at Pont y Pool, where he resided till his death in 1734.

Usk was the favourite residence of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns.

(Continued from p. 17.)

DANIEL LAMBERT. At Leicester, his native place, in the street called Gallow-tree gate, is a public house, the sign-board of which exhibits a portrait of this person, by far the fattest and heaviest man ever known. He was born March 13, 1770, and was for many years Keeper of the House of Correction at Leicester, where his vast bulk excited a curiosity which was very rarely gratified, as he had the greatest repugnance to being gazed at. He was fond of cocking, horse-racing, and the sports of the field; and when prevented by his size from an active participation in these pleasures, they formed the favourite topics of his discourse. A traveller, who had learned these circumstances, and was very anxious to see this human prodigy, knocked at his door, and inquired if he were at home. The servant replied, "Yes;" but added, "that Mr. Lambert never saw strangers." "Tell him," said the visitant, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who overheard the conversation, suspecting the real motive, immediately called aloud to his servant, "Tell the gentleman that I am a *shy* cock." At another time, a person who was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask, was after considerable hesitation admitted; when he said that he merely wished to inquire into the pedigree of a particular mare. Lambert, aware of the true cause of his visit, with happy promptitude replied, "Oh, is that all?—she was got by *Impertinence* out of *Curiosity*." Being under pecuniary embarrassment, he at length very reluctantly assented to a public exhibition of himself; and March 28, 1806, arrived for that purpose at lodgings in Piccadilly, London, where he was visited by crowds of spectators. He

afterwards exhibited himself at most of the principal towns in England, and died on his journey at Stamford in Lincolnshire, June 21, 1809. He had retired to rest in apparent health, and intended seeing company the following day, but was found lifeless in his bed in the morning. His coffin, consisting of 112 superficial feet of elms, was rolled upon two axle-trees to the grave at the back of St. Martin's church, where a monument was erected, thus inscribed:

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in Personal Greatness he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the legs, nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed 52 stone, 11 lbs. He departed this life on the 21st of June, 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester.

N. B. The stone of 14 lbs."

The following list of persons of remarkable size has been taken from the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine:

Edward Bright, Malden, Essex, died November, 1750, weight, 42 stone 7 lbs.—615 lbs.

Jacob Powell, Stebbing, Essex, died October 1754, weight, 40 stone—560 lbs.

Benjamin Bower, Holt, Dorsetshire, died December 1763, weight, 34 stone 4 lbs.—480 lbs.

Mr. Baker, Worcester, died July 1766, "supposed to be a larger man than Bright," but no weight stated.

Mr. Spooner, Shuttington, Warwickshire, died June 1775, 40 stone, 9 lbs.—569 lbs.

Daniel Lambert, Leicester, died June, 1809, weight, 52 stone 11 lbs.—739 lbs.

THE DOG. Notwithstanding the almost infinite variety and great dissimilitude in the appearance, size, and qualities of the different species of dogs, yet it is admitted by every naturalist that they all spring from one parent stock.

In "The Sporting Cabinet" there are 24 beautiful delineations of different kinds of dogs, engraved by Scott from the drawings of Reinagle; but of this number 16 will be more conveniently noticed under other signs; viz. the water-dog and water-spaniel, the Spanish and English pointers, the setter and the springer, or springing spaniel, under the "Dog and Duck, Dog and Partridges;" the fox-hound and the terrier, under "The Fox;" the English, Irish, and Italian greyhound, under "The Greyhound;" the Southern-hound, the harrier, and the beagle, under the "Hare and Hounds;" and the blood-hound and the stag-hound, under "The Stag." Of the remaining eight dogs,

1. *The Shepherd's Dog* is supposed by Buffon to be the original Dog of Nature, from which every other species is derived. About the year 1805, Mr. Henry Hawkes, a farmer of Halling in Kent, returning home from Maidstone market, after drinking freely, lost his way in a deep snow, and, overpowered by sleep, the constant concomitant of extreme cold, he laid himself on his back upon the ground. His attendant, a shepherd's dog, scratched away the snow, so as to form a kind of protecting wall around, and then laid himself on the bosom of his helpless master. The frost was extremely severe during the night, and the snow continued falling. Early in the morning a Mr. Finch, in the pursuit of wild fowl, was perceived by the dog, who ran to him, and by the most importunate actions attracted his attention, and conducted him to the spot; where, upon wiping away the icy incrustation from the face, he recognized the features of the farmer, and conveyed him, apparently lifeless, to the nearest house; but the proper means being speedily applied, animation was again restored, the warmth of the dog, in covering the most vital part, having prevented a total stagnation of the blood.

2. *The Bull Dog*, the native production of Britain, is the most courageous and unrelenting of the canine species. It is a distinguishing and invariable trait in the true-bred dog, never to attack the bull but in front, seizing upon the lip, the tongue, the eye, or some part of the face, where he hangs in spite of every effort of

the bull to disengage himself. Some years ago a savage monster, in the North of England, proposed for a trifling wager, "that he would, at four distinct intervals, deprive the animal of one of his feet by amputation; and that, after every individual deprivation, he should attack the bull with his previous ferocity; and lastly, that he should continue to do so upon his stumps." Shocking as the recital must prove to the feelings of every reader, the experiment was made, and the result demonstrated the truth of the prediction.

3. *The Mastiff* is supposed by Buffon to have been generated between the bull dog and the Irish Greyhound. Manwood derives its name from *Mæse thefese*, being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice. Strabo tells us that the mastiffs of Britain were trained for war, and were used by the Gauls in their battles. The Roman Emperors appointed an officer in this island with the title of "Procurator Cynegeii;" whose sole business was, to breed, select, and send from hence such as promised by size and strength to become adequate to the combats of the Amphitheatre. Stow relates an engagement between three mastiffs and a lion in the Tower of London, in the year 1427, before James I. One of the dogs being put into the den was soon disabled by the lion, which took it by the head and neck, and dragged it about: another dog was then let loose, and served in the same manner; but the third being put in, immediately seized the lion by the lip, till, being severely torn by his claws, the dog was obliged to quit its hold; and the lion, greatly exhausted in the contest, refused to renew the engagement, but, taking a sudden leap over the dogs, fled into the interior part of his den.

A dog of this kind belonging to the late M. Ridley, Esq. of Heaton, near Newcastle upon Tyne, being frequently teased by the barking of a mongrel, at last took it up in his mouth by the back, and, with great composure, dropped it over the quay into the river, without doing any further injury to an enemy so much his inferior. Another mastiff, belonging to Mr. Wilson of Maxwellhaugh, on the 21st of October, 1797, seeing a very little dog carried away by the current of the Tweed in spite of all its efforts to bear

bear up against the stream, after watching its motions attentively, plunged voluntarily into the river, and, seizing the wearied diminutive by the neck, brought it safely to land in the presence of several spectators.

Lord Rambures, in Shakspeare's "Henry V." says, "that Island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of unmatched courage."

4. *The Newfoundland Dog* in its native country is frequently employed in drawing sledges, loaded with wood, from the interior to the sea-coast. It is extremely docile, sagacious, and affectionate, and from its strength in the water has been the happy instrument in saving many lives.

The two following anecdotes are from "Bewick's Quadrupeds:"

"During a severe storm in the winter of 1789, a ship belonging to Newcastle was lost near Yarmouth, and a Newfoundland dog alone escaped to the shore, bringing in his mouth the captain's pocket-book. He landed amidst a number of people that were assembled, several of whom in vain endeavoured to take it from him. The sagacious animal, as if sensible of the importance of the charge, which, in all probability, was delivered to him by his perishing master, at length leaped fawningly against the breast of a man, who had attracted his notice among the crowd, and delivered the book to him. The dog immediately returned to the place where he had landed, and watched with great attention for every thing which came from the wrecked vessel, seizing them, and endeavouring to bring them to land."

"A gentleman, walking by the side of the river Tyne, and observing on the opposite side a child fall into the water, gave notice to his dog, which immediately jumped in, swam over, and catching hold of the child with its mouth, brought it safely to land."

The fatal duel between Colonel Montgomery and Captain Macnamara originated in a quarrel between their two dogs, of this description, in Hyde Park.

5. *The Greenland Dog.* These animals are used in drawing sledges, the only method of travelling during the winter in Kamschatka. Capt. King relates that, whilst he was there, a courier with dispatches, drawn by dogs, performed a journey of 270 miles in less than 4 days. The sledges

are generally drawn by five dogs, and the driver has a crooked stick, answering the purpose of both whip and reins; with which, by striking on the snow, he regulates the speed of the dogs, or stops them at his pleasure. When they are inattentive to their duty, he chastizes them by throwing it at them, and the regaining of his stick is the most important and difficult manœuvre in his profession; for, should he happen to lose it, the dogs soon discover the circumstance, and, setting off at full speed, continue to run till their strength is exhausted, or till the carriage is overturned or dashed to pieces.

6. *The Dalmatian or Couch Dog* by some naturalists has been styled "the Harrier of Bengal," but Buffon says that it was not a native of any part of India. Its origin is generally ascribed to that part of European Turkey from which it takes its name; but it has been domesticated in Italy for more than two centuries. Its sole destination in this country is to contribute, by the beauty of its appearance, to the splendour of the stable establishment, constantly attending the horses and carriage to which he belongs.

7. *The Pug*, by some writers, is said to have been introduced into this island from Muscovy, of which it was a native; by others, to have been produced by the commixture of the bull-dog and the little Dane. Among all the canine species there is not one of less utility, or possessing less the powers of attraction; applicable to no sport, appropriated to no useful purpose, susceptible of no predominant passion, and ugly in its appearance, he is continued, from age to age, for what alone he might have been originally intended, the patient follower of a ruminating philosopher, or the adulatory and consoling companion of an old maid.

8. *The Lurcher* is supposed to have been originally produced from a cross between the shepherd's dog and the greyhound. It is the associate of poachers; and many of them are so well trained as to bring their booty, which they display the greatest cunning in obtaining, to some convenient place where their master waits to receive it.

Besides the above-mentioned dogs, delineated in "The Sportsman's Cabinet," Bewick in his "Quadrupeds" has

has given wood-engravings of the Cur, the Turnspit, the Comforter, and the Dog of New South Wales.

The ancients considered a young and fat dog as excellent food, especially if it had been castrated. Hippocrates places it in the same class with mutton and pork; and in another place, says, that the flesh of a grown dog is wholesome and strengthening, but that of puppies relaxing. In the Society Islands dogs are fattened with vegetables, which the natives cram down their throats when they will not voluntarily eat. They grow exceedingly fat; and, when killed, the blood is preserved in cocoa-nut shells, and baked for the table.

‘When wise Ulysses, from his native coast
Long kept by waves, and long by tem-
pests tost,

Arriv’d at last, poor, old, disguis’d, alone,
To all his friends, and ev’n his queen
unknown, [and cares,
Chang’d as he was with age, and toils,
Furrow’d his rev’rend face, and white
his hairs,

In his own palace doom’d to ask his bread,
Scorn’d by those slaves his former bounty
fed,

Forgot of all his own domestic crew,
The faithful dog alone his rightful master
knew!

Unused, unhousted, neglected, on the clay
Like an old servant now cashier’d he lay;
Touch’d with resentment of ungrateful
man, [again.

And longing to behold his antient lord
Him when he saw, he rose, and crawl’d
to meet, [kiss’d his feet.

(‘Twas all he could) and fawn’d, and
Seiz’d with dumb joy—then falling by
his side,

Own’d his returning lord, look’d up—
and died.” *Pope’s HOMER.*

In crossing the mountain of St. Gothard, the Chevalier Gaspard de Brandenburg and his servant were buried by an avalanche. His dog having escaped, kept running backwards and forwards, incessantly howling, from the spot where he had lost his master to the convent, which fortunately was not far distant. Astonished at his frequent visits, the monks on the following morning obeyed his interceding indications, and accompanied him to the spot, where, by the scratching the snow with his utmost strength, they conjectured the cause, and extricated the Chevalier and his servant after 36 hours confinement beneath the snow, during which they could distinctly

hear the howling of the dog and the conversation of their deliverers. The Chevalier died in 1728, and was buried in the church of St. Oswald at Zug, where, by his special appointment, he is represented on a monument with his faithful dog lying at his feet.

Mr. Bowdler, in his “Letters” written in 1814, speaking of the Monks of St. Bernard, says, “If a great avalanche happen, they go to the place, even at the hazard of their own lives, to see whether any travellers have been overwhelmed and buried in the snow. In these dangerous expeditions they are accompanied by their faithful dogs, a remarkable breed from Sardinia, somewhat resembling the Newfoundland, but larger, and with the scent as perfect as the best hound. If a human body be buried in the snow, the dog is sure to make it known; and the monks who go out provided with every thing necessary, dig out the body, convey it to the convent, and, if possible, restore suspended animation. If life is quite extinct, the corpse is laid in a little building near the convent, where I saw a great number dried by extreme cold, and slowly changing to their parent earth. No year passes without many lives being saved by these hospitable fathers, and scarce any without some addition to the numbers in the chapel.”

The dogs of Holland are employed in drawing little carts with merchandise, fish, and vegetables. Pratt, in his “Gleanings,” gives an interesting account of them, and says that there is not an idle dog of any size to be seen in the Seven Provinces.

THE DOG AND DUCK. THE DOG AND PARTRIDGES. The former of these signs once decorated a house of considerable celebrity in St. George’s Fields; and gave its name to a medicinal spring, which was once considered of great efficacy, though now entirely disused: the latter, generally representing on its sign-board a sportsman with a gun or net, is sometimes denominated “The Setting Dog.”

Lincolnshire is the county most abounding in ducks and aquatic fowl; but, from the recent extensive inclosures of the fens, their numbers have been very much diminished. Pennant informs us that from only 10 decoys in the neighbourhood of Waynfleet upwards of 31,200 head of wild-fowl were

were sent in one season to the metropolis, to which may be added a considerable number sold in the vicinity.

The water-dog and water-spaniel, which are used in duck-hunting (and the latter also in the decoys), are both remarkably sagacious, and wonderfully expert in finding and recovering the wounded birds. The instances are very numerous in which these water-dogs have been ordered by their masters to "go back and search," and have again returned with a handkerchief, stick, or glove, out of hedges or hollow trees, where they have been privately deposited, and have even discovered pieces of money purposely concealed under stones.

Of the dogs used in pursuit of partridges, the Spanish pointer, from which the English pointer was produced by a cross with the hound, was introduced into this kingdom about two centuries ago, and is remarkable for the extreme fineness of its scent and patience at its point, but is now rarely seen, being greatly excelled in activity and strength by its British descendant.

"Here, where the yellow wheat away is
drown, [lawn,

And the thick stubble clothes the russet
Begin the sport.—Eager and unconfin'd,
As when stern Æolus unchains the wind,
The active pointer, from his thong un-
bound,

Impatient dashes o'er the dewy ground;
With glowing eye and undulating tail,
Ranges the field, and snuffs the tainted
gale;

Yet 'midst his ardor still his master fears,
And the restraining whistle careful hears.

See how exact they try the stubble o'er,
Quarter the field, and every turn explore;
Now sudden wheel, and now attentive
seize [breeze.

The known advantage of th' opposing
At once they stop!—yon careful dog
descries [lies.

Where close and near the lurking covey
His caution mark, lest ev'n a breath
betray

Th' impending danger to his timid prey;
In various attitudes around him stand
Silent and motionless the attending band.

So, when the son of Danaë and of Jove,
Crown'd by gay conquest and successful
love,

Saw Phineus and his frantic rout invade
The festive rites by Hymen sacred made;
To the rude Bacchanals his arm outspread
The horrid image of Medusa's head;
Soon as the locks their snaky curls dis-
close, [foes;

A marble stiffness seiz'd his threat'ning

Fix'd were the eyes that mark'd the
javelin thrown,
And each stern warrior rear'd his lance
in stone.

From "Shooting," by an
anonymous Writer.

Surely there are not many poets
who would be ashamed to have these
lines imputed to them.

It is said that Robert Dudley, the
powerful Duke of Northumberland,
was the first person that broke a set-
ting dog to the net.

A brace of Setters in the year 1801
were sold by R. B. Thornhill, Esq. as
he informs us in his "Shooting Di-
rectory," to Captain Bagot, for 200
guineas.

"When Autumn smiles, all beauteous
in decay, [various hues,

And paints each chequer'd grove with
My Setter ranges in the new-shorn fields,
His nose in air erect; from ridge to ridge
Panting he bounds, his quarter'd ground
divides

In equal intervals, nor careless leaves
One inch untrod: at length the tainted
gales

His nostrils while inhale; quick joy elates
His beating heart, which, aw'd by dis-
cipline [creeps,

Severe, he dares not own, but cautious
Low-cowering step by step; at last attains
His proper distance; there he stops at once,
And points with his instinctive nose upon
The trembling prey. On wings of wind
upborne,

The floating-net unfolded flies; then
drops;
And the poor fluttering captives rise in
vain." SOMERVILLE.

"Nor less the Spaniel, skilful to betray,
Rewards the fowler with the feather'd
prey.

Soon as the labouring horse, with swell-
ing veins, [goins,
Has safely hous'd the farmer's doubtful
To sweet repeat th' unwary partridge
flies,

With joy amid the scatter'd harvest lies;
Wand'ring in plenty, danger he forgets,
Nor dreads the slavery of entangling nets.
The subtle dog scours with sagacious nose
Along the field, and snuffs each breeze
that blows; [way,

Against the wind he takes his prudent
While the strong gale directs him to the
prey. [near;

Now the warm scent assures the covey
He treads with caution, and he points
with fear; [descries,

Then (lest some sentry-fowl the fraud
And bid his fellows from the danger fly)
Close to the ground in expectation lies,
"Till in the snare the fluttering covey
rise." GAY.

"When

"When milder autumn summer's heat
succeeds, [feeds,
And in the new-shorn field the partridge
Before his lord the ready Spaniel bounds:
Panting with hope he tries the furrow'd
grounds;
But when the tainted gales the game
betray, [prey.
Couch'd close he lies, and meditates the
Secure they trust, th' unfaithful field
beset, [net."
Till hov'ring o'er 'em sweeps the swelling
POPE.

The Springer, or Springing Spaniel, will be more fully noticed under the sign of "The Pheasant," for which and Woodcock-shooting they are now chiefly employed.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.
IN the interesting papers which appear in your Magazine, intitled, "Remarks on the Signs of Inns," &c. mention is made in the last Supplement of the *weather-cock*, which commonly terminates the spires and pinnacles of our old churches and other buildings, stating it to have been "originally placed in those situations in ridicule of the notorious instability of the French," &c. This may be the truth, or it may be only an ingenious conjecture; but I am rather inclined to believe that it had a more useful, direct, and general meaning, and is of more antient origin than your Correspondent imagines, and was raised to that conspicuous situation as an *emblem of vigilance*, with a similar pious motive which caused a representation of a cross to be placed in a market-place, the centre of a town, and near a church-porch door. 25.

Anecdotes of DR. MACLAINE.
(Concluded from p. 111.)

AMONG his other friends, the Doctor numbered the late Lord Ligonier, who communicated to him the following curious anecdote. When his Lordship was Ambassador in Spain, in the reign of the present king's grandfather, Charles III. a morning was appointed for him to attend the levee of the present Charles IV. then Prince of the Asturias. As he entered the antichamber, he saw several of the grandees coming out of the chamber of audience, full dressed, and walking gravely by, with each a *fool's cap* upon his head. Struck with the sight,

he asked what the meaning of it was? To which the Spanish Minister, who conducted him, replied, it was merely a *fancy of the Prince*, who kept a great number of those caps in his apartment, one of which he always put upon the head of the person who had been with him. Lord Ligonier then inquired, whether it were likely such a favour would be conferred on him; "because," added he, "the king, my master, whom I represent, would be far from pleased, were I to submit to such an indignity?" Upon this, the Spanish Minister promised that he would endeavour to obviate this part of the ceremony of introduction; and accordingly went in to consult the Prince on the subject, but returned with the answer, that Lord Ligonier must submit to be *crowned* like the other visitors of his Royal Highness. "Then," said Lord Ligonier, "I present my respects to his Royal Highness, and wish him a good morning." "Nay, nay," replied the Spaniard, "stay a little, and I will step in again to the Prince." He did so, and again returning, assured Lord L. that he might now venture into the presence-chamber, without any apprehension of the compliment being paid to him. Lord L. went in accordingly, and was received most graciously by the Prince, who conversed with him for a long time with the greatest affability. It did not escape Lord L.'s observation, however, that the Prince stood with his back to the fire-place, having one hand behind him; and he therefore conceived, that it was not impossible a trick might be played him at the last. He consequently kept a sharp look-out, and watched every motion of his Royal Highness. The suspicion was not without foundation. Approaching to take his leave, he made a very low bow, keeping his eye still upon the Prince's hand; and at the very moment when he was again raising his head, saw his Royal Highness produce the fool's cap, and lift it up for the purpose of *covering* him. Being, however, prepared for such a manoeuvre, he struck the paper compliment out of the Prince's hand to the other end of the room, made another low bow, and retired.

When the situation of Holland became uncomfortable to the friends of the Stadtholder, in consequence of the

the establishment of the French power in that country, Dr. Maclaine felt anxious to remove with his daughter into England. He accordingly left the Hague, almost as soon as the Prince of Orange retired from thence; and, in company with many others, hurried to Scheveling, in order to embark. The town, when he entered it, presented a mournful spectacle; almost every person he met being in tears, having just taken leave of the Stadtholder, to whom they were much attached. Several of those who had accompanied him were fortunate enough to get on board some vessels that were lying off the shore; but before the Doctor could reach the boat which was to convey him away, the townspeople having taken the alarm, that, if any person of property and consequence should quit the place, the contributions would fall with intolerable weight on those who remained behind, had circulated a report, that all the seamen who went to England would be detained there. In consequence of this rumour, the sailors to a man refused to go, and those belonging to Dr. Maclaine's boat were the first that declared their determination. Disappointed thus of a passage to England, the Doctor and his daughter were obliged to return to the Hague. It was late at night when they got back, and the Doctor's son, whom he had left in possession of his house, was, together with his family, retired to bed. Some alarm prevailed for a short time among those within, at so unseasonable a disturbance; at length, however, the voices of the two travellers were recognized, and they were admitted.

Four days after the flight of the Stadtholder from the Hague, the French troops entered that city. Their march into it, however, was conducted, according to Dr. Maclaine's account, in the most pacific manner, and with the strictest attention to military discipline. No person was injured or insulted, nor the house of any inhabitant plundered, with the exception of the palace of the Prince of Orange. Upon this (as well as on the residences of the Prince at Loo and Breda) the hand of the spoiler fell with the roughest violence. Dr. Maclaine's house was opposite to the palace; and he himself saw the costly and beautiful pictures, the precious cabinets, and

rich collections of curiosities, in every branch of natural history, which that residence contained, carelessly packed, rudely thrown about, piled upon sledges, and carried off to Paris. The Prince's own horses were employed in this work of transportation; and, as if conscious of the sacrilegious nature of it, reared, kicked, and resisted so much, as to be scarcely manageable. As the French troops were now billeted upon the inhabitants, Dr. Maclaine wrote to the Commissary Marlas, requesting he might be indulged with officers for his inmates, instead of common soldiers. The request was immediately complied with, and two officers were appointed to his house. They both, fortunately, proved to be men of the gentlest manners, and most obliging behaviour. One of them being a nephew of Marlas, an acquaintance (through his means) commenced between Dr. Maclaine and the Commissary. As he was a man of education, learning, and taste, and a very agreeable companion, this acquaintance soon ripened into a friendship, which was so warm on the part of Marlas, that, when the Doctor left the Hague, the former shed tears as he bade him farewell.

On the Doctor's return to the Hague, after his unsuccessful journey to Scheveling, he was seized with a paralytic affection, induced probably by agitation and distress of mind. The malady, however, afforded him a sufficient plea, and proper opportunity, to resign his situation of minister of the Episcopal Church; a resignation he was anxious to offer, as the Prayer for the Prince of Orange had been forbidden to be used in the Church service. Having thus broken through his connexion with Holland, his next object was to quit the country. He applied, therefore, for a passport for England, and at length obtained it, though with considerable difficulty. Accompanied by his daughter, he reached England; and on his arrival in London, immediately waited upon the Prince of Orange. His Serene Highness was exceedingly affected, and received him with tears. The Princess, to whom he afterwards went, displayed more fortitude; she did not weep; but the struggle which Dr. M. observed within her, to retain her composure, was more affecting than the unreserved grief of her husband,

band, and, as he confessed, for the moment unmanned him*.

As the nature of his disorder rendered the use of the baths, and the water of Bath, necessary, the Doctor, soon after his arrival in England, visited that city, and at length made it the place of his settled abode. Here he lived, exemplifying the best traits of the Christian, the gentleman, and the scholar, till 25th November, 1804, when he was removed to that happy state for which his whole life had been a preparation. His approach to the grave was gradual, but equally obvious to himself and his friends; and however distressing to the latter, had nothing appalling in it to the retiring Christian. Nature (for he was all tenderness and affection) demanded the tribute of regret, at the prospect of his speedy separation from those he loved on earth; but she could neither disturb his serenity, nor shake his fortitude. His intellect, to the last, was clear; his spirit composed; and his temper cheerful, mild, and obliging; and if ever the beautiful representation of poetical fancy were embodied in reality, the dying bed of Dr. Maclaine was its actual exemplification:

"Onward he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels themselves befriending Virtue's friend;

Sinks to the earth with 'gradual' decay,
While Resignation gently slopes the way;
And all his prospects brightening at the last,

[past.]
His heav'n commences ere this world be

A cheerful piety, indeed, was the prominent feature of his character; a piety, that saw and felt the God of love in every thing, and rested with a full confidence in his mercy through Jesus Christ, freely, impartially, and universally offered to all who humbly endeavour to fulfil his will. The following short letter to a friend will convey a pleasing view of the Doc-

tor's firm conviction of the verity of our holy faith, and of the delightful tone of feeling with which that belief was accompanied:

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I am much obliged to you for the communication of Mr. Gisborne's letter, and to him, for the *Ode to the Memory of Cowper*, which I have read again and again, with a feeling heart, and delicious drops swelling my eyelids. You may well think, also, that Mr. Gisborne's obliging mention of me must give me pleasure, as you know my veneration for him, to which, by his character and writings, he has so high a claim. I cannot, however, flatter myself with having contributed (by some materials which he may have gathered from Mosheim) any thing to the beauty or solidity of his excellent edifice; but if I had, I am amply rewarded, by the high pleasure and corroborated feelings of comfort, with which I sit under its roof, and walk through all its apartments. It is really a noble series of buildings, finely connected, and terminating in a glorious prospect."

But, perhaps, the strongest and most unequivocal proof of the solidity of Dr. Maclaine's religious persuasion, and of the satisfaction which it conveyed to his mind, in the most trying hour of human existence, may be drawn from a minute of his conversation with Mr. Simpson on his death-bed. Mr. S. was a constant and welcome visitor of the Doctor's, during his last illness. Both, characters of genuine piety, of virtuous lives, of extensive learning, and deep research, there was a similarity of feeling and pursuits between them, forming a strong cement of friendship, not to be dissolved or weakened by certain differences of opinion on points of theology. Their conversations usually turned on useful, literary, or serious subjects; and in the last which they

* Segur and Caillard, in their Memoirs, speak very unfavourably of this Princess; averring that she was proud and imperious, revengeful and implacable. Dr. Maclaine's account of her, however, was very different; and, as he had the means of studying her character very particularly, was probably much more correct. She was niece to the great Frederick, and resembled him considerably in dignity of mind, and superiority of talent. Upon all occasions she evinced great political knowledge, and uncommon firmness and intrepidity of spirit. When she first went to Holland, she was very beautiful; but she caught the small-pox soon after she was married, which destroyed the charms of her face, though her person continued to be fine, dignified, and commanding.

† Mr. G.'s Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion.

enjoyed together, the Doctor expressed himself in the manner related in the subjoined note*.

It will not be denied, that certain habits of thought throughout life will induce peculiar frames of mind, and particular views of futurity, consistent with these habits, at the close of existence; a fact which renders it probable, that Hume might actually die with composure as a very Infidel; and Huntington with presumptuous confidence, as an extravagant Enthusiast.

The *pride of philosophy*, which had identified itself with the mind of the Metaphysician, and the *spiritual pride* which had entwined itself with all the associations of the Preacher, would continue to operate as strongly at the hour of dissolution, as they had done through life, and produce those calm or triumphant death-bed scenes which are so loudly vaunted by the deluded admirers of the one, and the fanatical followers of the other. But, if the children of error, from this final act

* "It will not be, I think, inapplicable to the subject of this Letter (says Mr. Warner in his 'Letter to the Bp. of Gloucester'), and I am assured will be highly interesting to the publick, if I give in this place the substance of a declaration made by this venerable man, to a most intimate friend, of his Christian hopes and their foundation, a few days before his death, which happened the 25th November, 1804, in the 83d year of his age. The person to whom the Doctor unfolded his sentiments, was my late excellent friend, the Rev. John Simpson, of Lansdown Crescent; who took them down in short-hand, as soon as he had quitted Dr. Maclaine, and communicated the particulars of them to me, in conversation, a few days after the Doctor's death. Since Mr. Simpson's decease, a mutual friend has favoured me with a copy of Mr. Simpson's paper, which is as follows:

'Minutes of a conversation with Dr. Maclaine on his death-bed, made by Mr. Simpson, Dr. Maclaine's friend, who wrote them down from memory. It was the last conversation they had together:

'13th Nov. 1805, 3 o'clock.

'I feel that I am going very gradually. I shall not be long here, but I have been used to consider my latter end, and am not now disturbed at its approach.—I have always had a religious turn of mind, which has kept me from bad habits. When very young, I was fond of attending places of worship of all kinds, and of going to funerals, being impressed with the solemnity of the service.—I have no pain, only a troublesome hiccup, and though very weak, and daily becoming more and more so, yet the faculties of my mind are in a better state than they were two months ago. I can now contemplate clearly the grand scene to which I am going: it appears to my mind very magnificent and very awful. There is no cloud in the prospect that is now before me, though I say it with humble confidence and reliance on the divine mercy, through the mediation of my blessed Redeemer, whom I always loved too much to fear that he should now forsake me.—All is bright: I think of the Being of all perfection, into whose presence I am going, and whom I shall see as He is; and the more I dwell upon such infinite perfections, the more I am filled with awe and wonder: I am quite lost in astonishment, though I can contemplate him as my kind parent, who has bestowed on me so many mercies, and now will not leave me, nor forsake me; who knows my frame, and remembers that I am but dust.—I think almost continually of the sublime objects in the new scene that is before me, of the society that I shall join in that untried state, and I feel the subject very awful; but it is a pleasing awe, accompanied with the highest reverence and trust in an Heavenly Father.'

"What a cheering display does this afford of the blessed effects operated upon the mind by Scriptural and reasonable views of GOD ALMIGHTY, and his infinite mercy in JESUS CHRIST our LORD; of those views, I may add, which the Church of England gives to her sons! And what a striking contrast is spread before us in this humble trust, this 'trembling hope,' of the practical Christian, to the presumptuous assurance of the Calvinist, and the triumphant confidence of the enthusiast; to the bold pretensions of sudden converts; and to the indisputable claims to heaven which are generated in the minds of thieves, and murderers, and parricides, by a few days application of the 'flattering unction to the soul,' of Evangelical doctrines! The declaration of Brandreth, at the place of execution, was, that he should 'soon be triumphant with CHRIST in heaven.' Horrid blasphemy! miserable delusion! 'Oh! may I die the death of the righteous, and may my latter end be like his!'

of the drama; (which merely exhibits a character supported with consistency to the end,) draw an inference favourable to the sincerity of their masters, and to the truth of their systems, how much greater reason has the humble Christian to feel his faith corroborated, and his hopes confirmed, by such a death-bed as that of the venerable, virtuous, and wise MacLaine: a man whom few surpassed in vigour of intellect, and none exceeded in sanctity of life; whose understanding was not weakened by the vanity of the Sophist, nor his reason led astray by the false lights of the Visionary; who had patience for the investigation of religious truth; judgment to sift, and weigh, and appreciate, its evidence; and acuteness to detect its deficiency, if in any point that evidence had been found wanting; and who expired, with the full conviction in his heart, and the decided confession on his lips, that the gospel of Jesus Christ was true, its views real, and its promises most sure and certain!

Dr. MacLaine was buried in the Abbey church in Bath, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription, written, as I have been informed, by his friend the Rev. John Simpson.

Subtus
jacent reliquæ

ARCHIBALDI MACLAINE, D.D.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ apud Hagam-
Comitis, per quinquaginta annos
Pastoris dilectissimæ.

Ingenuus, eruditus, pius,
æque mirâ suavitæ morum, ac famâ
scientiæ præclarâ, fuit ornatus.
Mortalium curis tandem fatigatus,
et quo propior, eo lætior ad cælum
prospiciens, in complexu

Dei placidè quievit,
xxv Nov. MDCCCIV. Æ. lxxxii.
Amicissimus H. Hope,
H. M. P. C."

Mr. URBAN, July 11.

THE sight of the papers of "Amicus Ecclesiæ," in your last Volume, Part ii. p. 608, and of "S. T. B." in April, page 295, has recalled to my mind an intention of addressing you on the important subject of which they treat. Your correspondents have evinced a very laudable anxiety for the welfare of that Church, of which it is my privilege to be a member; by endeavouring to point out and remedy

the laxity which prevails amongst the generality of the Clergy of our Establishment, respecting ecclesiastical order and discipline. The subject is certainly very weighty, and seems peculiarly applicable at a period when such active exertions are making to promote the prosperity of our Church, by providing more fully for the accommodation of her members, in the erection of additional Chapels for the celebration of her public services. It may then perhaps be not unsuitable for me to attempt to place the subject in a clearer point of view by examining it more closely. I do not wish by this statement to express a spirit of presumption—but, having been induced by the perusal of those papers to examine the subject fully, to afford such information as has lately come to my knowledge. The grand bent of the papers is, to reprobate the custom of the Clergy wearing *scarves* over their surplices during the ministration of Divine Service, by producing the authority of the Canons for the use of "hoods" and "tippets," and that of the Spectator for the *qualified use* of the "*Scarf*." Highly as I applaud the zeal and propriety of your Correspondents' wishes on the subject of clerical uniformity, yet I cannot accede to either the *approbation* or the *disapprobation* of a custom which, as I shall presently shew, rests in uncertainty. In order to investigate this matter more clearly, and to treat it fairly, I shall proceed in a methodical division of reasons *pro et con*. The authority of the Canons for a contrary practice, I shall come hereafter to discuss; and at present in noticing the 609th Number of the Spectator, which is dated Oct. 20th, 1714, I must refer you to No. 21 of the same work, dated March 24th, 1710-11, for the purpose of shewing that the idea of a *qualified use* of the *scarf* was then prevalent, since in this latter paper written by Addison there is the following passage: "We may divide the clergy into generals, field officers, and subalterns. Among the first we may reckon bishops, deans, and archdeacons. Among the second are doctors of divinity, prebendaries, and all that wear *scarfs*. Upon a strict calculation, it is found that there has been a great exceeding of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the con-

converting of Subalterns into *scarf-officers*; insomuch that within my memory the price of lustring is raised above two pence in a yard."—Here then are two papers of different dates, both concurring in the *qualified use* of the "*scarf*;" and I will now bring forward a poet of no mean name as a rear-officer in this cause.

In "The Progress of a Divine, a Satire, by Richard Savage, Esq. London 4to. 1735," the Poet, after describing his Hero in his College progress, and taking his first degree, proceeds, line 19,

"Let *Testimonials* then his worth disclose!

He gains a Cassock, Beaver, and a Rose."

After he has obtained a Curacy, line 27, he proceeds:

"His *Alma Mater* now he quite forsakes: She gave him *one degree*, and *two* he takes. He now the *Hood* and *Sleeve* of Master wears: [he bears!]

'Doctor!' (quoth they)—and lo, a *Scarf* A swelling, rustling, glossy *Scarf*!—yet he,

By *Peer* unqualify'd, as by *Degree*."

The Poet having represented him as having obtained the Rectory of Fat-Goose, buried his wife, and degraded himself by the commission of every species of wickedness—proceeds, line 309:

"But lest, with keys, the guiltless, *Curll* defame, [name!]

Be publish'd here—*Melchisedeck* his Of OXFORD too; but her *strict terms* have dropp'd him: [him.]

And CAMBRIDGE, *ad eundem*, shall adopt Of *Arts* now Master him the *Hood* confirms; [Terms.]

'*Scap'd*' are his *Exercises*, '*scap'd*' his See the *Degree* of *Doctor* next excite!

The *Scarf*, he once usurp'd, becomes his Right.

A *Doctor*? could he *Disputants* refute? Not so—first *compromis'd* was the *Dispute*."

So much in favour of the *qualified use* of the "*scarf*." In reply, First, I would request your able Correspondent S. T. B. to oblige us with the origin of *scarf-wearing* amongst the Clergy, and next with the *Canonical*, *Rubrical*, or *Statute Authority* for an idea so prevalent as I have shewn *his* to be; for after all, unless authority of such a nature can be produced, the above opinion, and consequently the practice ensuing a persuasion of its truth, cannot be *obligatory* on the *supposedly qualified* per-

son; or *preventative* to the *supposedly unqualified*. After very diligent search, I have not been able to discover any such authority; and shall therefore feel greatly obliged to S. T. B. to point it out to me, if in existence.

Secondly, If I shall be able to produce very strong reasons for concluding that the "*scarf*" and the "*tippet*," (which is enjoined to be used by "*non-graduates*" and *unqualified persons*, by the 58th Canon,) are both one and the same, I think it may be fairly determined that no infringement of order has taken place by *unqualified persons* wearing it.

My reasons are,

First, The similarity of signification given by Lexicographers to the two words:

SCARF. "An ornament of silk for divines." *N. Bailey's Eng. Dict.* 8vo. 1745.

"Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress." *Todd's Johnson*, 4to. 1818.

TIPPET. "A long *scarf* which Doctors of Divinity wear over their gowns." *N. Bailey*.

"Something worn about the neck." *Todd's Johnson*.

And here Bailey expressly calls a "*Tippet*" a "*Scarf*;" and here also is the idea of its qualified use entertained.

Secondly, The Latin word "*Fascia*" is by Ainsworth in his Dictionary used both for "*Scarf*;" and "*Tippet*." Here it may be urged in reply, that most words in that language bear such a diversity of meanings, that the same word is frequently applied to express very different ideas or things. To this I answer, that though it may be the case in words of very common acceptance, yet that in the description of such particular articles as robes, it does not appear likely that the same word should be used where things *widely* different are intended to be signified.

Thirdly, In the 58th Canon the "*Tippet of Black*" is allowed to be used by a non-graduate Minister whilst reading Divine Service; and in the Latin Edition of the Canons (in Bp. Sparrow's Collection, 1675, 4to, page 296.) the word used for "*Tippets*" is "*Liripipia*." And in order to shew that this word has not been falsely translated

lated by "*Tippet*," it may be necessary to state that the same word, with the same English signification annexed, is used in the Statutes of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford; wherein the Founder, amongst other articles of dress which he prohibits the Members of that House from wearing, mentions *Liripipio*—*vocalo tippet*." (Churton's *Lives of the Founders*, 8vo. 1800, p. 327). These Statutes were ratified A. D. 1521-2, and the Canons were published A. D. 1603. Now if by explaining what "*liripipia*" were in point of form, it may be concluded that "*tippet*" and "*scarf*" were then, and long before, considered as one and the same thing, I see no reason why they should not now be so also; and if by this 58th Canon *unqualified* persons were then permitted to wear it, why they should now be reprobated for so doing. To shew what they were, I must quote that celebrated Antiquary Peck, who in detailing the excess of dress used by the Commons in the reign of Edward the Third, A. D. 1327—1377, states, "*Their terrippes reach to their heels, all jagged*." (*Desiderata Curiosa*, 4to. 1779, lib. xv. page 570). This description taken both by itself, and connected with its context, clearly identifies the "*terrippes*" with what we now call "*scarves*."

Fourth, The testimony of *an old friend*, who informs me that "*tippet*" and "*scarf*" have been, for upwards of the last fifty years, considered by him as one and the same thing; and that in his youth he recollects several ancient Clergymen calling them alike, and using the words indiscriminately.

Thus all these quotations, &c. when connected together, decidedly prove, in my humble opinion, that the consequences of the second article of my reply to the *qualified use* of the "*Scarf*" are correct. If it be objected that the "*Scarf*" is usually made of *Silk*, whereas non-graduates are allowed to wear the "*tippet of black*," "*so it be not silk*:" I have only to observe that I am not endeavouring to investigate the *quality* of the "*Scarf*," but the *form* of it, and therefore I would request S. T. B. to inform me, whether the "*Scarf*" should be *silk* or not, and the non-graduate to take care that his "*tippet*" be not *silk*.

Thirdly, As S. T. B. has confined the use of the "*Scarf*" to Chaplains,

and Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, I shall be able to prove to him, by a reference to the 74th Canon that it has appointed even "*Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law*," "*having ecclesiastical living, usually to wear with their gowns, hoods or tippets of silk*." The Latin edition has "*lerippiis ex serico*" (Bp. Sparrow, page 303). And the same Canon likewise appoints the same dress for non-graduates, "*except tippets only*," that is, *silk tippets*. So that it would seem that these *silk tippets* being allowed to be used instead of hoods, and that even for "*Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law*," without even hinting at the *qualification* of a *chaplaincy*, that it may be inferred that no such qualification was then known of to entitle the graduate M. A. or LL. B. to wear a *silk tippet*. SIGISMUND.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN, Aug. 21.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS in the note (p. 317, April 1818,) affixed to his very excellent letter on the reply to the Archdeacon of Bath's Protest, has touched upon a point of the utmost moral and political importance, that of the present system of Police in England. He truly says, "there must be something radically wrong in our system of Police;" but I much fear that his suggestion of "taking up all notoriously suspicious characters, wherever found," is not at all likely to better our condition, especially as he does "not enter into the question of what they are to be done with, or how employed?" Upon this latter circumstance, it must entirely depend whether any benefit whatever could result from such a proceeding, or rather such an experiment; for it is undoubtedly in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of British justice and British freedom that mere *notoriety of suspicion* should subject any man to the will either of Magistrates, Ministers, or Police-Officers. The fact is, that much of the evil complained of is the result of this very system of suspicion carried into action, by apprehending, upon insufficient grounds, persons who thereupon are shut up in prison with the worst descriptions of culprits, and thus become hardened into insensibility, and adepts in crime. The number of commitments far surpasses all reasonable pro-

proportion to the number of persons subsequently convicted of crimes. It becomes a matter of grave consideration, whether the escape of many real offenders would not be less prejudicial to the community, than this initiation of those who are merely suspected, into the haunts of matured villainy, whence they scarcely ever emerge without a deep tint of guilt, and an entire indifference to the value of character. It has always struck me, Mr. Urban, that the radical defect is, in the employment of *hired* Police-Officers, who are rewarded in proportion rather to what they swear, than to the good they do: and this mode was the blessed effect of the book published some years ago, by that wonderful calculator Dr. Colquhoun. If the publick would have only reflected upon the obvious consequences of being misled, with the best intentions in the world, but by means of the strangest prejudice to which a wise head was ever exposed, it would have been impossible that such an Utopian scheme should have met with encouragement. The principle laid down by Dr. Colquhoun throughout the whole of his learned and laborious work seems to have been, the establishment of a system of *espionage*, which was to have, for its main spring, ample rewards. Alas, how unfortunate it is, that the love of money has been in all ages such an incentive to evil, that where it is allowed to predominate, every humane and virtuous sentiment recedes and shrinks away! The establishment of a numerous band of Police-Officers, with a most ample fund for the reward of those who distinguish themselves by activity and zeal, was the *sine quo non* of Dr. Colquhoun. But the Doctor certainly did not anticipate that the result would be an increase of crimes, and decrease of security to the publick. However, this must necessarily be the case so long as the public money is lavished upon thief-takers, without due care to discriminate between a just and proper performance of their duty and that *activity* and *zeal* which is so often commended in the newspapers. To obtain the reward, most nefarious misconduct has often been observed. To render that reward certain, absolute connivance, nay more, positive encouragement, and even seduction, have been practised, and the unhappy

victims of such diabolical machinations have accordingly swelled the black catalogue of our courts of justice, until the higher ministers of the law are almost worn out by the arduous exertions incident to their important offices. Prevention, rather than punishment, should be the design of the criminal code. But violence can only be prevented by improving the morals of society. This, it is presumed, cannot be expected from increasing the number or advancing the wages of Police-Officers:—fraud can only be prevented by the suppression of receiving-houses, and clearing the haunts and dens of flagitious characters, which can surely not be expected by any encouragement given to Police-Officers in their habits of association with thieves, or in conniving at the licensing of public-houses, the multiplication of lotteries and games of chance, and the numerous daily and nightly assemblages of prize-fighters. So far from countenancing the abominable custom of sending spies to hatch treason or inveigle the thoughtless or even the wicked into the toils of guilt, let the field be cleared of these tamed tigers, and let every honest man and upright magistrate arm himself with the resolution to check and discourage the first approaches towards knavery which may come under his observation; to keep a vigilant eye upon the means of association afforded to the vicious, by public-house keepers and retailers of property of every description, and most sedulously to guard against the contrivances of those, who, for the sake of lucre, are ever ready to violate the sanction of an oath, and to shed the blood of their fellow men. The fault lies in the conduct not only of Police-Officers, but of Magistrates, who certainly should exercise a sound discretion, and not be content to admit as evidence one single word spoken by a Police-Officer who is entitled to a reward, unless corroborated by at least some evidence from a more disinterested witness.

At present the wholesome discretion which the law has given to Magistrates seems to be almost dormant or paralysed under a system of management which renders a Justice of the Peace little better than an Attorney's clerk, places him at a desk with a pen in his hand, to sign a *mittimus* when-

whenever it is demanded upon a positive oath, by whomsoever taken. It is quite impossible to suppose that when we hear of *scores* of bills of indictment being thrown out by the Grand Inquest, to which the constitution of the laws has submitted their examination;—it is, I say, quite impossible to suppose that some of the parties have not suffered great injustice by being kept locked up in prison for weeks, and even months, upon the accusation of witnesses or pretended witnesses, however plausible or however positive their statements. On whom then rests the blame, but on the Magistrates. They surely, by the exercise of vigilance and discretion, might frequently discriminate between the truth and falsehood of an accusation, without waiting to be set right by a Grand Jury. They surely are not bounden to commit to prison every person against whom accusation is brought upon oath. But if it be so, and they have no discretion respecting the admission of such evidence as it makes one shudder to think of; evidence of informers, spies, thief-takers, and thieves themselves; it never can be denied that they have a discretion in the administration of oaths, and ought duly and most carefully to ascertain the degree of credit which may be given, and the degree of reverence which may be felt, by the parties respectively, who come before them to substantiate circumstances upon so tremendous and awful a sanction.

I have, therefore, most earnestly to call the attention of that description of your respectable Readers, who may happen to be in the commission of the Peace, to these important considerations, and hope that the eloquent appeal of Clericus Surriensis will not be made in vain.

Yours, &c.

ETONENSIS.

ON THE MIND'S PROGRESSION.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, Aug 8.*

AS observations which have for their aim the illustration of any opinion of an eminent writer, will doubtless find a ready admittance into the pages of your valuable Miscellany, the following remarks, if tending to that end, are at your service.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

THAT was a true and a beautiful sentiment, which Mr. Addison once submitted, that the doctrine of the soul's immortality might receive one main argument (a presumptive one at least, if not strictly logical,) from the constant progression or increase which is observable among the understandings of a large portion of the human race.—A brute, says he, soon arrives at a point which he cannot pass, and were he to live a thousand years, he would be the same dull creature as a few months after his birth; but man grows daily in his acquirements; an accumulated increase of knowledge is frequently perpetuated to an extreme old age, and even to the moment of dissolution.

It may be here objected, that in the great mass of society progressive capacity in men is not observable after a certain period of their lives; and that in many, long before the close of their mortal career, the intelligence which animates them seems to partake of the decay which attends their corporeal machine.

It is also certainly undeniable that a state of utter mental oblivion has been known to succeed a considerable display of mental energy, before the term of their mortal years has expired. This, indeed, has been sufficient with some Philosophers, of whom, among the most eminent, may be mentioned the celebrated Dr. Priestley, for the basis of an argument the reverse of Mr. Addison's;—and for assuming that as the human mind is so frequently found to diverge in this life to a state not much above infancy, or at least childhood, we ought therefore to presume from the light of Nature that it perished with the substance in which it was incorporated.

But it is not always thus;—and although, among the general mass of ordinary beings, this decay has been observed gradually to prevail, repeated instances have occurred in every age, of clearness of intellect and accelerated powers accompanying decrepitude of years and of body. Many have been the instances in which an advanced life has shewn greater sagacity and comprehension of genius, than the greenness of youth or the riper experience of middle age. Theophrastus, we are told in ancient story,

story, regretted that he was called to leave this world just when his knowledge began to expand; and possessed the highest state of mental vigour at the age of 107 years.

Repeated examples might be called from history, of faculties which, so far from verging to decay, have attained new strength towards the evening of their days:—the remark of Addison, therefore, although numberless exceptions continually occur, is supported by a large proportion of those in whom Nature's intellectual gifts are exhibited in their strongest colours.—Those in whom the powers of mind are slowest in maturing, who grow up by degrees to a state of comparatively enlightened capacity, are, it may be thought, generally found to retain their faculties, and, it has often been remarked, to produce their greatest works, in an advanced period of their studies and of their age. Understanding begins to open and to expand, even in the most eminent men, at different epochs of their lives.—Habits of thinking and of close application do not commence with some, who were nevertheless formed to shine in the higher branches of human knowledge, until five and twenty, in others until thirty; some do not feel themselves invigorated until forty years of preparatory experience and observation have elapsed; and in others the seeds of genius are not ripened till a much later period.—It has, in these last cases, appeared as though Nature, capricious in her gifts, and in her seasons for bestowing them, has refused to unlock her intellectual springs until the twilight of declining years had already begun to mark its approaches on the possessor,—as on the other hand extraordinary instances of precocity, where talents have appeared to be matured almost in infancy, have marked her dispensations; although the instances have been too rare to form the basis of an hypothesis. Advocating this sentiment, which stands so firmly supported by observation, it will appear, that, in passing through the various steps by which we generally attain real and genuine excellence, or in assiduously cultivating the diversified road to extensive knowledge, if indeed we delineate the picture from ordinary life, the student, emulous of fame, will find

that light breaks in upon the understanding by degrees, and that it is by the assistance of many intermediate degrees of ascent, that he at length arrives at a pinnacle from which he views with a comprehensive eye the principles of literary worth, with the real sources of comparative superiority.

The Youth who at first solaces his hours with a perusal of the principal events of history merely as memorable incidents, proceeds at length to the contemplation of them as so many instructive moral lessons upon the great subject of mankind.

He afterwards perhaps enters the regions of Philosophy, and cultivates the knowledge of Ethics and Physics. As his reading advances and grows more extensive, he perpetually meets with names of speculators with whom he was before unacquainted, and of whose acquirements he has never heard; new scenes of thought and of investigation open upon him.—He studies the science of Criticism, and enters the lists of Theology.—Here topics of investigation are presented to him, at once interesting and novel; he is led to a knowledge of authors of whose existence he had before no conception, and collects the testimony and the opinions of men of whose writings he would, for ever, have remained ignorant but from the references, perhaps the occasional commendations, of his previous instructors.

In prosecuting new sources of information, the student feels fresh exertion of thought;—fresh stimuli for mental activity in the course of successive lubrication, rise before him; the understanding gradually attains strength and compass, and expands perhaps to the contemplation of schemes far removed from its original standard of thinking.

If such consequences are often attendant upon a course of mental application,—if capacities good by nature, are observed to flow higher, and to strengthen by years, sufficient reason remains for the hypothesis above quoted, and for assuming with Mr. Addison, that this progression, which is not unfrequently found to exist in our nobler part, may, if rightly studied, be sometimes viewed as a pleasing anticipation of future happiness.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,
HAVING been somewhat amused with the essays on Punning from your Correspondent R—t, (Vol. LXXXV. 100. LXXXVII. 390.) I was surprized and sorry to see the violent attack of R. Trevelyan. (LXXXVII. 598.) A short reply (LXXXVIII. 222.) has been made by R—t to his observations; but as he has rather dismissed the subject with good humour, than controverted the remarks of his opponent, I shall venture to request your insertion of a few more lines on the same trivial subject.

"Punning," says Mr. T. "is a propensity adapted to some languages," enumerating the Spanish, French, and Italian, "but the British ought never to be degraded to such a misrepresentation of itself, being so superior to them in its derivative source and formation." I shall not inquire why this superiority, allowing it to be true, makes it a greater "degradation" to our language than to these others, to be "misrepresented;" but I will be bold to assert that punning is as much or more a propensity adapted to our mother tongue than to any other language in existence.

The earliest English puns were generally made on proper names; and indeed it is a good thing to have a name which is not liable to a pun. There are instances of puns of this kind even in the uncivilized ages of this country. The alteration of Roger Bigod with his king is too well known to require repetition. An enigmatical pun is recorded in the story of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in the time of Henry VI. who was told by a witch that he should die by *Water*, which was verified in his death by *Walter* Whitmore, a pirate. Your amusing Correspondent on the Signs of Inns has recorded an early pun in the saying of one Walker, that he would make his son heir to the *Crown*. The unfortunate man expiated the guilt of his pun by death, A. D. 1461. On Richard the Third's proclamation of Lord Hastings' Treasons, the following Pun is recorded by Sir Thomas More, History of Edward V. c. 49. "Now was this proclamation made within two houres after that hee was beheaded, and was so curiously indited, and so faire written in Parchment, in so well

a set hand, and therewith of itselfe so long a processe, as every childe might perceive that it was prepared before. So that upon the proclaiming thereof, one that was Schoole-master of Pauls, comparing the shortnesse of the time, with the length of the matter, said unto them that stood about him; *Here is a gay goodly cast, foule cast away for haste.*" If I add to these the rhyme of William Collingbourne in the same reign,

"A cat, a rat, and Lovel the dog,
 Rule all England under a hog;"

it will be enough to prove that in uncivilized times, the British nation had a propensity to punning.

In the following reigns, I find no puns recorded; but it is unnecessary to pursue the track of history further, when we may have recourse to poets, divines, and other writers. Yet it must be confessed that the earliest authors did not much aim at punning. The sermons of Latimer have no regular puns, though playing on words is very common in them. Sir Thomas More did not pun, but his name affords a pun to the editor of his Utopia: "were I to express *more*, More should have it." This, I suppose, is about the first pun on a name, which has had more than a common share exhausted on it.

But before I proceed farther, it may be necessary to observe, that many of our old English saws are puns, as may be seen on a slight examination. "Life lieth not in *living* but in *liking*," a translation of "Non est vivere sed valere vita." "Call me *cousin*, but *cozen* me not," which Shakespeare has transferred to the mouth of Hotspur:

"With gentle Harry Percy, and kind
cousin:
 O the devil take such *cozeners*!"

And here may I venture to defend our gentle Bard from the censure which his commentators have in general bestowed on him for the introduction of conceits of this kind in the higher scenes of his plays. These are frequently introduced as spoken by persons in the most violent anger, as in this passage, and in Henry VIII. Act III. scene 1.

—— "I thought you

Upon my soul two reverend *Cardinal* virtues;
 But *Cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I
 fear you."—

But

But is it not frequently found in common life, that angry persons are irresistibly prompted to pun against their opponents, and to turn them into derision by such weapons? At least Richardson, the inimitable novelist, seems to be of my opinion, in introducing two successive puns from the angry Lady Davers, in her altercation with Pamela. (Pamela, vol. II.)

In the time of James I. Punning attained its zenith. Bp. Andrewes, Donne, Ben Jonson, Purchas, and innumerable others, raised its character, and applied to it on every occasion. It appears in this reign as if no author could resist an opportunity of punning. Sir T. Herbert the traveller, Howel the letter-writer, pun occasionally. Sandys the poet and traveller, though a man of great gravity, cannot resist a pun when it comes in his way. Even Sir Thomas Brown plays on words. I need not mention Lord Verulam, both because his puns are notorious, and because he has been noticed by R—t. The late Dr. Phaulconer Bacon, the poet, an inveterate punster, in his old age being crippled by the gout, observed to a friend; "I am in a likely way of recovering my old family title, Bacon, Lord *Very-lame*."

But enough to prove the regard our old authors had to this vice. If a patriotic respect for his native language makes Mr. T. detest punning, it ought also to make him execrate the memory of those men, whom it has been the custom of ages to consider as the founders of English literature.

Mr. T.'s next reason for detesting puns, is that the English language is daily advancing to classical purity: a consolatory reflection, but I am not convinced of its truth. Unless I am very much deceived, the popular writers of the day are introducing phrases of a very opposite tendency. Between the quaint simplicity of the Wordsworthian school, and affectation of Byron, Moore, and their imitators, I confess I do not foresee the approach of this fancied perfectibility.

As to Mr. T.'s declamation against punning, in which he calls it "wit without understanding," I consider it of small consequence; for it is the very unmeaningness of the pun, which provokes laughter. Laughter implies a consideration of superiority to the

object of ridicule. Who could smile at a *bull* if he did not think himself out of danger of making one? Higher wit calls forth our admiration, not our laughter.

I cannot take on Mr. T.'s authority, that "to persons of rational taste nothing is so tiresome as the intrusion of a pun;" my own knowledge leads me to assert the contrary. More than one or two have I known, old Correspondents of Mr. Urban's, who were pleased to fill up the pauses from literary occupation, with such lighter diet. Heaven forbid that they should have been "dishonest," in "smiling" at such trifles! Nor do I see how a laugh at a pun confers praise on it: we laugh at folly, but do not praise it; and punning is but a species of folly, or as R—t expresses it, "playing the fool." If Mr. T. is one of those censorious philosophers, who cannot endure other men's laughing at folly, he may be strictly right; but for my part, I am not so serious a Christian, and had rather err with the illustrious examples I have cited, than think right with R. Trevelyan. C. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Sept. 8.*

THE *English Pronunciation of the Latin* language is already productive of sufficient inconvenience, even in a national point of view, without making it further to operate as a universal prohibition to Englishmen to write Latin verse: for such, in fact, must be the consequence, if we admit, even to a very moderate extent, the principle which your Correspondent, "*Lector*," has applied to my Latin verses inserted in your Number for last July.

But, before I answer his objection, as applicable to my own individual case, I would observe, respecting the national disadvantage, that, while the Latinists of all the other countries of Europe (notwithstanding some slight varieties of pronunciation) can mutually understand each other; the Englishman, when in company with foreigners, finds himself placed in the awkward predicament of being unable either to understand *their* Latin, or to make them understand *his*.

This serious disadvantage chiefly results from his persevering refusal to comply with the universal practice of

of the rest of Europe in the pronunciation of the first three vowels, *A*, *E*, and *I*, as if he were determined that the old description—

—“*penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*”—should “*for aye*” [ÆI] hold good, even in language, as well as in geographic position.

Hence, when Continental scholars hear him speak Latin with his insular peculiarity of pronunciation, we need not be surprized if they should suppose him to be speaking in some barbarous, un-intelligible jargon:—or, on the other hand, if they *suspect* that he seriously aims at speaking real *Roman Latin*, they must very frequently be at a loss to unriddle his meaning. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? when they necessarily mistake his *A* for *E*, his *E* for *I*, his *Vale* for *Veli*, *Rarum* for *Rerum*, *Dearum* for *Dierum*, *Bene* for *Bini*, *Spero* for *Spiro*, *Verum* for *Firum*, *Veto* for *Vito*, &c. &c. &c. for it were an endless task to notice the almost innumerable misconceptions likely to arise from his pronunciation of these two vowels alone, the *A* and the *E*.

But the evil ends not here. The *I*, as pronounced by him in *Divus*, *Vivo*, &c. is another source of embarrassment—though not (I grant) of immediate misconception, because foreigners in general can have no conception of what is intended by that sound, which is unknown to their ears; except, indeed, that a German (having a similar sound in the diphthong *EI* in his own language) may perhaps be able to guess at the Englishman's meaning.

I say nothing of the *U*, though liable, in some cases, to be mistaken for *IU*: but, to conclude on the subject, I would (with all due deference to those to whom deference is due) beg leave to ask—

Is it not matter of serious regret, that the British youth, who devote so considerable a portion of their best days to the acquisition of the Latin language, are not taught to adopt that very simple and easy pronunciation which might render it useful to them in those situations where it would prove *most* useful—I mean, in foreign European countries, whose vernacular languages they do not understand?

If once the heads of our universities were to issue their mandate for the

adoption of the Continental pronunciation of the *A*, *E*, and *I*, the example would be immediately followed in all our public and private schools; and the rising generation of English Latinists would soon be qualified to hold converse with the Latinists of any other country, to which business, pleasure, or accident, might conduct them.

If ever the subject should come under consideration, the *TI* before vowels (as in *Oratio*, *Gratia*, &c.) may also reasonably claim attention; for, although the *T*, in such positions, is by some nations pronounced as *TS*, and by others as the soft *S* or *C*, the Englishman would be more readily and certainly understood by foreigners in general, if he pronounced it as simple *T* (*Ora-ty-o*, *Gra-ty-a*) than as *SH*; because, in the former case, his hearers would at least know what letters were intended, and thus would at once catch the sense, independent of the sound.

In the mean time, I do not conceive that this innovation—or, rather, this restoration of the genuine sounds—can be liable to any valid or serious objection from those who are the most deeply interested in the question—our classical scholars, I mean; though it might perhaps prove not altogether palatable to another description of our fellow citizens, who might be disposed to consider it as an odious *Shibboleth*, furnishing a too ready criterion, to distinguish the real Latinist from the un-Latined pretender, who attempts to quote or read Latin words or phrases, which he does not understand.

I now return to your correspondent, “*Lector*,” and the hint above given, that, if we are to be guided by English pronunciation, we must not pretend to write Latin verse at all; the English accent being made to affect the quantity, converting long syllables into short, and short into long. I will not here repeat what I have said on the subject of penultimate and final syllables in my late little publication of the “*Eton Prosody illustrated*,” but shall content myself with observing, that, although we can, in our own language, accent a syllable without lengthening its vowel, as in *Honor*, *Novice*, *Mánage*, *Pálace*; yet, in Latin, we convert *Hônôs*, *Nôvîs*, *Mânû*, into *Hônôs*, *Nôvîs*, *Mânû*—we transform

transform *Pálus* (a marsh) into *Pálus* (a stake); and a similar perversion of quantity takes place in every other instance where a dissyllabic word has the first syllable short. Now, if, in writing Latin verse, we are bound to observe the English pronunciation, the words, *Honos, Novis, Mannu*, and every other word of two syllables, must, if used at all, be used as *strochees*; and the consequence will be, that what we intend for verse, will, in reality, be nothing other than plain unmetrical prose: whereas, if we wish to write real legitimate verse, we must totally disregard the English accent and pronunciation, and be entirely regulated by the prosodic quantity, and the practice of the ancient poets.

Under this persuasion, I conceived myself perfectly at liberty to make *Cui* two syllables, as it may be seen in those seven ancient examples quoted in my larger work on Latin Prosody, and also in *Ausonius*, Pref. 3. 6, and *Terentianus*, de *Litteris*, 54 and 180, and de *Pedibus*, 99.—Willing, however, to gratify *Lector*, since he has deemed the trifle worthy of notice, I here present to him the distich new modelled, with the *Cui* a monosyllable,

Rumparis *fābulis*, et *fābula*, rustice,
fias,
Bellula cui sordet *fābula*, prae *fābulis*.

With respect to the accusative, *Hero*, it was most certainly intended; being, in fact, the only legitimate accusative, and used by *Ovid*, *Am.* 2, 16, 31, as we find similar accusatives, viz. *Sappho, Dido, Io, Clotho, Argo*, used by *Horace*, *Od.* 2, 10, 35, *Virgil*, *Æn.* 4, 34, *Albinovanus*, *Consol.* 239, *Ovid*, *Am.* 2, 2, 45, *Ep.* 6, 65, *Trist.* 2, 439, with numerous others, which might be adduced from various authors.

I was perfectly aware, when writing those verses, that many editions of *Ovid* have *Heroni* in the title to *Epist.* 18: but, as that rests upon no ancient authority, it can only be considered and condemned as a barbarism: for, though *Virgil*, in some instances, took the liberty of using *Didonem* as well as *Dido*, it does not thence follow that we moderns may decline other names in like manner, without authority or precedent.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.
GENT. MAG. September, 1818.

Mr. URBAN,

August 30.

IN my passage through Newark to the North about a month ago, observing that the church was under some repairs, I made the following entry in my note-book:

"Newark, July 5th. The spire of this noble church is surrounded by a scaffold, and a considerable portion of the upper part has been taken down."

I again passed through on my return to London (August 2nd), and had the mortification to ascertain that this beautiful building has been "*robbed of its fair and just proportions*," by at least ten or twelve feet. That portion, which with tapering elegance supported a finial and a vane, is now abruptly cut off, and a large cap covers the summit; upon which, I suppose, it is intended to fix a vane. I believe I am correct in stating that no accident had really happened to the spire, but that it was taken down in consequence of its decayed state, to prevent its falling: This, is, indeed, a certain method of getting rid of a supposed dangerous neighbour, but I question whether it can be justified: our churches are, or they ought to be considered, our public monuments, and therefore should be placed above the controul of men who are not possessed of taste, but who may have full authority over the church, and its concerns, to do as they please with them. I am persuaded that the same masonry might have been replaced; or, if not, that very little more than the same labour and expence would have been incurred in a correct restoration. I will not imagine that the directors of this work can see any difference, or that they will think their cropped spire the less elegant for its diminution; but I can venture to assert that every man of taste who knew this matchless spire, and the matchless tower which supports it—a whole I have always thought unrivalled by any in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton, so famous for their spires—will hereafter view it with diminished admiration; and I beg Mr. Urban to insert these few lines in the Gentleman's Magazine, that the exact time and circumstance of the alteration may be registered in his volumes, to perpetuate the dilapidation of this admirable work of antiquity.

AN OBSERVER.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
IN your Magazine for July last, p. 39, an anonymous correspondent, assuming the character of an indignant friend to the veteran female whose work I reviewed in a former Number, is pleased to use the language of reproof. To his motives I am willing to attribute rectitude, and to his performance merit:—But I must decline discussion. “What I have written, I have written.” My metaphor of the *heifer* is strictly from Scriptural authority: I am not anxious, however, to vindicate my phraseology from the criticisms of CAROLUS.

In the List of Subscription will be found my name, together with many names of my friends, who (like me) gave their money in furtherance of views truly charitable. To at least fifty of my most respected friends, I wrote in commendation of the good lady, of her plan, and of her object; and from them all her work received support. Females of reputation introduced Mrs. Cornwallis to my notice, and eulogised her plan; her own excellent Prospectus well explained the benevolent nature of her object. Why, after strenuous recommendation before the “OBSERVATIONS” were printed, I chose to review them, is a question which I leave to the decision of those who know me and my habits of action. WEEDEN BUTLER.

A DIALOGUE

ON FUTURE RECOGNITION.

A and B. were neighbouring Clergymen, Rectors of two adjoining Parishes, and their families often dined together. A. was removed to a distant parish, and, at parting, B. asked him, whether the acquaintance should be kept up, and whether, when they met, it would be on the old footing of friendship. A. asked B. what he thought concerning the mutual recognition of friends in the next world. B. replied, that, if it were at all necessary to the happiness of a future state, such recognition would undoubtedly be permitted.

A. But our bodies will then be glorified, and we shall know each other's thoughts more clearly than we know them at present; what then will be the consequence of our perceiving those parts of each other's character, which we now disapprove of, and which render our intercourse less happy than it might be?

B. I believe, that none but good persons will be permitted to know their friends; and, that those good qualities, which were imperfectly discovered here, will shine forth hereafter in perfect brightness: so that friends will appear more amiable to one another than heretofore.

A. I understand you; and it is even now very nearly as you describe: the virtues of a departed friend are remembered, when his faults are forgotten; and, when I am settled in my new residence, I shall think of you, with regret for the loss of your acquaintance, and shall be very happy whenever any opportunity brings us together again. —

MR. URBAN, You know, that, when you allowed me a place in your Magazine, I did not promise you any original communications. Your Readers may perhaps smile at being referred to a work so well known as “*Sherlock upon Death*,” but I cannot forbear mentioning the pleasure I have just received from an Extract, in the 513th No. of the Spectator. It is from the second section of the first chapter, paragraph the third; and the whole section strikes me as peculiarly edifying. But, with respect to the subject of the foregoing dialogue, I beg to refer your readers to Paley's 34th Sermon; in which he draws an inference from the words of St. Paul, Col. i. 29: “that the saints in a future life will meet and be known again to each other.” This Sermon is rendered peculiarly valuable by the “practical reflections” at the close of it. Dr. P. has omitted a Text, which to me appears not unworthy to be adduced in support of his doctrine, however obvious may be the reason for its omission. It is in 2 Sam. xii. 23. where David says of his deceased child, “I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.”

Limborch, in his *Theologia Christiana*, p. 747. fol. has the following passage: “*Cognoscent se mutuò fideles, sed depositis affectibus, carnem ac perturbationem sapientibus.*” I quote without the original, but, I believe, accurately.

Should this be read by any young Divines, they may find their account in consulting the authorities on which Limborch seems to have grounded his belief of future recognition: viz. Matth. viii. 11.—xvii. 3. Luke xiii. 28.—xvi. 23. Heb. xii. 22, 23.

I shall

I shall conclude with a passage, from the Life of the Rev. William Lowth, prefixed to his valuable "Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures."

He was, by his own order, buried in the church-yard of his Parish, and the Inscription upon his monument ends with the following sentence; "God give us all a happy meeting at the Resurrection of the just!" V. Q. V. Q. Yours, &c. H. I.

P. S. On the Resurrection of the same Body, see Whitby's Preface to 1 Cor.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 31.

I MUCH wish to excite a discussion of a question which has been dormant for a great number of years. "Is it, or is it not desirable, that the Convocation, which is regularly constituted anew with every New Parliament, but is never of late permitted to sit for any business, should again become effective, be the regulator and restorer of the discipline of the Church, and the Constitutional Representative of a very important body in the State, the members of which are the only persons disqualified by their office from being Representatives in the House of Commons?"—Most persons, I am aware, will answer this question in the Negative; will apprehend danger rather than additional security to the Establishment from an authorized conflict of opinions which now unhappily divide the Church; and will say that the Church is sufficiently represented by the Bishops in the House of Lords, and by Civilians, who are not excluded from the Commons; and that its discipline is where it should best be, in the hands of the Crown, the Bishops, and Parliament.

But I confess I am not satisfied with this. The Constitution has given us a representative assembly, and a point of union of our own; and why should we be deprived of these advantages? Every other denomination of Christians has formed something of the kind, for the maintenance of the interests and discipline of its own sect. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is in activity: the Methodists, the Quakers, &c. have their Quarterly and Annual Conferences.—And what cause has the State to fear the measures of an effective *Convocation of the Church of England*, or to doubt that they would be other than

salutary and beneficial to the best interests of practical religion. That there are some things in the Church in want of correction, must be granted; a correction not likely to come from the Crown or the Bishops, if it were admitted that they had the power to correct them; such as a more general residence of the Bishops themselves on their Dioceses; the evil of Translations, and of Commendams with Cure of Souls, or with duties requiring personal attendance; some restrictions as to pluralities in general; &c. &c. And above all, in point of doctrine, there is wanting a measure of conciliation to be prepared and sanctioned by the intervention of Convocation, the purpose and effect of which should be to heal as much as may be the growing divisions in the Church itself, and to unite all its Ministers, if not in sentiment in certain abstract and difficult questions, at least in one rule of order and discipline, and in united endeavours in all their pastoral duties. Surely from a wise and temperate discussion in a Constitutional Assembly, having authority to settle differences, and to propose to the Crown alterations become desirable by lapse of time, and the better support of order and discipline in Ecclesiastical affairs, much good to the best interests of the Church of England might arise; and many excellent regulations might be introduced and enforced by a competent authority. At least it seems to me that the experiment ought to be made. The Crown is competent to dissolve a Convocation at any time, if unfortunately occasion should arise. The danger therefore of such experiment must be imaginary; if it be otherwise, I hope some of your able Correspondents will point it out.

Yours, &c.

ORTHODOX.

Mr. URBAN, August 12.

NOT having now, as formerly, access to your useful Monthly Publication, I have not had the incentive, of its various subjects, to offer you, as I was used, now and then an article. But I was lately one of a large company, consisting chiefly of *Clergy*, wherein was discussed a question of some importance to them, if not to all: and I am desirous of communicating that question to my Brethren particularly, through the medium of your widely-circulating Miscellany.

The

The new Regulations proposed, during the last Session of Parliament, in the Marriage Act, but which were not carried into effect, became the topick of conversation; and, incidentally, the present Form of Marriage Registers. One of the company mentioned an instance of a Clergyman, whom he knew, who maintained the propriety, and, in his own parish, acted accordingly, of requiring the Woman to sign her *new* name, not her *old* one. A short argument, in favour of this singular opinion and practice, was attempted by only one of the gentlemen present, a Layman; and the unanimous opinion soon was, that the practice is in direct opposition, both to the sense, and letter, of the Form, as directed by the Marriage Act, and preserved in the late Register Act. That form runs thus:

"A. B. of {the
this} parish [bachelor]
and C. D. of {the
this} parish [Spinster]
were married in this {Church
Chapel} "&c.

"This marriage was solemnized between us {A. B.
C. D.} in the presence of," &c.

The *sense* surely is, "between us," the above-named parties; and the *letter* is, "between us {A. B.
C. D.}" &c. not {A. B.
C. B.} which last form, C. B. would be not only inconsistent with the *sense*, but also directly contrary to the *letter*.

Now, Mr. Urban, I would submit this question to some one of your intelligent Correspondents, that we may be set right in this particular; if the universal practice, with the above exception *alone* I believe, be wrong. But, if it be really a "mooted point," the proposed Act of Parliament should settle it; that we may have herein, at least, *uniformity* of Register. That was the object of the late Register Act; an object, I suspect, still unattained, for want, perhaps, of *penalties*, attached to the neglect of its provisions. A single penalty, indeed, of that Act remains, for of all others it was *purged*, viz. *Transportation*; and the half of that goes to the *Informer*!

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS PRIMUS*.

* "Mr. Urban is requested thus to distinguish me in future, another Correspondent having lately appeared under my old signature of *Clericus Surriensis*."

Mr. URBAN, Dorset, Aug. 11.
THE term "Burial Fee," p. 21, evidently denotes that it was payable in respect of a service performed, in the same manner as the Marriage fee, or that which is customary on the Churching of women. No minister could ever think of demanding a fee from a parishioner, who happened to be married, or whose wife, being absent from home, found it decent or convenient to return thanks for her safe deliverance in another parish. Nor could he consider any disrespect to be intended, when both cases were occasioned by circumstances over which the parishioner had no controul. All these fees were originally gratuitous, and though they are now become *dues* by custom, they must still retain the reason of their origin. In the case of Topcal and Ferrers, a prohibition was granted, where the Parson of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, London, and the Churchwardens, libelled in the Court Christian against Sir John Ferrers, whose wife died within the parish, but was buried in the chancel of another church, alleging that there was a custom within the City of London, and especially within that parish, that if any person died within that parish, and was carried out of it, and buried elsewhere, a fee was due to the parson of that parish. The reasonableness of the custom was denied by the Court, for it makes a person liable to pay the fee who may be no parishioner, but may pass through the parish, or lie in an inn for a night; so that he would either be forced to be buried there, or pay as if he were, "and so pay twice for his burial." It does not appear by the Report in Hobart*, whether Sir John Ferrers was or was not a parishioner of St. Botolph's, but this circumstance was not material, for the Court pronounced the custom to be against reason, which would subject a man to pay twice for his burial. Gibson, in his Codex, cited by your Correspondent, omits the chief point on which the decision of the Court was founded; but it is properly noticed by Burn†, who observes that Gibson's reasoning does not comport with the last words of the case, which supposeth it to be unreasonable for a

* P. 175.

† Eccles. Law, v. l. 246.

man to pay twice for his burial. Here let it be noted that Burn was a clergyman as well as Gibson, and not less friendly to the legal Rights of the Church.

The custom of paying a Burial fee, where the parishioner is buried in his own parish, except it be in the church*, is by no means universal, nor yet so general as your Correspondent supposes. It does not exist in the parish or neighbourhood where I reside, nor did I ever know or hear of it till I read your Correspondent's letter. I was not a stranger to the provincial Constitution made in the time of Archbishop Langton, which orders that burial shall not be denied to any one, upon the account of any sum of money; because if any thing hath been accustomed to be given by the pious devotion of the faithful, the ordinary of the place will afterwards do justice†. The accustomed gift here meant was certainly the ancient mortuary or corse-present, which, according to Selden‡, was brought with the corpse when it came to be buried, and offered to the church as a satisfaction for the supposed negligence and omission the defunct had been guilty of in not paying his personal tythes, and from thence was called a corse-present. Stillingfleet attempts to make a distinction between the mortuary and corse-present, supposing that the one was a right settled on the church, upon the decease of a member of it, and the other was a voluntary oblation usually made at funerals. But this distinction is not allowed by Selden, and is contradicted by the Statute 21 H. VIII. c. 6, which considers the mortuary and corse-present to be the same thing. For after reciting that doubts had arisen upon the order, manner, and form of demanding, receiving, and claiming of mortuaries, "*otherwise called corse-presents,*" it enacts that in future no mortuary shall be given or demanded, but only in such places where mortuaries had been before used to be paid and given, but still continues them in those places where they had been accustomed, only limiting their amount.

To the operation of this Statute I attribute the continuance of the Burial fee or corse-present in the parishes enumerated by your Correspondent, and its non-use in the parish and neighbourhood where I dwell.

Independent of the authority of the case of *Topal v. Ferrers*, if the Burial fee be the same as the corse-present (and I see no reason for the distinction), it can be paid only in one place, for the Statute directs, that no person shall pay mortuaries or corse-presents in more places than one, *viz.* in the place of his most usual dwelling and habitation; nor is it due for a woman being covert-baron, nor a child, nor any person not keeping house. The Burial fee is therefore not due in the case stated by your Correspondent, even if the child had been buried in the parish where his father resides, and still less so when he happened to be buried in another parish. I cannot conclude without observing that attempts have been made of late under the authority of some bishop, as is pretended, to increase the amount of all the ancient Ecclesiastical Fees, a circumstance greatly to be lamented, as it cannot fail to be productive of disputes between the Clergy and Laity, and must tend to degrade religion rather than to promote it. J. B. R.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 5.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. C. J. Smyth (Magazine for July, p. 32) is as unfortunate in his second letter as he has been in his first. He referred me, in the former, to the Greek writers, that I might see they gave no etymology or explanation of the term Chromatic; and to this reference and intention he again alludes in his second letter, when he says, that the article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, last edition, had "induced him to say, that, if I consulted the Greek writers on Music, I should find no reason assigned for their giving one of their Scales the title of Chromatic." In direct contradiction to this, his assertion, as to their contents, he now produces from Porphyry and Manuel Bryennius, two of the Greek writers, to whom he meant to refer me by his former reference, two passages; and in both of them an attempt, though very unsuccessfully, is made, to assign a reason for the appellation Chromatic. This is literally, and without exaggeration,

* The practice of burying in churches cannot be too much reprobated, and should be prohibited altogether.

† Eccles. Law, v. l. p. 244.

‡ Hist. of Tythes, 287.

ration, referring me to one and the same authority for the purpose of proving, at one time, that the Greek writers gave no etymology or explanation, and of ascertaining, at another, that they gave such an explanation as ought to be received. For this last is evidently the conclusion he draws from the production of them when he asks whether I will not allow their opinions of more weight than a far-fetched meaning of *Χρωα*.

Mr. S. admits it is true, that, when he referred me to the Greek writers, his mind was more powerfully impressed by the article in the *Encyclopædia*. But even there again he has been guilty of a mistake; for that article, as given by himself, does not assert that the Greek writers gave no reason for the denomination. On the contrary, it affirms the directly opposite fact, by saying, that, "for this denomination *several causes are assigned*, of which none appear certain, and all equally unsatisfactory."

The conjecture, that *Seco* might have been a misprint for *saucio*, is without all foundation; and it is evident, that, when Mr. S. speaks of a very far-fetched meaning of *Χρωα*, as he does, he did not see that the explanations of Porphyry and Bryennius are, as they unquestionably are in fact, abundantly more far-fetched, and after all less definite. To these he has, however, thought fit to refer me, as opinions of more weight, because they were given by Greek writers, a circumstance which cannot entitle them to be received, unless they were founded on reason, which they are not.

Mr. S. objects to the word *Seco*, as one of the meanings of *Χρωα*, because he does not find it in Stephens's *Thesaurus*, or such other Lexicons as he has consulted; but does he find in any of them any thing to justify the sense attempted to be given to the term Chromatic, by Porphyry and Bryennius? Or can he produce from them any authority for supposing it to signify *middle*? or to shew that *Chroma* ever meant *what is intermediate between black and white*? No such sense certainly occurs in Scapula's, Hederic's, or Schrevelius's Lexicons, and no man can fail to perceive that such a sense is infinitely more distant from *Χρωα*, than that which I gave. Stephens's *Thesaurus* I have

not had at present the means of consulting, as being myself now from home; but, if Stephens had given any such, it is not probable that Scapula would have omitted it, because Scapula's *Lexicon* is known to have been stolen from Stephens's Greek *Thesaurus*, while it was in the press. Nor do I think, if Mr. S. could have produced, which I am convinced he cannot, any justification, however weak, of the passages from Porphyry and Bryennius, he would have failed to have inserted so important a fact.

As soon as my father had finished his *History of Music*, he gave to the British Museum all the Tracts on Music which he had used in it; and, amongst the rest, a manuscript copy of an unpublished Manuscript in the Cotton Library, and no where else existing. After this copy, the only one ever taken, was made, the original manuscript was burnt to a crust by a fire, and rendered wholly illegible. And, though some of the identical books which he gave, have, as having since become duplicates, been since sold by the Museum, yet it was because they had another copy of those books. The whole collection of these tracts having been made many years back, and with uncommon success, I have every reason to believe could not any where be equalled, and they are all still easily accessible. I have never, as yet, found any difficulty of obtaining, by due search and enquiry, such intelligence as I have had occasion to use, not only on the subject of Music, but on such other points as I have thought fit to undertake; and, on the contrary, have been uncommonly successful, when I could scarcely have hoped for so good materials. These circumstances make it unnecessary for me to seek elsewhere for assistance; and, after the failure of Mr. Smyth's endeavours on the present occasion, he cannot be surprized at my declining, as I do, to apply for intelligence, on the accuracy of which (though not intentionally incorrect) it is impossible I could place any dependence.

Yours, &c. J. S. HAWKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*
 AN accidental fire in the house of a friend of mine, and the claims of the parish officers who brought up their engine and turned on the water, *after*

after the fire, which was in the chimney only, had been entirely extinguished, have lately called my attention to the Act upon which they grounded their claim—the 14 Geo. III. ch. 78. The 70th section of it enacts,

“That the turncock belonging to the water-work whose water shall be found on, or shall first come into the main or pipe where any plug shall be opened, at any fire within the limits aforesaid, shall be paid any sum not exceeding 10 shillings: And that the engine-keeper which first brings a parish engine, or other large engine, to help to extinguish any such fire, shall be paid any sum not exceeding 30 shillings; the keeper of the second, any sum not exceeding 20 shillings; and the keeper of any parish engine or other large engine, which shall be the third of such engines brought to any such fire, shall be paid any sum not exceeding 10 shillings.”

I am informed that it is the practice in all cases indiscriminately to require payment of the full sums mentioned in the Act. In the case I refer to, as far as a common person may be allowed to judge, I am much inclined to doubt whether any sum at all can be legally demanded;—certainly not the full sums mentioned in the statute. There are three points of view in which the question may be put.

1. Is such a demand within the strict letter of the Act?

2. If not within the letter, is it within the equity? or,

3. Within the policy of such Act?

1. In the strict letter of the act I think there is great room to doubt whether the water can be said to be “*found on, at a fire,*” or an engine be considered to be “*brought to a fire,*” or even “*brought to help to extinguish a fire,*” when no fire exists at those times.

2. Though it may be perfectly reasonable that the parish officers, or others assisting, should be remunerated for their assistance, and that those who derive the benefit should incur the expence, it by no means seems to follow within the equity of the case, that they should be remunerated at all, much less in the same degree, when no assistance whatever is afforded.

3. The policy of this part of the act is two-fold; 1st, to secure the attendance and expedition of engine keepers and turncocks*; and 2dly, to

prevent the neglect of sweeping chimneys in those who are merely occupiers of rooms or houses without being owners*.

Their attendance may be rendered more certain by paying them, whether they are in time to assist or not. Late or early, they will be sure to come. But surely their expedition will not be thus increased, particularly in the case of the parish engine: for though the gradation of rewards may be an incitement to exertion, yet the parish engine being in most cases nearer the spot, more readily got at, and more easily drawn than the other engines, may be brought very leisurely along, and yet be secure of preceding the others, and obtaining the first and largest sum. This object of the Act will be better attained by giving no remuneration at all, or at least a very small one, to those who arrive indeed, but arrive too late to be of any use.

But as to the influence which this Act is to have upon the mere occupiers; if motives of common honesty in respect to their landlords, or of common sense as to their own interests, will not render them careful, an additional expence of 30 or 40 shillings will little tend to do so;—still less, when gross or trivial negligence, and their natural result, serious or trifling fires, are attended with exactly the same expence.

I am at all times an advocate for proper rewards; but when a fire has been extinguished, previously to the arrival of the engines, and they have not been sent for by the order of the sufferer, I do contend that the reward (if any) should be proportionably small. And it is to be remembered that the individual has already in his parish rates contributed towards the expence of the parish engine.

Fires in the Metropolis are so frequent, and in chimneys particularly, that any observations on the subject can hardly fail of interesting your readers. Many of them by unfortunate experience may be able to give useful information as to the practice in such cases, and some more intelligent Correspondent may perhaps be induced to favour the publick, through your medium, with his ideas on the legality of that practice.

Yours, &c. JURIS CONSULTUS.

* Section 74.

* Section 78.

P. S. It may be useful to add the mode of proceeding for payment of this demand. The sanction of the Alderman of the Ward, or Magistrate resident in the parish, is first to be obtained. The Church-warden or Overseer is then to pay the officers; after which he is authorized to require it of the sufferer.

Mr. URBAN, *Allerton, July 14.*

A FEW years ago I was stung by a Gnat, and, not having my usual remedy at hand, and reflecting on the absorbent and neutralizing quality of chalk, I resolved to make trial of it, and mixed some of it powdered with a little water, to the consistency of paste nearly, which I rubbed for some minutes well into the wound. This immediately effected a perfect cure. Since that time I have occasionally applied the same remedy for the above purpose, and always with the same invariable success by a single application, a second having never been found necessary; and several persons, whom I acquainted with the remedy, have uniformly found this to be the case on using it.

Last summer, a man working in my garden was stung by a Wasp in my presence: I directed him to apply the remedy, as described above, immediately; which he did, and in a few minutes, while rubbing the wound with the mixture, the pain began to abate, and in a few minutes afterwards ceased altogether, and never troubled him again—a perfect cure being produced by a single application of the remedy. This being the case, there can be no doubt the same remedy would cure the sting of a Bee, and that of all other insects. From the above facts it is reasonable to infer, that the application of chalk would be efficacious in the bite of Vipers, and of other Snakes; possibly even of those whose bite is generally, if not always, mortal; but in these cases the powdered chalk should be applied dry, instantly after the bite, and pressed into the wound, then wiped or washed off, and fresh chalk applied immediately in the like manner; and these operations to be repeated successively for some time, with a view of absorbing or neutralizing all the venom injected into the wound by the bite. If it be the bite of a Snake whose bite is known to be mortal, it would be ad-

visable, immediately after the above-mentioned operations, to cut the wound out with a knife, or apply the *actual cautery*, and renew the applications of dry powdered chalk, subjecting the wound afterwards to surgical treatment.

It would be prudent to treat the bite of a Mad Dog exactly in the same manner as described above for that of a snake whose bite is mortal, with this addition—apply the dry powdered chalk daily to the wound, and wash it by pouring water (the colder the better) out of the spout of a tea-kettle upon it, re-filling the kettle, and emptying it in this manner upon the wound for the space of an hour every day, for a month, in order to wash every remaining particle of the venom out of the wound, which should be kept open as long as the surgeon deems expedient.

G. BOOTH.

P. S. Persons in hot climates, where snakes are numerous, should constantly keep a little powdered chalk in their pockets.

Mr. URBAN, *July 28.*

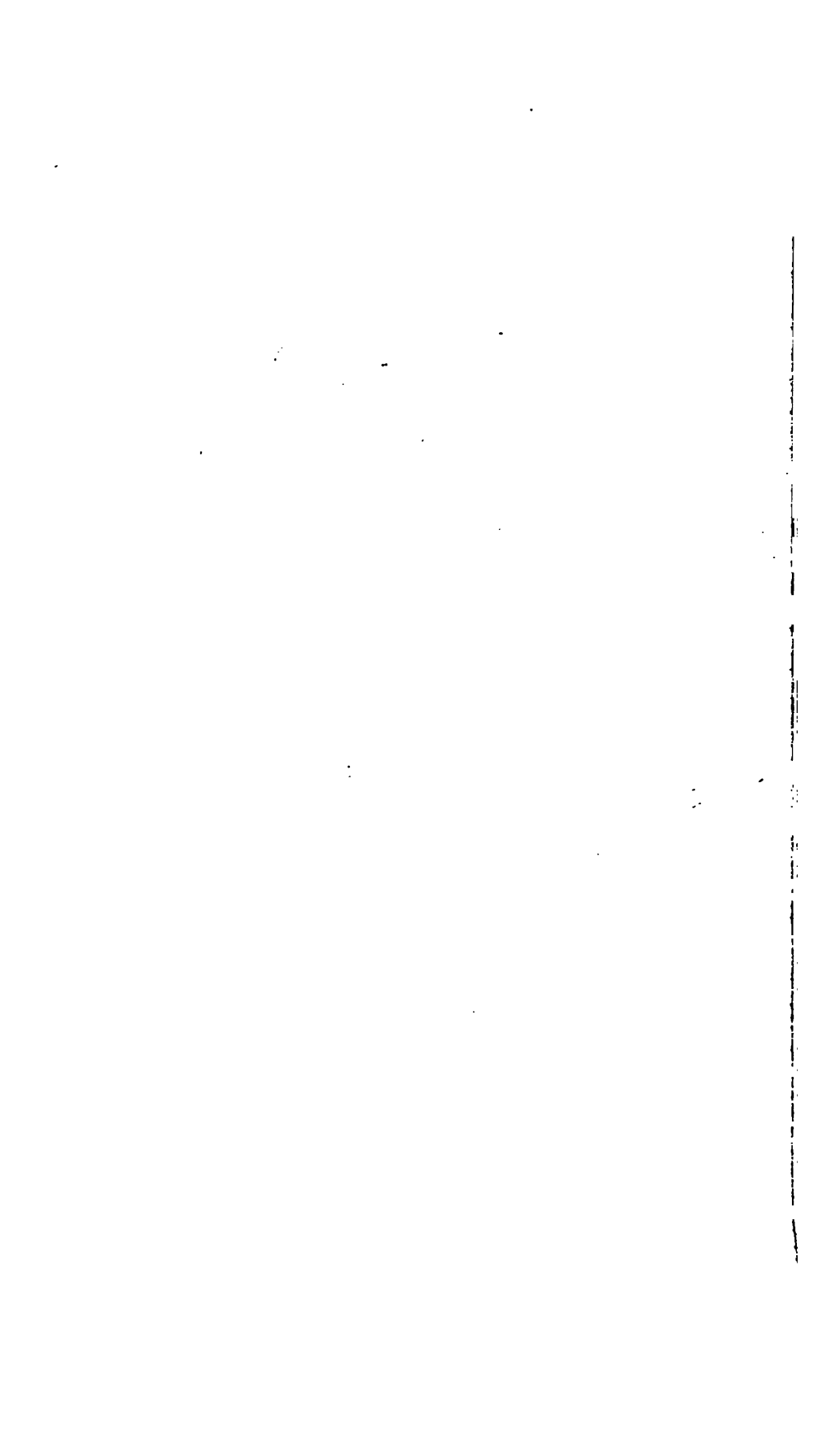
I WAS much pleased with the accurate representation you gave in your last Number, p. 9, of the venerable Church at Ifley. If you think the following remark worth inserting, it is at your service.

Ifley Church was given at an early period to the Priory of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, to which Priory the Church of Steukley in Buckinghamshire also belonged. It is singular that the plan and architectural decorations of both Churches are so uniform in their design, as to induce a belief that both must have been erected by the same workmen, probably either by the person who gave them to the Priory, or at the expense of the Convent. Mr. Warton, in the *History of Kiddington*, states Ifley to have been built by a Bishop of Lincoln at the close of the Twelfth Century: but no authority for this fact is quoted: nor can any be at present found.

E.

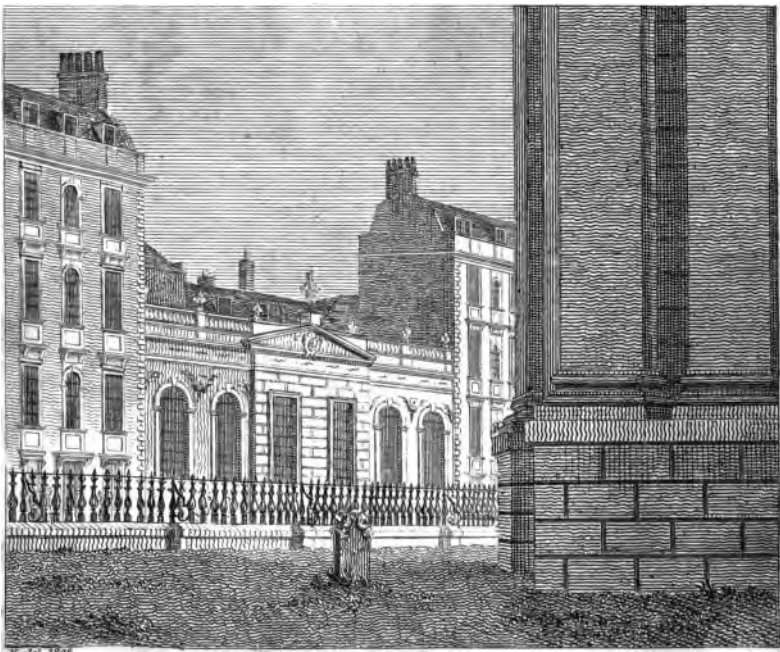
B. says, There is a monument for Sir Orlando Bridgeman, (see p. 118.) in the Church at Ludlow. One on whom he had perhaps been severe, wrote for his Epitaph: "Here lies Sir Orlando buried in clay, God said to the Devil, Sirrah! take him away."

REVIEW





DEAN COLET'S HOUSE AT STEPNEY.



Edw. 1865.

ST PAUL'S SCHOOL, LONDON.

1635—Alexander Gill, D. D. Junior.

1640—John Langley.

1657—Samuel Cromleholme.

1672—Thomas Gale, D. D.

1697—John Postlethwayt.

1713—Philip Ascough.

1721—Benjamin Morland.

1733—Timothy Crumpe.

1737—George Charles, D. D.

1748—George Thicknesse.

1769—Richard Roberts, D. D.

1814—John Sleath, D. D.

"The present Sur-Master is the Rev. Richard Edwards, M. A. whose salary is 307*l.* per annum, and a house. This gentleman also takes Boarders.

"The present Under-Master, or Antient Chaplain, is the Rev. W. A. C. Durham, M. A. whose salary is 227*l.* per annum, and a house.

"The present Assistant Master is, the Rev. J. P. Bean, M. A., whose salary is, 257*l.* per annum, but no house. This gentleman takes Boarders.

"Besides the salaries, there are payments from the School funds to the officers of the Company, viz. the Clerk, 100*l.* a year; the Accountant 40*l.*; two Beadles 5*l.* each; the Surveyor Accountant 4*l.*; the Surveyor Assistant 4*l.*; and a Porter-boy 2*l.*

"And, as a laudable encouragement to the High Masters, that their labours shall not go without their just reward, the Company allow a princely annuity of 1000*l.* to the late High Master, the Rev. Dr. Roberts, who retired, after filling that dignified station about forty-five years, and 'was a man of great merit.'"

Then follows a list of 35 eminent men, who have received their education at this distinguished School.

In the same satisfactory manner are described all the Grammar-schools throughout England and Wales, arranged in Counties, the whole number being not less than FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE. Prefixed to 68 of these descriptions is a fac-simile of the Seal belonging to each School.

42. *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd. 4to. Eleven Parts.*

WHILST we congratulate the Publick and the learned and ingenious Editor on the completion of this mighty undertaking, we cannot refrain from transcribing a part of his introductory observations.

"In disturbing the etymology, and very rarely the definition, or in adding

to either, his meaning has been to accommodate the reader, without violating the order of the original Work; and therefore he has not placed the emendation at a distance from its object, or continued the mistake which it has been his endeavour to rectify. Words, thus altered, whether in a great or small degree, will be known by the typographical mark which follows them; and to others, which have hitherto wanted even a single instance of illustration; as well as to some which present an example from a prose-writer * as well as a poet, or which are confirmed by a proof of higher authority than what is given; the same distinction is affixed. To the words newly produced, another mark is subjoined. Among these, adverbs in *ly*, substantives in *ness*, and verbal nouns in *ing*, have been introduced without imitating the parsimony with which they have hitherto been exhibited. Nor will appellatives, derived from proper names, be thought intruders; since they have sometimes acquired a meaning so unconnected with their origin, as to demand explanation; and appellatives of a more general nature are agreeable to the regulation of Dr. Johnson himself, who admits a *Pagan*, though he has rejected a *Quaker*.

"Of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given, the rectification is without specific notice; and of such improvements the number, no doubt, might have been much enlarged. But to note minutely all his extracts, would be perhaps a difficulty almost as insurmountable as to correct every mistake. The editions of his Dictionary have been compared; and there are many curious variations, especially from the first. That of his last revision †, 'in which he expunged some superfluities and corrected some mistakes, scattering here and there a remark,' has been principally regarded; but not without attention to that, which has given a few posthumous additions.

"That the value of the citations may be duly appreciated, the present Editor intends to offer some notices of the authors cited; which will also chronologically, as well as critically, illustrate the history of our language. And that history of the language, which has been given by Dr. Johnson, will be augmented with many curious and some hitherto inedited materials.

"And now, admitting that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is not without defect,

* "Agreeably to the Plan of Dr. Johnson."

† "The letter, stating this, is preserved in Boswell's Life of Johnson."

let

let it be considered that a work of this kind must necessarily be defective; that in dictionaries, more than in other books, faults will be committed; because, as the great lexicographer has said, he who makes them, must often write of what he does not understand. With him, however, rests the entire merit of a Plan, which other labourers in lexicography must regard with admiration and gratitude, however unable individually to complete it.

"Thus the aim at universality which Dr. Ash, since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, has shown in his extensive and useful Vocabulary, has however failed in some particulars; and yet wants many sterling words. Nor has the Supplement of Mr. Mason to the great work of Johnson been received with much regard. For he professes, that he has little knowledge of those languages, without which etymological criticism cannot be employed. He has drawn from obscurity many colloquial licences indeed, but comparatively few expressions of dignity. Where he has been serviceable, it has been a pleasure to incorporate his labours. He had doubtless some talents for research; but he has lowered them by perpetually insulting the memory of Johnson, whom he brands with 'muddiness of intellect.' Not such have been the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Boucher; of which a specimen has been given to the publick in the first letter of the alphabet, and which abundantly, as well as most learnedly shows how much remains to be done, in order to have a perfect view of the English Language.

"The proprietors of this work have, with unsolicited kindness, procured, for the present Editor's inspection, the papers of the late Mr. Horne Tooke, and his copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with some marginal remarks; the late Mr. Henshall's interleaved but slightly noted copy of the same; and the late Mr. Eyre's copy, with additional references in the margin. But these have yielded no great harvest of intelligence. What has been gained, will be more fully detailed, with other obligations to his friends, from whom he must not here omit to mention that he has received some remarks of the late Mr. Malone, in the general Introduction to this work.

"After all, what the present Editor has done, he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust; that his efforts, though imperfect, are

not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to fail by * ignorance; he has only to hope that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: 'He that endureth no faults in men's writings, must only read his own, wherein for the most part all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles, but warts, in learned authors; who notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement†.'

"Of the present augmented edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the Proprietors, as I am informed, intend to publish as soon as possible, in the octavo size, an abridgement; in which I have respectfully, and for unanswerable reasons, declined any concern whatever. And I now relinquish altogether the labours of Lexicography, with the hope, that my omissions and imperfections may stimulate the accurate and the judicious so to form a Dictionary of our language, as not to subject it to any of the animadversions which will be made on my attempt."

43. *A Letter to a Country Surrogate, containing a Summary of the Laws relating to Marriage Licences; and Suggestions as to the Line of Conduct advisable to be pursued in granting those Instruments.* By John Stockdale Hardy, one of the Proctors General of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, in the Diocese of Lincoln. 8vo. pp. 23. Hunter.

THIS is one of the most useful Publications we have seen for some years. Our esteemed Correspondent has compressed into a small compass every point material to be known by a Clerical Surrogate. Mr. Stockdale Hardy is a gentleman who has rendered such able professional services to the Clergy on many occasions, and is so likely to attain the highest eminence in his profession, that any eulogiums of ours would be superfluous. We will, however, say, that the present Publication will not detract from his merit. Mr. Hardy has

* "See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary."

† "Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, P. ii. § 2."

gone through the Practical Laws which govern the subject of Marriage Licences, giving references to his Authorities, and at the same time conveying instructions as to the carrying of these laws into practice.

There is one point to which he has adverted, which we shall extract, as it cannot be too generally known.

"V. You must be well assured before you grant the Licence, *that the place in which the parties design to be married is a Church, or a Public Chapel, in which Banns were usually published previous to the 25th March, 1754.*

"Upon this point you must be very exact; although it is a point of the greatest moment, yet it has not been attended to as it ought to have been; and I intreat you to consider it, not as an indifferent or trivial matter, but as the basis upon which the validity of your Licence reposes.

"By the 8th Section of the 26 Geo. II. c. 33, it is enacted, that if any person shall, from and after the 25th day of March, 1754, solemnize Matrimony in any other place than a Church or Public Chapel, where Banns have been usually published, unless by Special Licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury, every person knowingly and wilfully so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony; and all Marriages solemnized from and after the 25th March, 1754, in any other place than a Church, or such Public Chapel, unless by Special Licence as aforesaid, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes in Law whatsoever.

"It seems that the real meaning of this clause remained in doubt for a considerable number of years, and was not judicially ascertained till 1781, when the case of the King against the Inhabitants of North Field* came on for argument in the Court of King's Bench. The decision of the Court in this case established the position, that all Marriages were void, if celebrated in a Chapel erected since the 26 Geo. II. although such Marriages might have been *de facto* frequently celebrated there. In consequence of this, the Act of the 21st

Geo. III. ch. 53, was passed, which established the validity of all Marriages, which had been then solemnized, in any Church or Public Chapel erected since the 26 Geo. II. ch. 33, and exempted the Clergymen who had celebrated such Marriages from the penalties of the latter statute.

"Another Act to the same purport as the above †, has also legalized all Marriages solemnized in new-erected Churches and Chapels prior to 25th March, 1805; but you must recollect that the general Law is still the same as laid down in the 8th Sect. of 26 Geo. II. and that all Marriages solemnized in such Churches or Chapels since the 25th March, 1754, under ordinary Licences, are invalid ‡."

That Mr. Stockdale Hardy may live many years to adorn his profession, we most sincerely wish, and in the interim most cordially say to him, "*Prodesse, et delectare!*"

44. *Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the Sufferings of the Royal Family; deduced principally from Accounts by Eye-witnesses.* 8vo. pp. 353. Simpkin and Marshall.

UPON subjects like this Work, the memory of Burke is involuntarily excited; and certainly there is a manifest fitness (perfectly dovetail) if we review it (but *haud passibus æquos*) in his manner; even though we can only present paste for his diamonds. His nervous and brilliant form of writing is a grand museum of tropes and figures, displayed with fine dramatic effect. In the midst stands the Poison-tree of Revolutionary France, as deadly as that of Java.

A recent interesting Writer § has drawn an elegant comparison between the French and English, as they respectively exhibit the ebullitions of popular fury. He observes, that the French, though a courteous undrinking people, are yet so irreligious and immoral, that, under anger, they do not hesitate at any atrocities whatever. We think that pride, if it be

* "Douglas's Reports, vol. II. p. 658."

† "44 Geo. III. ch. 77."

‡ "This is going upon the supposition that these new Churches or Chapels were not erected under Acts of Parliament giving them the privilege of having Marriages celebrated therein; or that they were not erected on the foundation of old Churches or Chapels in which Banns had been usually published prior to 26 Geo. III. An Act of the 48th of the King, cap. 127, (precisely similar to that of the 44th of the King) has legalized all Marriages solemnized in newly-erected Churches or Chapels before the 23d August 1808."

§ "Mr. Scott, in 'Paul's Letters,' p. 418. seq."

unprincipled, assimilates, where it has power, the brutal instincts. Triumph is the only gesture shown by a beast after a successful combat with a rival. The Gallic cock, like others of the species, kills if he can, then claps his wings, and crows.—On the other hand, he observes, that the English, though of coarser manners, are restrained in their anger, by religion and morals, as well as fear of the law. Where we think that this explanation is satisfactory, we shall hereafter mention; but it requires additions to be complete. It was said (whether true or false we know not) that the Duke of Wellington, when last at Cheltenham, honoured a sparring-match with his presence, and observed, that “the custom of boxing prevented assassination.” Without approving a practice, unnecessary, as never common but in drunken frolics, in tendency subversive of neighbourly and domestic relations, as well as various Christian virtues, it certainly has the negative good ascribed to it by our illustrious General. The real cause, however, does not originate in the supposed principles of virtuous and religious forbearance, as impressed in modern times, and enforced by the customary abhorrence of murder. Duelling still remains, as a feudal practice, among the superior orders; but single *combat with military weapons* was prohibited in persons of low station; and to this ancient rule we ascribe the mode of settling private quarrels, by the eclipsed eye, and (in Johnsonian dialect) nasal phlebotomy with knuckular lancets. As to the less sanguinary results of English mobbing, we all know that a Constitutional Monarchy exalts the law into the supreme power of the realm. Englishmen insult the Sovereign, Ministers, and Senators, mostly with impunity, because none of them *can be* Tyrants, nor of course be universally detested; and they disregard it, from feeling no important consequences: but of the Court of King’s Bench there does not exist even a caricature. Whom only do Englishmen fear? Lawyers of all kinds. We think it, therefore, no impeachment to the national good sense, if a laudable fear of being hanged restricts an English mob from parading heads upon pikes. We have no opinion of the morals of mobs; all is passion.

Under the influence of Revolutionary fury, the French political system may be assimilated to a volcano, and the natives to mad dogs. The burning lava of the former desolated the neighbouring countries; and the latter, to accompany its progress, rushed out in full disease, to envenom the unfortunate inhabitants. Could we believe that such an Anarchy as that of France existed even in the Infernal Regions, we should call the work now under consideration (instructive as it is) a chronicle of that kingdom of evil; but, as we cannot correctly do this, it can only be styled a Chancery Registration of patent essential double-distilled cruelty. A whole Nation appears to have adopted, upon principles of choice, study, and profession, the manners and habits of police-officers and executioners. This new office they exercised with such brutality, that even Christianity, in its utmost perfection of pity, is compelled, concerning the Russian and Waterloo disasters, to identify them with Robespierre; to say, in the words of his Epitaph, “Lament them not; for, if they had been living, thou wouldst have been dead.”

We have in English a ludicrous book, called “The Art of Tormenting.” That of the serious kind is a merit belonging to our Continental neighbours, as unrivaled as their cookery and dancing. The extracts we shall soon give are superb specimens; and we can proudly contrast them with the English treatment of the fallen Arch-fiend, who once led those inferior dæmons, in divine judgment, and bitter mockery, to temporary victory. We use not too harsh language. The spider-killing gaoler in the old story was a pitying saint to them. The education of Sovereigns should be consigned to excellent Bishops, skilful Generals, and profound Lawyers, jointly, because their leading duties respectively bear upon each of the sciences which these persons profess; but Louis XVI. by the common error of considering book-instruction and morals as sufficient, even where business-talents are of the first moment, was fitter for a Prelate than a Continental Military Sovereign. He trusted to virtue in a Nation where it had been long regarded as a superannuated quality. His holy claustral mock-

meekness suffered the Revolution to ripen and seed itself; in short, he had not (in the military phrase) *Devil enough* for a situation which required the craft and vigilance of Fouché, and the energy of Buonaparte. Even Cæsar could not succeed by opposing Clemency to Treason; nor is it wise, unless the Nation has been previously disgusted by a Civil War, and the miseries of Revolutionary Anarchy are unpopular. Dethroned Sovereigns are, indeed, mostly murdered by way of preventing future trouble by adherents; but there was not the smallest political necessity, not "the Tyrant's plea," for torturing this unfortunate Martyr to government upon paternal principles. It was a base method to confound in vulgar opinion simple Royalty with Tyranny, where vengeance would be fair; but they have long been gluttons in misery and war. For the next century, they ought to be governed (were it possible) by Quakers only. We recommend to their priests, as an excellent penance, the injunction of wearing the broad-brimmed hat, and coats without capes, in mortification of their gaudy costumes; and an obligation to act upon the principles of this philanthropic and pacific sect, in punishment of their sanguinary propensities.

We now give the Extracts; and will they prove the pretensions of a great Nation to extraordinary illumination, even to the unquestionable *Rights of Man*, rights of humanity, of fellow-beings? No;—they show only the school-boy spinning cock-chafers; tormenting helpless animals from mischief.

The Extracts all refer to the period when the Royal Family were imprisoned in the Temple; and all their power was gone.

"For some nights," says the Valet, "I was obliged to make the Dauphin's bed, with sheets that had holes in many places." P. 120.

"Papers were left in the sight of the King, and the walls chalked, '*Tremble, Tyrant! the guillotine is permanent.*'" P. 124.

"We were scarcely seated, when a head, on the point of a pike, was held to the window. Tison's wife gave a violent scream, which the murderers supposed to have proceeded from the Queen, and we heard the savages laugh-

ing immoderately. Imagining that her Majesty was still at dinner, they placed their victim in such a manner, that it could not escape her sight. The head was the Princess de Lamballe's." P. 153.

"One Simon, a shoe-maker, and municipal officer, would frequently say to the Valet, so near as to be heard by him, 'Clery, ask Capet if he wants any thing, that I mayn't have the trouble of coming up twice.'" P. 166.

"A door-keeper, named Roches, when the Royal Family went out into the garden for exercise, ran down before them, and fixing himself on one side of the last door, with a long pipe in his mouth, puffed the fumes of his tobacco at each of the Royal Family as they went out, and most at the Queen and Princesses. Some National guards, who were amused with these indignities, burst into fits of laughter at every puff of smoke, and used the grossest language. While the family were walking, the engineers assembled to dance and sing: their songs were always revolutionary; sometimes also obscene. Thus was the short airing allowed to the family turned into torture." Pp. 168, 169.

"The abolition of Royalty was proclaimed with sound of trumpets under the tower. Some municipal officers at the time were sitting near the door, and stared the King in the face with a malicious grin. The Monarch perceived it; but, having a book in his hand, continued to read, without suffering the smallest alteration to appear upon his countenance. The Queen displayed equal resolution; not a word, not a gesture, escaped either of them, to increase the malignant enjoyment of those men." P. 172.

"From the hour of the Queen's being brought to the Temple, they had seen her devoting her life to the care of her son; and in his gratitude and caresses finding some alleviation to her wretchedness: they took him from her, and that without any previous notice. Her affliction was extreme." P. 188.

"The daily papers were restored to the Royal Family, that they might see the execrations against the King." P. 191.

"They took away the King's razors, and his beard had been very troublesome to him. He was obliged to bathe his face in cold water several times every day. 'I, Clery, took the liberty of gesting that, if he would appear, as was, at the assembly, the people would at least see with what barbarity Council-general had acted toward: 'It does not become me,' said 'to take steps to excite tion.'" Pp. 231, 232.

"When the King was on the scaffold, he pronounced distinctly, in a loud voice, these memorable words, 'I die innocent of all the crimes laid to my charge: I pardon those who have occasioned my death; and I pray to God, that the blood you are now going to shed may never be visited on France.'" P. 294.

How fearfully has Providence avenged him on the wretched Revolutionary dupes!

"When they carried the Queen to the Conciergerie, 'they put her into the dirtiest, dampest, and most unwholesome room in the house. Girls tied together in several places with ropes, on a paltry frame, a decayed paillassa, a ragged mattress, and an old worn-out dirty blanket, composed the bed of the Queen of France.'" P. 312.

"But the treatment of the Dauphin, a child of only eight years old, exceeds all. He was shut up alone. He lay in a bed that had not been made for more than six months, and he had not strength to do it for himself. It was covered with fleas and bugs, and his linen and person were full of them. They had not changed his shirt or stockings for more than a year. His excrements remained in his chamber, and had never been carried away during all that time. His window, fastened with bars and padlocks, was never opened; and it was impossible to remain in his chamber, from the poisonous air." P. 329.

To this affecting Narrative is prefixed a good engraving of the poor King; and a vignette of his last interview with his family.

45. *Lines on the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.* By the Rev. George Croly, A.M. Author of "Paris in 1815," a Poem. 8vo. pp. 47. Murray.

"ONCE more, O ye Muses!"

This is a never-ending theme; and the "Lines" of Mr. Croly may rank with some of the best of his elegiac predecessors.

On the disappointed hopes of an Heir to the Throne, the Poet thus apostrophizes:

"There lies Posterity! that babe be-
long'd

To times still coming, when our forms
had throng'd

The populous grave. Of all the myriad
eyes

Now fix'd to see his star of beauty rise,
Not one might see his height, all must
be laid

Beamless, ere nature plung'd his orb in
shade."

"Monarch of England! on whose mind
the cloud [shroud,
Spares thee the vision of the double
Honour'd in youth and age, and still as
prov'd [deeply lov'd,
More deeply by Heav'n's hand more
Had tyrant, dastard, dotard, fill'd thy
throne, [—undone!"

What had we been in our fierce day?

And he adds on the Mother's death,

"Oh, how unlike the hour of festival!
That chamber, how unlike the gorgeous
hall, [ness given;
Which saw that hand of faith and fond-
'Twas on a summer day's delicious even,
Propitious splendour in the purpling
skies, [nies,
The air all streaming with rich harmo-
Sent in with fragrance of the closing
flower, [bower!

Old England's royal pomp in court and
The hall was thick with regal luxury—
Studding like stars the dome, which
look'd a sky,

Cressets of alabaster and of gold,
Wak'd all that pencil, or that steel
could mould.

Central, beside the altar, on her throne,
Sat, diadem'd, the mother-queen, alone.
And round her, hush'd in awful distance,
stood [and flood,

Young beauty,—baughty forms of field
Chiefs who shall be a glory to all time,
Mix'd with soft shapes, like roses in their
prime.

Proud was the marriage pageant, fair
the bride [side.

Who stood that evening by the altar's
She blush'd not, sank not; native ma-
jesty [eye.

Was living in her voice, and form, and
Yet in that stately form a spirit strove,

As soft as ever woman gave to love;
Ev'n then it strove; the heart's high
fealty [her knee,

Scarce pledg'd, still on the altar's step
Her nature rush'd upon her, tears out-
sprung, [arms flung,

She rose, and round her sire her white
And met his press, fond, deeply, silently;
Pleasure may smile, but love and joy
must sigh!"

46. *Ovid's Epistles, translated into English Verse.* By E. D. Baynes, Esq. 8vo. pp. 150. Hookham, junior.

THIS "first appeal to the indulgence of the publick" is inscribed to Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.; "the

"The Princess went through the responses with a remarkably firm voice; but at the close she seemed deeply affected, and hung on the Prince Regent's neck for a considerable time."

Account of the Marriage.
depth

depth of whose erudition, the patience of whose research, and the variety of whose genius, have adorned more than one branch of Literature; and is "offered as a slight, but unaffected tribute, to that happy combination of virtue and talent by which he is so eminently and honourably distinguished."

Mr. Baynes is of opinion, that

"Translation may be considered as a fair stepping-stone to a writer dubious of his powers; if he succeed, he has already breathed himself on the arena, on which he may then hope, with some prospect of victory, to tread as a combatant. If he prove deficient in the poetical qualifications necessary to execute a translation reputably, a good original production is an effort of which his talents are wholly incapable."

And he observes, that the motives for the present attempt were,

"A partiality for the Author, and the recollection that the version we have now is by almost as many hands as Epistles, and that, with the exception of Sappho to Phæon, by Pope, and, I think, two others by Dryden, it is in general destitute of the spirit, and, in many instances, even of the sense of the original. Such is the fact: yet I cannot hope that the ill execution of others, however it may have incited me to the attempt, will excuse my failure; if I merit severity from the critical scourge, I shall doubtless experience it. With diffidence, but not without hope, I offer these seven Epistles to the world: if not the first essay of my pen, they are its first appeal to the ordeal of public opinion. I propose to complete the whole twenty-one in twelve months from the present time."

A few lines from the Epistle of Phædra to Hippolitus will give a fair idea of Mr. Baynes's versification:

"Oh! leave to savage woods thy cold disdain—
For, lo! I perish if I sue in vain;
Soon fails the strength, rash boy, which
never knows
Alternate respite, nor enjoys repose;
Though thine Diana's skill, the bow,
believe,
If bent for ever, will at length deceive:

Like thee, for whom Aurora sigh'd
above *, [love;
In woods delighted, but he scorn'd not
Like me, by beauty won, the goddess
fled, [bed;
For blooming youth, her aged husband's
Oft shadowing oaks saw bright-ey'd Ve-
nus yield [ceal'd †;
To glad Adonis, and their loves con-
Unblest Cœnides next, a hapless name,
In forests woo'd the fair Mænaliam dame;
Hers was each prize which found his cer-
tain bow, [his woo.
And hers the fatal spoils which caus'd
Thee, loveliest youth! let these examples
move;
The woods are deserts if depriv'd of love;
With thee I'll roam the rugged moun-
tains o'er,
Fearless with thee pursue the savage
boar."

47. Shakspeare and his Times; including the Biography of that Poet; Criticisms on his Genius; a New Chronology of his Plays; a Disquisition on the Object of his Sonnets; and a History of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and Elegant Literature of his Age. By Nathan Drake, M.D. Author of "Literary Hours," and of "Essays on Periodical Literature." Two Vols. 4to. Cadell and Davies.

THE high fame and ever-increasing popularity of our British Bard, in proportion as his works are more illustrated and more known, has occasioned many Books, and is constantly giving birth to more, whose object is, in some way or other, to gratify the publick, by dwelling upon this favourite topick. But no work has hitherto appeared, and we may venture almost to pronounce that none can in future be produced, in which so much of agreeable and well-digested information on this subject will be found, as in this masterly production of Dr. Drake. That it is the result of much study, and many hours devoted to research in every possible line from which the materials could be drawn, is evident from the most casual inspection of these Volumes, which will at once indulge and greatly extend the desire already

* "Phædra here perverts the story of Cephalus to her own purpose. Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*, agrees with all others who relate the fable, that he rejected the solicitations of Aurora."

† "The loves of Venus and Adonis are generally known. To the great grief of the goddess, whilst he was hunting a wild boar, he was killed by the enraged animal."

a full-length caricature of the too frequent pedantry of this profession. Yet *Holofernes*, though he speak a *leash* of languages at once, is not deficient either in ability or discrimination; he ridicules, with much good sense and humour, the literary fops of his day, the *rackers* of orthography; and his conversation is described by his friend, *Sir Nathanael*, the curate, as possessing all the requisites to perfection. 'Sir, your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious, pleasant without scurrility, witty without affection (i.e. *affectation*), audacious without impudence, learned without opinion (i.e. *prejudice*), and strange without heresy.' It is very difficult, remarks Dr. Johnson, to add any thing to this character of the school-master's table-talk; and perhaps all the precepts of Castiglione will scarcely be found to comprehend a rule for conversation so justly delineated, so widely dilated, and so nicely limited." P. 95.

In this way does the Author go through the various ranks of rural society, selecting from Poets as well as Prose-writers, whatever is calculated to illustrate the subject, and enliven the picture.

After speaking of the favourite beverage of spiced ale, warmed by a toast, and roasted *crab*-apples thrown in, "When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl;" he proceeds to the custom of telling tales of amusement, "while round the bowl did trot."—"The Winter's Tale of Shakspeare," he says, "owes its title to this custom, of which an example is placed before us in the first Scene of the second Act:

"Herm. Come, Sir,
— pray you sit by us,
And tell's a tale.

Mam. Merry or sad shal't be?

Herm. As merry as you will."

And Burton, the first edition of whose *Anatomy of Melancholy* was published in 1617, enumerates, among the ordinary recreations of Winter, "merry tales of errant knights, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, cheaters, witches, fayries, goblins, friars, &c. which some delight to hear, some to tell, all are well pleased with;" and he remarks shortly afterwards, "when three or four good companions meet, they tell old stories by the fire-side, or the sun, as old folks usually do, remembering afresh, and with pleasure, ancient matter, and such like accidents which happened in their younger

years."—Milton also, in his *Allegro*, printed in 1645, gives a conspicuous station

"To the spicy nut-brown ale,

With stories told of many a feat:"

And adds,

"Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whisp'ring winds soon lull'd to sleep."

P. 107.

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Shakspeare was at this time about 22 years of age, which was in the year 1586; and four chapters of this part complete the first volume.—These are employed in a view of Bard's circumstances and qualifications;

terially with the arguments of that luminous Critick. In this estimate he is supported by an anonymous writer in the *Censura Literaria*, whose words he quotes; and perhaps there is no great reason to dispute what these Writers are inclined to grant to the Bard. But when, in the next chapter, Dr. Drake endeavours, under the same guidance, to make him an imitator of an obscure French Poet, merely from the repetition of the word *sans* in the well-known line,

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing;"

we must protest against the insufficiency of the proof. It may fully be shown that every Poet, contemporary with Shakspeare, endeavoured to fix *sans* as an English word, and used it so without scruple: and therefore the mere repetition of the word, without any parallel to the most remarkable part of the sentence, the "*sans* every thing," can never fix imitation upon a Poet so little likely to borrow petty helps from obscure sources. Supposing *sans* actually established as English, it was just as obvious for an English Poet to repeat it, as for a French Writer to do it in his own language; and no degree of imitation can be inferred from it. We regret that Dr. D. suffered his better judgment, in this instance, to be misled.

At the Fifth Chapter, Dr. Drake begins his view of rural life in the time of Shakspeare; a view as amusing as it is curious. He begins with Country Squires, and their houses, of which the following very curious description is copied from "*Harrison's Account of England*," published in Holinshed:

"The old timber mansions," the Historian says, "were now covered with the finest plaster; which, besides the delectable whitenesse of the stuffe itselfe, is laied on so even and so smoothlie, as nothing, in my judgment, can be done with more exactnesse."

He continues,

"Of old time, our countrie-houses, instead of glasse, did use much lattise, and that made either of wicker, or fine rifts of oke, in checkerwise. I read that some of the better sort, in and before the time of the Saxons, did make panels of horne instead of glasse, and fix them in wooden calmes. But as horne is now quite laied downe in everie place, so our lattises are also growne into lesse use,

because glasse is come to be so plentifull, and within a verie little so good cheape, if not better than the other. The wals of our houses on the inner sides in like sort be either banded with tapesterie, arras worke, or painted cloths, wherein either diverse histories, or hearbes, beasts, knots, and such like, are stained; or else they are seeled with oke of our owne, or wainscot brought hither out of the East countries, whereby the roomes are not a little commended, made warme, and much more close than otherwise they would be. As for stooves, we have not hitherto used them greatlie, yet doo they now begin to be made in diverse houses of the gentrie." P. 73.

The particulars of the hospitality and festivity of those times are then detailed, and illustrated by a judicious selection from contemporary authorities. The whole, indeed, is little more than a tissue, or what the Italians call a *pasticcio*, of quotations; but the art with which they are introduced and connected is very striking.

The following description of a Country Pedant will shew how the Author brings his matter to bear upon the writings of his principal object, Shakspeare.

"From the description of the character of a Country Clerical Tutor, it is an easy transition to that of the *Rural Pedagogue*, or *School-master*, a personage of not less consequence in the days of Elizabeth than at the present period. He frequently combined, indeed, in the sixteenth century, the reputation of a conjuror with that of a school-master; and accordingly, in the *Comedy of Errors*, *Pinch*, in the Dramatis personæ, is described as a school-master and a conjuror: and the following, not very amiable, portrait of his person is given towards the conclusion of the play:

"They brought one *Pinch*, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
[wretch,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking
A living dead man; this pernicious slave,
Foorsooth, took on him as a conjuror."

"Ben Jonson also alludes to this union of occupations, when he says, 'I would have ne'er a cunning schoolmaster in England, I mean a cunning man, as a schoolmaster; that is, a conjuror.'

"A less formidable figure of a school-master has been given us by Shakspeare, under the character of *Holofernes*, in *Love's Labour Lost*, where he has drawn a full-

a full-length caricature of the too frequent pedantry of this profession. Yet *Holfernes*, though he speak a *least of languages at once*, is not deficient either in ability or discrimination; he ridicules, with much good sense and humour, the literary fops of his day, the *rackers of orthography*; and his conversation is described by his friend, *Sir Nathanael*, the curate, as possessing all the requisites to perfection. 'Sir, your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious, pleasant without scurrility, witty without affection (i.e. *affectation*), audacious without impudency, learned without opinion (i.e. *prejudice*), and strange without heresy.' It is very difficult, remarks Dr. Johnson, to add anything to this character of the school-master's table-talk; and perhaps all the precepts of Castiglione will scarcely be found to comprehend a rule for conversation so justly delineated, so widely dilated, and so nicely limited." P. 95.

In this way does the Author go through the various ranks of rural society, selecting from Poets as well as Prose-writers, whatever is calculated to illustrate the subject, and enliven the picture.

After speaking of the favourite beverage of spiced ale, warmed by a toast, and roasted *crab-apples* thrown in, "When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl;" he proceeds to the custom of telling tales of amusement, "while round the bowl did trot."—"The *Winter's Tale* of Shakspeare," he says, "owes its title to this custom, of which an example is placed before us in the first Scene of the second Act:

"*Herm.* Come, Sir,
——— pray you sit by us,
And tell 's a tale.
Mam. Merry or sad shal 't be?
Herm. As merry as you will."

And Burton, the first edition of whose *Anatomy of Melancholy* was published in 1617, enumerates, among the ordinary recreations of Winter, "merry tales of errant knights, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, cheaters, witches, fayries, goblins, friars, &c. which some delight to hear, some to tell, all are well pleased with;" and he remarks shortly afterwards, "when three or four good companions meet, they tell old stories by the fire-side, or the sun, as old folks usually do, remembering afresh, and with pleasure, ancient matter, and such like accidents which happened in their younger

years."—Milton also, in his *Allegro*, printed in 1645, gives a conspicuous station

"To the spicy nut-brown ale,
With stories told of many a feat:"
And adds,
"Thus done the *tales*, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd to sleep."

P. 107.

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tions; his probable studies, and the state of Miscellaneous Poetry at this period. The latter subject, which occupies the fourth chapter, is illustrated by a most luminous view of the Poets of the time. Forty of these Authors, of primary celebrity and merit, are here reviewed in an alphabetical arrangement, from Beaumont (Sir John) to Wotton; and such an account is given of each, as must instruct the uninformed, and satisfy the experienced Reader. The Author shews, in every instance, an acute and discriminating judgment on the merits of the Writers; and his decisions are such as may be safely received with reliance. To give a specimen from these characters would occupy too much of our space; but our Readers may rely upon our word, that in consulting them they will find both pleasure and advantage.

These larger accounts are followed by an alphabetical list of *one hundred and ninety-three* more Poets, of whom very few arise even one degree above mediocrity. Their comparative merit in the scale, Dr. D. has pointed out by a technical mark, which conveys his opinion on mere inspection. This list is followed by an account of the Miscellaneous Collections of Poetry published within the same period. The whole of this Fourth Chapter tends to give a clear and judicious view of Poetry and Poets in the time of Shakspeare; and will form a perfect introduction to every person who may wish to enter upon that inquiry.

(To be continued.)

48. *A Vindication of the University of Cambridge, from the Reflections of Sir James Edward Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, contained in a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Considerations respecting Cambridge,' &c. By the Rev. James Henry Monk, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.* 8vo. pp. 95. Murray.

AMONGST our notices of literary publications we cannot omit one, which has lately appeared, of considerable interest, not only to scholars, but to the world in general; especially at the present time, when our most venerable Establishments are exposed on all sides to the attacks of inveterate and vigilant enemies, who are anxious to rise upon their ruins. The Work to which we allude, is a Vindi-

cation of the University of Cambridge from the aspersions of Sir James Edward Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, by the Rev. J. H. Monk, Regius Greek Professor in that illustrious seminary of learning and science. The subject of the controversy may be thus briefly stated. Sir James Edward Smith, who is a Dissenter from the Established Church, had long been desirous of obtaining the Botanical Professorship at Cambridge in the event of the present Professor's demise; and, amongst other stratagems to secure this object, he procured permission from the Vice-Chancellor to give a course of Lectures in the science to which he is so great an ornament. The annunciation, however, of these Lectures caused a considerable sensation in the University, the majority considering this proceeding not only as an unfair method of superseding the other respectable gentlemen who were expected to be candidates for the Professorship, not only as an unprecedented instance of a stranger (for Sir James was not a member of the University) endeavouring to obtain those academical honours which the University possesses to excite the emulation, and reward the merits of her sons; but as an example pregnant with danger to the Established Church, if a Dissenter should once break down those barriers which secure the important offices in our Universities to the members of her communion. Under these impressions the greater part of the Tutors of the respective Colleges addressed a respectful memorial to the Vice-Chancellor, testifying their disapprobation of the measure; in consequence of which, the Lectures were omitted. Sir James, smarting under this disappointment, produces a pamphlet, to which nothing but the high character and situation of the President of the Linnæan Society could give circulation: of course it was not to be expected that an attack upon such a body as the University of Cambridge, and from such a quarter, would remain unnoticed: accordingly Professor Monk, whose name appeared in the list of objecting Tutors, steps forward on the occasion with a zeal worthy of the cause in which he was engaged; and, in our humble opinion, Alma Mater has great reason to congratulate herself upon possessing a

son capable of vindicating her character in so scholarlike and gentlemanly a spirit as that by which every page of the Professor's pamphlet is distinguished. But we shall proceed to give our Readers a few specimens from the work itself.

Sir James, having violently attacked the motives which induced the Tutors to address the memorial to the Vice-Chancellor above mentioned, is thus answered by the Professor:

"It is to his conduct in the last particular, that Sir J. Smith must attribute the present Reply. Had he contented himself with extolling his own merits, and depreciating those of his rivals, though I might have doubted whether this mode of proceeding were consistent either with his own interests, or with the principles of good taste, yet I should have left the determination of this point to the unbiassed judgment of the publick. Had he only argued against the supposed disqualification of a person not agreeing with our Church, and consequently incapable of taking a degree, I should have been content to leave the question to the decision of the University. But he has come forward as the accuser of persons, whose stations and characters give them some claim to the respect of the world; and he is mistaken, if he believes them unable or afraid to vindicate the opinions which they have professed, and the motives by which they are actuated."

Page 5th, Professor Monk gives the history of Sir James's canvass, which is more minutely stated than the account we have prefixed to this article.

"The whole story may be shortly told. Many years ago it was suggested to Sir J. Smith, that the Botanical Professorship at Cambridge was an object to which he might aspire with great probability of success, whenever, in the course of human events, a vacancy might happen. The principal obstacle appeared to be, his objection to subscribe to our articles of faith, and his consequent inability to take a degree. At length, however, in the year 1813, he was induced to consent, at the persevering instance of his friends, to the institution of a full and precise inquiry; the result of which informed him of as much as he might have discovered from a Cambridge Calendar, that the Professorship had been already held without a degree; whence it was concluded, that his inability to subscribe was not an insuperable bar to his object. Encouraged by this news, he

commenced operations with an attempt to gain a footing at Cambridge. He accordingly applied, by letter, to Professor Martyn, for his authority to read a course of Botanical lectures in the University. The Professor, in his answer, informed him, that he held, independent of the Professorship, the situation of Dr. Walker's Reader; which he proposed to resign in Sir James's favour, provided he could obtain the concurrence of a majority of the five Trustees. To these Trustees, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, the Provost of King's, and the Regius Professor of Physic, his next application was directed, and met with a polite refusal; although the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Davie, late Master of Sidney, was, he tells us, favourable to his design. During the four succeeding years he seems, twice at least, to have renewed his applications, but with no better success. Sir James, however, was not a man to be dismayed by difficulties, and, having once set the object before him, determined never to lose sight of it. He had, in the mean time, been carrying on an active canvass for the votes of the members of the Senate: his words are—

"While the circumstances and motives above explained had rather unexpectedly checked my aspiring hopes at Cambridge, I had taken a free and lofty range in the world at large, with far different and most exhilarating success." *Considerations*, p. 20.

"In the course of this *free and lofty range* he found, it seems, great support among persons of eminent rank, particularly the 'Peers spiritual and temporal.' Notwithstanding all this encouragement from abroad, it still appeared advisable to make good his footing on the field of action, previously to the expected contest; and at length the favourable dispositions of the present Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Webb, the Master of Clare Hall, seemed to afford the long wished-for opportunity. It was now resolved, however, to alter the plan of operations; and, instead of renewing the application for the appointment of Dr. Walker's Reader, upon which other opinions besides Dr. Webb's *must* have been taken, it was deemed expedient that the Professor should nominate Sir James as his deputy. Professor Martyn, accordingly, wrote a letter, dated March 14, 1818, formally requesting him to give a course of Botanical lectures in the present Easter Term. With this authority, and under the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, an advertisement was published during the Easter vacation, announcing

nouncing that Sir James Edward Smith's Lectures would commence on the 6th of April. But the whole scheme was disconcerted, by a representation made to the Vice-Chancellor, just before the time, by eighteen Tutors, belonging to fourteen of the Colleges, expressing their decided disapprobation of any public Lecturer, who was neither a member of the University, nor of the Church of England. The consequences were, the abandonment of the Lectures, and an appeal to the world in the pamphlet now under consideration."

The relative merit of Botanical science compared with other academical pursuits is well and fairly put by the Professor:

"Although I cannot agree with the sentiments of Sir James, respecting the primary importance of this study, as a branch of education, yet I am far from condemning the zeal and earnestness of his own predilections. It is the common propensity of us all, to exalt the relative consequence of our own peculiar and favourite pursuits. This is the natural result of a long and steady devotion to one train of reasoning, and of the gratification which the mind actually experiences from its researches; and is so far from being censurable, that it may fairly be doubted whether, if such strong partialities in favour of particular branches of knowledge did not exist, the bounds of literature or science would ever be materially advanced. It is impossible, however, to assent to the propriety of Botany becoming a primary pursuit among the youth of our University. The regular and established objects of study are, the Classics, the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a competent portion of Metaphysics, and such an elementary knowledge of Divinity as may form a ground-work of the theological pursuits of those who are designed for holy orders, and furnish every student with an introduction to the evidences of our Religion, as well as the history, the allusions, the idioms, and phraseology of the Scriptures.

"It has been decided by long experience, that these studies supply the best and surest mode of forming the taste, and cultivating the mind, during the most important season of life, of strengthening the reasoning and other faculties, particularly that of memory, of generating correct and liberal habits of thinking, and of storing the mind with valuable knowledge. They are, accordingly, the primary subjects of academical instruction; and to proficiency in them, the rewards and honours of

the place, in all their gradations, are attached. I consider the studies of Chemistry, Anatomy, Mineralogy, and Botany, as useful, though subordinate, objects of attention: and upon those sciences, with the exception of Botany, as well as upon the Arts and Manufactures of the country, and upon Modern History, regular courses of Lectures are given, with great ability, by the respective Professors. These Lectures are highly beneficial, both in diffusing among the votaries of the severer studies a gentlemanly portion of general information, and in supplying direction and encouragement to others, who are precluded by want of taste and ability, or by other circumstances, from becoming proficient in the regular pursuits, and who might, without such assistance, waste much valuable time in idleness. In this point of view I consider Lectures upon Botany very desirable, and certainly intend to withhold my individual support from any candidate for the Botanical Chair, of whose ability and disposition to lecture I shall not be thoroughly convinced."

The eulogy upon himself, and his scientific attainments, with which Sir James has dilated his pamphlet, as it tends in great measure to the disparagement of his competitors, is properly noticed in the following passage.

"But the topic to which Sir James recurs with most satisfaction, and which pervades his sixty pages, is that of his own unrivaled acquirements, and transcendent reputation as a Botanist. In the truth of these representations, as far as they regard the question of science, I am disposed to declare my full and unqualified belief. Self-praise, however, is so seldom observed in persons whose merits are unequivocal, that, if any thing could throw suspicion upon Sir James's well-earned fame, it would be his present pamphlet. But his scientific publications have been too long before the world, and his merits have been too generally acknowledged, to leave either the power or disposition to doubt the justice of public opinion in this instance.

"*Nec tamen, hoc tribuens, dederim quoque cetera.*—We generally find associated with distinguished merit, not only a certain reluctance to claim superiority, but an indulgent way of estimating the pretensions of others who are embarked in the same career, particularly if they happen to be rivals or competitors. To this observation, which is so general as to have given occasion to a proverb, the conduct of Sir James Smith

Smith offers a painful contrast. Of the Botanical acquirements of such members of the University as he deems his competitors, he speaks in terms of contempt, which, I am well assured, are unmerited; and he insinuates some very broad charges, affecting their character, which, till he produces some evidence of their truth, I am bound to consider unfounded. All this is so decidedly opposite to the delicacy scrupulously observed in our different University Elections, that it is likely to produce an effect, the very reverse of that which he intended. It is a matter of sufficient notoriety, that Cambridge, at present, possesses among its own members, several very eminent Naturalists, some of whom have signified an intention of aspiring to this Professorship whenever it may become vacant, though I have not heard that any one has yet 'taken his free and lofty range in the world at large;' and others would, I have no doubt, declare themselves candidates in case of an actual vacancy. Their Botanical acquirements may be much inferior to Sir James's (though even this I have heard doubted); but still they are such as would make them efficient Professors, and would, if exerted in their proper sphere, reflect credit upon the University.

"Should Sir James Smith plead ignorance of this fact, it will hardly be admitted that ignorance can ever justify such sentences as the following:

"*'There might be men, long trained in the University, whose personal characters and scientific abilities rendered them competent to fill the station in question with honour, though I was not acquainted with any.'* p. 9.

"*'The Professor of Botany, in concurrence with this design (viz. that of Dr. Walker's foundation), has always dedicated a portion of his lectures to the demonstration of such plants (i. e. useful, medical, or noxious plants) and a commentary on their properties. But where now are the materials, and where the learning that is to turn them to account?'* p. 30.

"In the following extracts, Sir James seems to take for granted that some or all of his opponents intend respectively, in the event of their success, to enjoy the emoluments without performing the duties of the Professorship, and to render it, as he expresses himself, 'a scandalous sinecure'—an assumption that appears both unfair and uncharitable, and is totally unsupported by proof.

"*'The reader cannot but have suspected that the ill-grounded pretences, put forth from time to time, to the hin-*

drance of all Botanical instruction at Cambridge, must have concealed some latent motive. I had long since traced out this to its source. The various candidates for the Professorship possessed many friends in the University, who very naturally thought, that any person who might have an opportunity to lecture with credit, would gain an advantage over the other competitors. This reason, if avowed, would have been honourable and manly. And it would naturally have been avowed, had it not been damped by a consciousness that such an advantage would, in the present case, not be an undue one. They knew how slight, in some quarters, was the intention, and indeed the ability, of lecturing; what motives of non-residence, and other considerations, were intermixed with the ostensible object; and how little the only praiseworthy and legitimate intention, of being a competent and active Professor, devoted to his science, was predominant.' p. 55.

"*'A strange doctrine has been broached of late, of which, though only covertly insinuated, I have now and then met with traces—that public lectures in the University are not at all desirable. A late writer, it seems, in a description or history of Cambridge, has suggested that 'the writings of Professor Martyn and Sir James Smith render Botanical Lectures at Cambridge unnecessary, especially as the Garden is in such good order.'* I know this book merely from the Monthly Review, and I quote from memory. I recollect that the Reviewer, aware of the drift of this insidious passage, gave the words in Italics. The writer appears to have been the friend of some candidate, who wished to avoid lecturing; but it required uncommon assurance to make use of the superior merits of a rival, and of his supporter, as an argument for rendering the appointment a scandalous sinecure.'

p. 24.

"I have discovered the passage, which calls down all this unmerciful language, in a book printed three years ago, by the Rev. LATHAM WAINWRIGHT, of Emmanuel College, called *The Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, briefly described and vindicated*. The original is found in a note in page 58 of that work. 'The present respected Professor of Botany has for some years discontinued his Lectures on that subject; but they who are disposed to follow this pursuit, either with a professional view, or as an elegant amusement, have within their reach the means of accomplishing their object, in a manner infinitely superior to any oral instruction

struction whatever. I believe it is acknowledged by the best judges, that the Botanic Garden at Cambridge contains one of the finest collections of plants in the kingdom, and is only inferior to the Royal Garden at Kew. The class *cryptogamia* may probably form an exception to this statement. He who possesses the advantage of constant access to this extensive collection, together with the works of Professor Martyn and Sir James E. Smith, the President of the Linnæan Society, can well dispense with the assistance of lectures, in acquiring the elements of this popular branch of science.

"What there is covert or insidious in this passage, I confess myself unable to discover. Mr. Wainwright, whose whole book is written in a gentlemanlike and candid spirit, as well as with intelligence and accuracy, intended nothing more, as it would appear, in this sentence, than to bestow a just tribute upon the value of our Botanic Garden, and to suggest the best apology that occurred to him, for the absence of lectures. He actually steps out of his way to pay a handsome compliment to Sir James Smith, and his courtesy meets with a return of such a nature, that I leave the Reader to describe it in whatever terms he thinks it deserves."

(To be continued.)

49. *Sketches of the Character, Conduct, and Treatment of the Prisoners of War at Auxonne, Longwy, &c. from the year 1810 to 1814, with an Account of the Epidemic, as it appeared in the latter place in 1813.* By Farrell Mulvey, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. 8vo. Longman and Co.

THE Author of the above little Work, which merits general attention, is a medical man, and for four years and upwards had the charge of the Depot of Merchant Mariners. With equal feeling and truth he has depicted the sufferings of this useful and unfortunate body of men.

"I have seen them at different times, to the amount of some hundreds, arrive in a state of comparative nakedness; many under the influence of fever, as well as other dangerous complaints, some with very serious accidents. Here was an abundant source of illness and tedious convalescence. They arrived at all times of the year from the wide extended coasts of the French empire,

being *en route* for weeks, often for months, their usual lodging a jail; perhaps the Cachot; sometimes a Donjon. Bereft of his property, deprived of the fond expectation of seeing his family and friends, his future prospects in life perhaps blasted for ever; he sets foot on France, as on a terra incognita, ignorant of the language, manners, and customs. This is undoubtedly the most grievous and overwhelming moment in the lot of a prisoner."

50. *An Investigation of the Policy of Ministers.* 8vo. pp. 78. Hatchard.

"Nor is any man more an enemy to public peace than he who fills weak heads with imaginary claims, and breaks the series of civil subordination by inciting the lower classes of mankind to encroach upon the higher." JOHNSON.

THE Writer observes, that

"A variety of opinions have been entertained on the proceedings of Parliament in the Session of 1817. If the people were disposed to judge of its merits by comparing the present state of the Country with its awful situation when that Session commenced, the contrast would be gratifying, and not a little curious. Since that time many terrific predictions have been falsified, and many apprehensions have proved groundless. Evils, then thought irremediable, have since wholly disappeared; while dangers, which were by many ridiculed as imaginary, having brought the kingdom to the verge of revolution, are now overcome by means which, by those who denied their necessity, have been reprobated in proportion as they have proved successful."

He then proceeds to give a short retrospect of things past, which "may help to decide whether a Parliament which is now making its last appearance in the Drama of our History, shall be followed on its final exit with censure or applause;" and thus concludes,

"It is not in the conduct of Parliament, that the more prudent advocates for Reform have sought for reasons to call for a change in the constitution. It seems, rather, that they object to the persons who compose the Legislature. But very few have yet fairly considered the nature of the assembly which is proposed as a substitute for the House of Commons. To a third estate, purely democratical, the other two branches of the Legislature would be an insufficient counterpoise; and it is probable, that a revolution would

would quickly follow the first contest between them. The Crown, undefended from popular encroachment, in one of the broadest avenues to the prerogative, would be separated from the Nation, with which it now acts in concert. There are, indeed, few evils that a kingdom can experience from a speculative attempt to reform its constitution, that England would be secure from, were a new and uncontrollable political power to be placed in hands unaccustomed to use it. It must ever be remembered, that the Legislature, as it is now constituted, is as open to the complaints of the people as it would be under a perfect democracy. Though it might be made subject to the more frequent controul of the people, it could not be more influenced by their opinion. The two great parties, into which Parliament has formed itself, upon the usages of the most prosperous century of our constitution, operate as a mutual check upon each other; and being rival candidates for popular approbation, the basis of all lasting power, appeal to the Nation at large, as a final and absolute judge, upon every question touching the general welfare. The right of decision thus vested in the great body of the people, has been exercised with effect, ever since the true constitutional privileges of the subject have been defined and confirmed. It has been exercised in the support of Government, through long and exhausting wars; it has been manifested in the overthrow of administrations, whenever their counsels have become pernicious to their Country—it will continue to guard the Nation from foreign and domestic danger, as long as its true value and power are known, and its possessors refuse to barter it for the delusive promises of Reformers."

51. *A Report of the Miseries of the Off-Islands of Scilly.* 4to. pp. 43. Cox.

52. *Hints on a Plan for the permanent Support of the Scilly Islanders; extracted from a Report of the Miseries of the Off-Islands of Scilly.* 4to. pp. 9. Cox.

WE take the earliest opportunity of recommending these two Pamphlets to the attention of the Friends of Humanity; they were hastily drawn up by the Rev. G. C. Smith, of Penzance, and extracts published in the County and other Newspapers, in consequence of which some Gentlemen have manifested the deepest sympathy

towards the distressed inhabitants. A petition has been forwarded by them to the Prince Regent through the active and benevolent exertions of W. A. Harris, Esq. late High Sheriff of Cornwall; and it is fully believed that Lord Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, purposes adopting some efficient measures towards the relief of the people. Many friends, we are told, have in contemplation an early public meeting in London, not to form a Society, but merely to assist in raising a Capital for the permanent support of the Scillonians by the establishment of Fisheries.

53. *An Introductory Lecture, as delivered 1816 at the Royal Dispensary for the Diseases of the Ear, to a Course on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of that Organ: pointing out the great advantage arising from an exclusive attention in Practice to one subject or class of Diseases, and the high importance attached to the Sense of Hearing, as the medium of social intercourse, intelligence, and information.* By J. H. Curtis, Esq. Aurist to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, &c. 8vo. pp. 42.

WE mention the Title of this Pamphlet (of which a second Edition has just appeared) in the hope of its being useful to the afflicted.

54. *Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections, from the best French Writers of the present day, adapted for Pupils, on a plan calculated to render Reading and Translation peculiarly serviceable in acquiring the French Language. With an Abstract of Grammar, a Selection of Idioms, and explanatory Notes.* By P. F. Merlet. 12mo. pp. 238. Effingham Wilson.

THE Author, we have reason to believe, has been careful to select such pieces only as are instructive and entertaining, and may be placed, without reserve, in the hands of youth of both sexes;—to embrace every possible variety in word, phrase, or sentence;—and to afford a ready exemplification of the rules of Grammar, by appropriate remarks and numerous notes, on those peculiarities which form the most difficult parts of the French Language.

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication :

The Gospel Kingdom : a Sermon preached at Halsted, in Essex, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London ; the Substance of which was also preached before the University of Cambridge on Commencement Sunday. By RICHARD YATES, D. D. and F. S. A. With a Dedication to the Earl of Liverpool, as a Sequel to the Author's Two former Tracts on the Danger and State of the Church.

Natural Religion an Idol of the Mind, and an inlet to Deism, Socinianism, and other destructive Errors : Eight Sermons at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle. With an Appendix, containing Strictures on the Rev. Mr. Gisborne's Testimony of Natural Theology ; and also on the *Quarterly Review* of Dr. Chalmers's Evidences, &c. By the Rev. W. B. WILLIAMS, M. A.

The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, illustrated ; containing an Explication of the Phraseology incorporated with the Text, for the use of Families and Schools. By the Rev. S. CLAPHAM, of Christ Church, Hants.

The third and concluding Volume of Archdeacon COXE's Memoirs of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

Memoirs of the Life of JOHN WESLEY, the Founder of the English Methodists. By R. SOUTHEY, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits of Wesley and Whitefield.

A Letter addressed to the Proprietors of the Bank of England, on the division of the surplus profits of that Corporation. By C. ARNOT, Solicitor.

A Warning to Britons ; containing Facts connected with the Spanish Patriots in South America : by DANIEL HOUGHTON SIMONS.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Part IV.

The Influence of Civic Life, sedentary habits, and intellectual refinement, on human Health and human Happiness ; including an estimate of the balance of enjoyment and suffering in the various gradations of society. / By Dr. JAMES JOHNSON, author of "The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions, &c."

Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints. By B. C. BRODIE, F. R. S.

An Inquiry into the influence of situation on Pulmonary Consumption, and on the duration of Life ; illustrated by Statistical Reports. By JOHN G. MANFORD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

The remaining Portion of Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants

referred by Botanists to the genus of *Fucus*. By DAWSON TURNER, Esq.

Rural Residences ; consisting of a series of Designs in twenty-seven coloured Engravings for Cottages, decorated Cottages, small Villas, and other ornamental buildings ; accompanied by Hints on situation, construction, arrangement, and decoration, in the theory and practice of Rural Architecture ; interspersed with some observations on Landscape Gardening. By JOHN B. PAPWORTH, Architect, author of *Essay on the Dry-rot*, &c.

The Fast of St. Magdalen, a Novel, in 3 vols. By Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, author of the *Knight of St. John*, &c.

Revenge defeated, and self-punished ; a Dramatic Poem.

KLEIST's Vernal Season, a poem, after the manner of Thomson. Translated from the German.

Preparing for Publication :

The Topographical and Monastic Antiquities of St. Neot's and Eynesbury, Hunts, and of St. Neot's, Cornwall ; by Mr. GORHAM, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 8vo, with 10 Engravings on Copper, and 12 or 15 on Wood.

The History of Worcester ; by Mr. CHAMBERS (not *Chambers*, as printed in p. 155.)

Mr. CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH is preparing a Second Memoir of Babylon, containing an inquiry into the correspondence between the antient descriptions of Babylon, and the remains still visible on the site ; suggested by the remarks of Major RENNELL.

A History of Greenland, containing a description of the Country and its inhabitants, together with an account of the Missions of the United Brethren in that country, from the German of CRANTZ. The former part will also comprehend valuable details of the original discovery and colonization of Greenland by the Norwegians, the vain attempts made by the English, Danes, and others, to explore the East coast, along with a succinct narrative of the partially successful Mission at GOTHAAH. As an appendix to the whole, will be added a Continuation of the History of the Missions of the Brethren down to the present time, comprising a period of about Eighty years. With supplementary notes from authentic sources, including interesting Notices of Labrador.

A Tour through Sicily, in the year 1815, by GEORGE RUSSELL, of his Majesty's Office of Works ; with a general Map of Sicily, Plans of Agrigento, Syracusa,

racusa, Messina, and the immediate neighbourhood of Etna; and several interesting Views.

Occurrences during a six months residence in the province of Calabria Ulteriore in the Kingdom of Naples. By Lieut. ELMHIRST.

The Tour of Africa, containing a concise Account of all the Countries in that Quarter of the Globe, hitherto visited by Europeans; with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. By Miss HURTON.

The General Gazetteer; or, Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-Western States and Territories of America. In this Work the "Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-Western States," by WILLIAM DARBY, of the New York Historical Society, and the "Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory," by S. R. BROWN, are united. Accompanied by a Map of the United States.

An account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings of the Rev. JOHN FAWCETT, D.D. fifty-four years Minister of the Gospel at Waingate and Hebden Bridge, near Halifax; containing a variety of particulars not generally known relative to the revival and progress of Religion in many parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, &c. Edited by his Son.

An 8vo edition of Mr. NORTHCOTE'S "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," with considerable additions.

Essay on the Elements of Geology.

The Proprietors of "The London Medical and Physical Journal," an original Work, formerly conducted by Dr. Bradley, and latterly by Drs. Batty, Fothergill, and others, announce an engagement with two additional Editors—Dr. THOMAS PARKINSON, for the Medical Department, and Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, for the Surgical Department.

ANDERSON and CHASE, Medical Booksellers, have subjoined to their Annual Catalogue "A complete List of the Lectures delivered in London, with the terms, hours of attendance," &c.

A Digest of the Law of the Distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates. By Mr. MASCALL, Barrister of Lincoln's-inn.

A Treatise on the Patent moveable Axles, elucidating the great advantages obtained by them, accompanied by numerous documents of approbation from Gentlemen at home and abroad; by R. ACKERMANN: who has imported a learned and interesting work on the origin of Carriages and Vehicles, by J. C. GINZBROT of Munich, with 104 Engravings, representing the various Vehicles as used by the Greeks and Romans.

Foreign Exchanges, being a complete set of Tables of Foreign Exchanges, cal-

culated from the lowest to the highest course of Exchange, and from one penny to one thousand pounds sterling: shewing at one view, any sum of Foreign money reduced into British sterling, and British money into Foreign; and the method of calculating the Exchanges between the different Cities on the Continent with each other; and concluding with a Table of the Real and Imaginary Moneys of the World, the mode of reckoning the same, and their value reduced into British Sterling. By the Editor of "Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary," &c.

The Iron Mask, a Poem: by the author of "The Recluse of the Pyrenees." The Beauties of Affection, and other Poems.

Night, a descriptive Poem, by M. E. ELLIOT, Jun. being an attempt to paint the Scenery of Night, as connected with great and interesting Events.

A Year and a Day, a Novel, in two volumes, by PANACHE, author of "Manners."

Castles in the Air, or the Whims of my Aunt, a Novel in 3 vols.

Charenton, or the Follies of the Age: a Philosophical Romance, translated from the French of M. LOURDONEIX. Charenton is the public Establishment, near Paris, for insane persons. This work gives a view of the Political state of France, of its parties, of the natural tendency of the age to the general interests of mankind, and of the ultimate object of Civilization in its silent progress towards universal good.

July 23. The young Gentlemen of Winchester College spoke before the Warden of New College, Oxford, when the medals were awarded as follows, To Mr. CROTCH for an English Essay, "There is an heroic innocence as well as an heroic courage"—And to Mr. WICKHAM, for a Latin Poem, "Iphigenia in Aulide," a gold medal each.—To Mr. PILKINGTON, and to Mr. STONEHOUSE, for Orations from Livy and the History of England, a silver medal each.

CHANTRY has now finished his Bust of that most eminent scholar and critic PORSON. It is to be appropriately placed, at the request of the *Senatus Academicus*, among the monuments of "the illustrious dead," in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge. The following is the plain and simple inscription on the Tablet:

RICARDUS PORSON,
NAT. VIII. KAL. JAN. A. D. MDCCCLIX.
A. B. et COLL. S. S. TRIN. SOC.
MDCCLXXXI.

A. M. MDCLXXXV.
OB. VII. KAL. OCT. MDCCCVIII.

P.
J. C. BANKS—CAROLUS BURNBY.

ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

National Medals.—The grand series of Medals, undertaken by Mr. MURIN, advances with spirit towards its completion; and in point of execution rivals the very finest productions of the Continent. Five new Medals have just been published, making thirty out of forty, of which the series is intended to consist. These are in honour of Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir John Moore, the Constitution of the Ionian Isles, and Lord Wellington's protection of Portugal in the Lines of Torres Vedras. The heads of Nelson, Smith, and Moore, are entitled to high commendation for their correctness and relief, and the allegorical reverses of the whole are exquisitely finished.

Grecian Marbles, &c.—At a great exhibition of the Fine Arts at Florence, July 15, were displayed the casts of the Marbles which Lord Elgin brought from the Temple of Minerva at Athens, called the Parthenon. These casts are a present from the Prince Regent of England to our Sovereign, in return for which several of the finest statues of our celebrated gallery are to be modelled and sent to the Prince Regent: among them is the celebrated group of *Niobe and her Children*.—It is owing to the Envoy of Great Britain, Lord Burghersh, that the above valuable exchanges have taken place.

The *Oolite*, or freestone, found at Bath, is very soft and porous, is easily penetrated by, and absorbs a considerable quantity of, water. It has of late been formed into wine-coolers and butter-jars, in place of the common biscuit ware; and, from the facility with which the water passes through it, so as to admit of evaporation at the surface, it succeeds very well. But the most ingenious application of this stone is in the formation of circular pyramids, having a number of grooves cut one above the other on its surface; these pyramids are soaked in water, and a small hole made in the centre filled; salad seed is then sprinkled in the grooves, and, being supplied with water from the stone, vegetates; and, in the course of some days, produces a crop of salad ready to be placed on the table. The hole should be filled with water daily, and, when one crop is plucked, the seeds are brushed out and another sown.

Kaleidoscope.—Professors WOOD, PLAYFAIR, and PICTET, have certified that DR. BREWSTER is the original discoverer of the Kaleidoscope as at present made and used. It seems, however, that in Kircher's *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae*, published at Rome in 1646, there is an account of the Kaleidoscope. At p. 890 of that work is a description of the appearance of the circle divided into its aliquot parts by means of

two plane mirrors, which are set at the angles of 120°, 90°, 72°, &c. &c. with one another. He afterwards goes on to describe the multiplication of images by reflections from mirrors, set in different situations with one another; and expressly mentions the variety of combinations which may be produced by changes in the objects which are reflected.

Meteorology: the Weather.—It is worthy of remark, that the heat of the present summer season has been (as far as we have intelligence) universal. From the North to the South of Europe, there has been a higher and longer-continued degree of heat, than during the preceding forty years. The effects of this drought and temperature on the vegetable and animal world, must be more extensive than we are probably aware of. Upon the soil it must produce a great influence; and it is not unnatural to suppose, that the cultivated lands, diluted and weakened by several wet seasons, will be put into good heart by the change to dryness, if followed by genial weather. The insect tribes have felt the alteration in an extraordinary degree. The pulverized surface of the ground has been fatal to myriads of the destructive snail and slug species, worms, and other caterpillars; while, on the other hand, the butterflies* and winged insects, which deposit the eggs of devouring larvæ, have been more numerous and fecund than in common years. If these fall before a sharp winter, there will be fewer insects next spring than have been found in the memory of our oldest cultivators.

On the 24th of July the thermometer stood here at 98, which was never equalled in Great Britain, except on the 16th of July, 1793. On the 25th the thermometer was at 81; but in August the average height has been from 52 to 74.

At the Royal Observatory of Paris, on the 31st of July, the thermometer was at 27.4 Reaumur, or about 92.30 Fahrenheit.

At Philadelphia also the temperature has been no less excessive, the thermometer being at an average height of 100.

In the present year the excessive heats have given rise to some very interesting Meteorological observations. It is somewhat remarkable that the heat should be nearly the same throughout. At Rome, Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna, at Marseilles, and at London, Reaumur's thermometers have risen to the same degree. This continuance of the heat is said to have been the cause of the violent storms which have prevailed in France.

* The white butterfly has been so numerous as often to resemble a snow-shower, in gardens where the attraction was great.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

To ISAAC HAWKINS BROWN, Esq.
[From the unpublished Poems of the late
Mr. Justice HARDINGE.]

HAIL, Friend, and guide of this enchanted grove,
Whose grateful charms reveal thy taste and love!

At whose command their streams the currents break,
And floating mirrors glide upon the lake;
With Fairy chance the shifted scene is view'd [pursued,
From careless paths by Nature's feet
While sportive Echo bids her caves around
The falling rivulet's complaint resound;
A temple worthy of *Palladian* hands
The sylvan bank's declivity commands:
The naked cliff, pre-eminently rude,
With a romantic terror crowns the wood.

These are thy pupils, though of Nature born; [adorn.
Thy Muse they worship, and thy taste
These, from the Senate and the Court removed,

Be thy attractions, of the just approv'd:
The moral grace, and brilliant, though serene,

Domestic charms, that emulate the scene!
Be thine immortal *Plato's* blest retreat,
Be thine Religion's unpolluted seat!
Hands to relieve, example to amend,
The word a bond, the heart that loves its Friend.

. The following beautiful lines were written by the late Mr. HASTINGS on his passage from India to England in 1785.

Imitation of the Otium Divos of

HORACE.

FOR ease the harassed seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and sees or fears
Beneath his wat'ry grave.

For ease the slow Mahratta spoils,
And harder Seik erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies:

Perch'd on his couch Distemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covets more,
The hands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd:

Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise, as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, Care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age CLIVE liv'd renown'd,
With lacks enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An earlier death was ELLIOTT's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone
Record his name, 'midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wish they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine;
With these the Muse, already thine,
Her present bounty yields.

For me, O SHORE, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for, fame.
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

TWO SACRED MELODIES.

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Words for the Irish tune, called *The Bard's Legacy*.

Written near the Abbey of Askeaton.

HOW sweet in the cloister, dark, lonely,
and hallow'd,
To wander by moonlight, and muse as we stray

On those that are gone, the dear Friends
highly valued,
Our early companions on life's highway;
To

To reflect how with love or with glory inspir'd,
 They rose from their youth into man-
 hood's day,
 Then suddenly fell, or declining expired,
 And sunk in the vale to their native clay.
 To think on the Mother that tenderly
 rear'd us,
 The Father that smil'd when we hung on
 his knee,
 The Wife that we lov'd, or the Child that
 rever'd us,
 The light of whose faces no longer we see;
 Oh! the thought would be madd'ning, and
 drive to distraction
 The frail sons of man, to their feelings
 a prey,
 But that Heaven leads the soul by be-
 nignant attraction
 To look to the DAWN OF ETERNAL DAY.
Lifford, August 8.

No. II.

An Imitation of one of the IRISH MELODIES.
 (Air—"The twisting of the rope.")

HOW dear to him the solemn hour he
 dies,
 Whose faithful heart is firmly fix'd on
 high,
 For then sweet hopes of other days arise,
 And point to realms beyond the vaulted
 sky.
 And as he walks along life's thorny ways,
 With anxious cares and humbling thoughts
 oppress'd,
 He longs to quit this dark and troubled
 maze
 For shades where saints and holy martyrs
 rest.
Lifford, August 8.

* * * We extract the following humour-
 ous Ballad from No. X. of *The Wanderer*,
 an entertaining work, which is at present
 publishing in Glasgow:—

THE BALLAD

On which the Poem of the Corsair is founded.

A PIRATE once liv'd on an Isle,
 And he fed upon cabbage and water,
 A grim devil that never could smile,
 But when up to his elbow in slaughter;
 He had a fair wife whom he lov'd,
 And she lov'd him too, which was
 stranger,
 But the devil a bit was he mov'd
 By her fondling to keep out of danger.
 One night with his cut-throats he sails,
 To terror and pity quite callous.
 To surprise a Bashaw with three tails,
 And set fire to his fleet and his palace;
 But whilst they were fighting and burning,
 They heard women squeak in the Ha-
 rem,—
 A booty they thought it worth earning—
 So away from the bonfire they bare 'em.

Says the Bashaw, the gudgeons are caught,
 Now, my lads, fall to cutting and thrust-
 ing,
 So his men fac'd about and they fought,
 And soon gave the régues a good dust-
 ing;
 The men were all slain—but the Chief
 Being ta'en, they determin'd to spit him,
 So they plaster'd the wounds of this thief,
 Till they found out a stake that would
 fit him.

Says he, "'Tis a bore, but the game
 For very high stakes we were playing,
 Had I conquer'd I'd serve him the same,
 So I'll not fall to sniv'ling and praying."
 To the prison a fair lady came,
 To see this heroic Commander,
 Says she, "I'm the Bashaw's chief Dame,
 Whom you sav'd like a brave salaman-
 der."

"My husband's a jealous old dog,
 Should like to be wife to a Pirate;
 Come kill him, and off let us jog,"—
 Says he, "Madam, I don't much ad-
 mire it;

A knife I can't handle, and you—
 I can't take you off—I've a wife,
 And I'd rather be skewer'd thro' and thro',
 Than breed such a terrible strife."

Says she, "then I'll do it—never mind,"
 And was off—like a charger to battle,
 While he follow'd softly behind,
 For fear that his darbies * should rattle;
 As merry was she as a grig,
 When she'd finish'd the murder so horrid,
 But the Pirate star'd like a stuck pig,
 When he saw the blood smear'd on her
 forehead.

She endeavour'd to smirk and to smile;
 But the Pirate, all sullen and musing,
 Sat gruff as a bear all the while,
 The lady's endearments refusing!
 Ye wives, when your husbands you kill,
 Wash off the appearance of evil,
 Since the stain of the blood that ye spill,
 With horror could strike such a devil!
 Returning, he found that his wife,
 Believing him certainly splitt'd,
 For grief had departed this life,
 So the Island for ever he quitted.—
 Wherever he's gone, he's fair game,
 'Tis a pity the world shouldn't know it;
 Some say, that to England he came,
 And set up for a Lord and a Poet.

*Impromptu.—On viewing Lord Hill's Co-
 lumn, at Shrewsbury †.*

PRIZE not alone the Antients' vaunting
 skill,
 Who only place the Column on the Hill;
 Sure Moderns reach the true sublime and
 solemn,
 Who place a NOBLE HILL upon a Column.
May 1. T. B.

* Fetters — See Grose's Slang Dict.

† See a view of it vol. LXXXVII. ii. 393.
 Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

IN an old family book I found the following Epitaph, which, I think, well deserves preservation, and should like to know whether the stone over the grave be yet in existence. The gentleman's name was ——— Burton, who was buried in his garden, being denied burial at St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, because deemed Anti-popish.—He died of an ecstasy of joy on hearing of Queen Mary's death, he being much persecuted on account of religion in her reign. The Epitaph is said to be at Longnor, near Shrewsbury, in Atcham parish.

WAS it for denying Christ, or some notorious act, [lack'd?
That this man's body Christian burial
Oh no, it was his faithful true profession
Was the chief cause, which then was held transgression.

When Popery here did reign, the See of Rome

Would not admit to any such a tomb
Within their idol temple walls; but he,
Truly professing Christianity,
Was like Christ Jesus in a garden laid,
Where he shall rest in peace 'till it be said,
"Come, faithful servant, come receive with me,

A just reward for thine integrity."

In the same Book I also found the following Epitaph on Sir KENELM DIGBY:

UNDER this stone, the matchless Digby lies,
Digby the great, the valiant, and the wise,
The [wide] world's wonder for his noble parts,
Vers'd in six tongues, and skill'd in all the arts;

Born on the day he died, the first of June,
The day he bravely fought at Scanderoun;
'Tis rare that one and the same day should be

His day of Birth, of Death, and Victory!
L.

Accendit lumina Vesper.—VIRGIL.

'**T**WAS Even light!—more beautiful the star
Did ne'er o'erflow its urn with gentle
The Western orb had now retir'd afar,
And sunk beneath the blush of parting day.

The zephyr hush'd, the whisp'ring leaves were still,

In silent brake reclin'd the timid deer,
Save when, at intervals, the distant rill,
Or tinkling sheep-bell, struck her list'n-ing ear.

The painted heath-broom hung its lovely head,
The wild rose long had bid each flower
And watchman glow-worm, creeping from his bed,

Had lit his lamp!—And now 'twas Even
Manchester, June 10. W. R. WHATTON.

Epitaph in Epsom Church-yard.

Sacred to the Memory of
CATHERINE FARLEY,
wife of the Rev. W. Farley.

After a long and painful conflict
with mortality,

under the wasting hand of Consumption,
she finally triumphed
in the patience of hope,
and was numbered among the blessed,
September 21, 1816,
in the 24th year of her age.

AND Jesus wept, when Jesus claim'd a tear,

But more than friendship asks that tribute
All that endears, enlivens, sweetens life,
Companion, counsellor, friend, parent,
wife;

Fair rectitude, bright truth, with faith
combin'd,

Good sense, sound judgment, and a polish'd
With all the heaven-born charities that glow

In clay-imprison'd spirits here below,
Cry, wake the soft emotions of the soul,
And weep in floods of tears till oceans roll.

SONG.

Tune—"Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch."

BELIEVE me, lassie, frae these lips,
Nae guile shall ever fa' to harm thee:
The wasp the beauteous flow'r he sips,
E'en he ne'er stings,—then why alarm thee?

Believe me, &c.

Is it you fear too fond a heart

Wad prompt my tongue owre-much to
deave thee!

Then maun we silent meet and part,
Frae fear can that alane relieve thee?
Is it, &c.

Believe me, lassie, in my pray'rs,
Which aft are breath'd wi' fervour to thee,

Ye never, never, need fear snares,
Tho' a' are tender, kind, and couthie.
Say, wad ye stop the murmur'ing rill,
That gushes frae its source before thee?
Then why repress the praise that still
Maun fa' frae tongues when hearts
adore thee?

Say, wad ye, &c.

Believe me, lassie, in this breast,
Nae thought e'er dwelt that should offend thee;

There luv for thee and truth exist,
And thou art shrin'd, and they attend thee.

Then let thy wonted smiles hae place,
That shed a gladd'ning splendour round thee,

Again resume that cannie grace
That first unto my fond heart bound thee.

Then let, &c.

A.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 27:

(Continued from p. 166.)

The Report of the Committee of Privileges on the case of Mr T. Ferguson was read, and Mr. C. Wynn moved three resolutions, viz.—That he had been guilty of a high breach of the privileges of the House, by a corrupt attempt interfering with the freedom of election, in writing and sending the letter to Mr. Dykes; that he should be committed to Newgate; and that the Speaker should issue his warrant for such commitment. These resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Brougham moved for the commitment of the Education Bill.

Mr. Canning would not object to the Committee *pro formâ*; but he thought some alterations would be necessary as to the constitution and duration of the Bill.

Lord Folkestone said he should object to the exceptions from inquiry in favour of Oxford, Cambridge, Westminster, and Winchester; he should have expected that those institutions would have invited inquiry.

Mr. B. Bathurst thought that the Charter-house and Harrow should be excepted, as well as the Universities.

Mr. Brougham thought that the Universities and Colleges should imitate the conduct of Lord St. Vincent, in putting at the very head and front of the inquiry into the abuses in public offices, the offices of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, he being at that time himself the First Lord. (Hear!)

After some observations from Sir J. Newport, Mr. Peel, and Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. Brougham again rose, and quoted the Report on the table, to shew that the funds, both of the Charter-house School and of Christ's Hospital, which were created to provide for the education of the poor, were now directed to the education of the rich. The Bill was then committed *pro formâ*.

Sir R. Peel moved that the Cotton Manufactures Regulation Bill should be committed.

Lord Stanley objected to the measure, as unnecessarily interfering with the freedom of labour, and depriving the working classes of a portion of the wages now earned by their children. He moved that the Bill should be committed this day six months.

Lord La. Selous called upon the House not to proceed on *ex parte* evidence, but to appoint a Committee to inquire into the

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truth of the statements on which the Bill was pretended to be founded. He believed that it principally originated with a man who was well known from the public prints (Mr. Owen), who had wished to establish a new system of morals.

Mr. Peel supported the Bill at considerable length. In one manufactory, he said, 374 children were employed for 12, 13, 14, and 15 hours. In all Manchester, the number of children employed in cotton manufactories were, according to Mr. Sandford, 11,600. He implored the House to contemplate for a moment, such a number of children occupied at the uniform toil of cotton-spinning for 15 hours out of every 24 hours of their existence (*hear, hear!*), and to say whether such a system was to be longer endured. Every natural instinct was counteracted, every feeling and inclination natural to a child was thwarted and suppressed.

Mr. Philips opposed the Bill, and contended that the workmen and children in the cotton manufactories were more healthy and comfortable than those employed in other branches of manufactories.

After some further discussion, the amendment was negatived by 91 to 26, and the Bill was committed; but, as soon as the first clause was read, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

April 28:

Colonel Patten Bold moved for a Select Committee to consider of the duties on printed cottons, on which so many petitions had been received, and to report their opinions thereon; which was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. Lyttelton, at considerable length, pointed out the hardship and injustice of the recent regulation respecting the pensions to the widows of military officers, and concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, entreating him to cancel the late warrant for the regulations alluded to.

Colonel Dalrymple and Mr. J. Smith supported the motion.

Mr. F. Lewis said the measure complained of had not originated with the Committee of Finance; but their inquiries had led them to a knowledge of the extreme dissatisfaction which prevailed in the Navy, and the perpetual complaints which were made by the officers in that service on the score of their not being so much favoured on the subject in question as the officers of the Army. It appeared advisable

advisable to remove the ground of difference between the two services, and to cut off a source of so much jealousy and heart-burning.

Lord Palmerston said, that the regulation was not to apply to the widow of any officer now married, so that there was no breach of faith. But the Executive Government were not to blame for any hardships that were supposed to exist with respect to these regulations. These were all regulations for which the House must be responsible. (*Hear, hear.*) They were regulations which had been forced on the Government by the language that had been held on the opposite side with regard to economy (*loud cries of Hear! on the Opposition benches*); and, under these circumstances, he could not agree to the motion.

Col. Stanhope said economy was highly desirable; but it was an economy that should diminish the luxuries of the great, and which never should contaminate itself with the mites that fall from the table of the poor.

Mr. Croker said it was not an illiberal jealousy that had created this regulation, but the necessity of limiting the fund.

Mr. Calcraft called upon a Noble Lord (Palmerston) to point out the instance in which those who sat on his side of the House recommended a niggardly provision for wounded soldiers or officers' widows. He was truly surprised to hear, that the Country could not support the charge of these allowances. But who were the persons that made that assertion? They were those—and the Country would not fail to notice it—that thought 50,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* a year, if given to the Princes, was not more than the resources of the Nation could provide; but nothing could be given to those brave and gallant heroes who had fought for our protection, and whose valour, as Ministers themselves had frequently boasted, had secured the independence and tranquillity of Europe. (*Loud and long continued cheers.*)

Mr. Wilberforce could not help encouraging the hope, that the Noble Lord (Palmerston) would find himself compelled to accede to the motion. He thought that the Noble Lord, in referring to economy, had made a most unjust, unwise, and uncandid application. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Vansittart said the grant had been entirely of an eleemosynary nature; but if it should be the disposition of Parliament to adopt a more liberal line of conduct, he was sure he might answer, on the part of the Ministers of the Crown, that they would be willing to do every thing in their power towards the object. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn, as the concession had better come spontaneously from the Crown.

Mr. Lyttelton, in compliance with this suggestion, withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 29.

Lord Lauderdale said he had heard that a large gold coinage was intended for the year 1818, the expense of which would be 70,000*l.* Four millions had been coined last year, at an expense of 40,000*l.* of which 2,500,000*l.* had disappeared, so that 25,000*l.* had been thrown away. In the same manner the proposed expenditure of 70,000*l.* would be thrown away also. He therefore moved for an estimate of the expense of the gold coinage for the year 1818, and an account of the loss arising out of the old silver, and the issue of the new. The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Vansittart moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Loan Bill.

Mr. P. Grant arraigned the plan of borrowing in time of peace as ruinous to the Country. He could not conceive what was the use of keeping up a fund of redemption, when a larger sum was annually added to the debt than the amount reduced by its operation. If an individual were thus to act in the management of his private affairs, his conduct would be considered as little less than insane.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that during the last three years there had been an increase of the unfunded debt to the amount of 15,000,000*l.* and a reduction of no less than 50,000,000*l.* or 40,000,000*l.* sterling. In the case of a private gentleman, therefore, who added 10,000*l.* a year to his debts, for three years successively, and in the same period redeemed 60,000*l.* he did not think it could be said that there was any unprosperous course of proceeding. At the end of the year he calculated that the result of the accounts would show a reduction of the funded debt to the extent of 15,000,000*l.* and of the unfunded, to that of all the addition which it was now receiving.

The House having gone into a Committee, Mr. Grenfell moved to omit the clause respecting the allowance to the Bank for management, which would amount to 13,000*l.* He held in his hand a statement of the amount of fees received by them, upon the different loans contracted for during the last 17 years of the war; and the Committee would be astonished to learn that it was no less than 324,000*l.* paid out of the national purse for this trifling surface.

Mr. Vansittart opposed the amendment; and, after some farther conversation, it was negatived by 46 to 31.

A motion by Mr. Grenfell, that the Chair-

Chairman should leave the chair and report progress, was negatived by 44 to 25.

The other clauses were then gone through, and the House was resumed.

April 30.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* intimated that he should not proceed further this session in his proposed measure relative to country banks, as it would require modifications.

Sir *M. W. Ridley* entreated the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he valued the tranquillity of the country, not to leave the smallest ground for raising an expectation that a similar measure would be brought forward at any other period.

After some observations from Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Calcraft*, and others, who stated, that no modifications would reconcile the country bankers to the measure, the order for the first reading of the Bill was discharged.

Mr. *S. Bourne* addressed the House on the subject of the Poor Laws, so far as regarded the question of Settlements. He pointed out the inconveniences of the alterations that had taken place since 1795, and recommended a return to the old system, with some modifications. He should propose that a residence of three years should give a settlement, to be decided by the parish officers, and the evidence of the pauper's neighbours. This would prevent much litigation at the Quarter Sessions. But this was to be with the limitations that the pauper should not have been absent from his parish more than 60 days in each year; and never have been convicted of any crime or misdemeanour. It was also proposed that no person should be able to gain a settlement before the age of 16; and to stay the order of removal of a pauper until his appeal should be decided. The 60 days absence should not be consecutive days; and to provide for servants who might reside with masters some months in the year in different parts of the country, it was proposed to make their settlement in the parish in which they might have resided the last three months.

Sir *S. Romilly* considered this measure as likely to be productive of much good, by decreasing litigation. He had known, by the present law, a printer removed to a place where there was not a printing-press, and a fisherman carried to an inland part; thus neither of them would obtain a living.

Leave was then granted to bring in the Bill.

On the motion for going into a Committee on the Churches Bill, Sir *F. Flood* objected to Ireland bearing a part of this burthen beyond her power, without receiving any benefit from it.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, Parliament had not

been guilty of the injustice to Ireland alluded to by the Hon. Baronet. He had no doubt the House would concur in a grant to extend the Protestant churches in Ireland. The House then went into the Committee on the Bill.

Sir *W. Scott* objected to the clause giving a power to any twelve substantial householders, with the assistance of well-disposed persons, and with the consent of the Bishop, to build a church.

Mr. *Vansittart* defended the clause, and considered that all parts of this Bill must rise or fall together.

Mr. *Wrottesley* opposed the clause, and unless it was withdrawn, he would oppose the Bill in every stage.

Mr. *Bathurst* thought the Bill, as far as this clause was concerned, should be divided into two Bills. Considerable discussion ensued with respect to this clause, which was opposed principally by Mr. *Peel*, Sir *M. W. Ridley*, and other Members, on the ground that it went to trench upon the privileges of the Established Church. They objected to the mode of appointing, at the recommendation of twelve subscribers, under the sanction of the Bishop.

After some observations from Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Vansittart*, the proposed clause was negatived, on a division, by 47 to 22. The Chairman then reported progress, and the Committee was ordered to sit again.

House of Lords, May 1.

Earl *Beauchamp* moved that certain standing orders relative to private Bills be taken into consideration, with a view of suspending the same, previous to the third reading of the *Bau-drink Drainage Bill*.

The Earl of *Orford* moved an amendment, to refer the said orders to a Committee. On this a division took place. For the amendment, 2—Against it 24. The original motion was of course carried.

Lord *Holland* presented a petition from two persons, named *Doubleday* and *Dawson*, complaining of certain grievances which they had sustained in some cause which was in *Chancery* for 10 years, and not yet concluded, and praying relief.

The Lord Chancellor said, the subject of complaint should be inquired into; and the petition was laid on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in answer to Mr. *Lyttleton*, disclaimed any intention of proposing to repeal the duty on coal carried coastways, and substituting a duty at the pit head.

Mr. *Tierney* addressed the House at great length on the subject of the currency of the realm. We had a funded debt, to speak

speak in round numbers, of 800,000,000*l.* and 40,000,000*l.* of unfunded, in this the third year of peace. The total amount of debt was therefore 840,000,000*l.*; as he apprehended, rather an appalling consideration: but we were not, it was said, without some comfort in this unpromising state of affairs; we had a sinking fund of 14,000,000*l.* and this brought us round to the side of prosperity. Then again it occurred, that it was necessary to borrow the whole of 14,000,000, or amount of the sinking fund, which recollection replaced us in a situation of adversity. But another piece of comfort was discovered in the advantageous terms on which this 14,000,000*l.* had been borrowed. The next question, therefore, which presented itself was, ought a system of finance, under such circumstances, to be bottomed upon a paper currency, not convertible into money? The original justification of the suspension of cash payments had been abandoned twelve years ago; and surely some extraordinary grounds ought now to be laid for continuing it. Two years ago an Act was passed, continuing it for the express purpose of enabling the Bank to be ready to resume cash payments on the 5th of July next. Now a Bill was introduced with precisely the same preamble, though it had been solemnly stated that the Bank was perfectly prepared. This surely demanded inquiry. Mr. T. then combated the arguments that had been urged for the measure from the foreign loans, the rise in the price of gold, the state of the exchange, the drain of specie for British travellers on the Continent, &c. and condemned the plan which had been in contemplation with regard to country bankers, as ultimately leading to the issuing of a Government paper currency, which, in the event of another war, would prove ruinous to the country. He concluded with moving that a Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the circulation of the country, and to inquire whether any and what restriction was necessary on the Bank's payment of their promissory notes in specie.

Mr. Vansittart opposed the motion, as leading to no practical result. The measure of suspending cash payments for one year longer was grounded upon the obvious extraordinary circumstances of the present moment, when large loans were wanting for France and other countries. The preamble of the Bill had originated in a mistake, and would be corrected. He proceeded to justify his views with regard to country bankers, and disavowed any idea of issuing stock debentures. He then adverted to the increasing prosperity of the country; and returning to the question of the restriction, observed that, on the one side, there were great dangers and

certain inconveniences; on the other, no inconvenience and fanciful apprehensions. On these grounds he should oppose the motion to appoint a Committee.

Lord Althorpe, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. J. P. Grant, Lord Folkestone, Mr. F. Lewis, and Mr. Grenfell, supported the motion; and Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Thornton, and Lord Castlereagh, opposed it; and after a reply from Mr. Tierney, it was negatived, on a division, by 164 to 99.

Mr. Vansittart then moved that the Bank Restriction Bill should be read a second time.

Mr. Bennet immediately moved that the House do adjourn. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, but no division took place. On returning to the gallery, we found that the Bill had been read a second time.

May 4.

On the motion for committing the Land Tax Assessment Bill, Sir J. Graham objected to it, as likely to create great confusion, being now on the eve of a general election. He moved that the Bill be committed this day three months, which amendment was carried, after some discussion, by 90 to 54.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Banks moved the resolution for granting 13,500*l.* for the purchase of the late Dr. Burney's library, to be placed in the British Museum. The library of the late Dr. Burney was of the most valuable description. Among other things it contained the most complete collection of Greek literature that had perhaps ever been in the possession of any individual. It was not necessary for him to enlarge on the expediency of not permitting such a collection to be dissipated—a collection which it might require many centuries again to accumulate. This part of the late Dr. Burney's library was enriched with manuscript remarks by himself, Porson, and other eminent and distinguished scholars.

Mr. Curwen, considering the pecuniary embarrassments under which the country laboured, felt himself bound to oppose the grant.

Mr. Douglas stated, that 3,500*l.* of the money required would be supplied by the sale of books now in the British Museum, which the acquisition of Dr. Burney's library would render superfluous, and that the remaining 10,000*l.* should be furnished by suspending the usual annual grant to the British Museum, until the advance of that sum had been paid.

Mr. Lockhart said, the cases in which the State should interfere to make purchases of the kind now proposed, should be when the things to be purchased were at once of extreme rarity and of extreme utility. In the case of the Elgin Marbles it had

been

been alleged that the possession of those rare examples would inspire our sculptors with the genius of Grecian art. If any thing was to be found in this collection not elsewhere to be obtained, either fragments of history, or treatises of morals, or examples of oratory, he should be willing to pay money for its preservation; but as for the varieties of verbal criticism, it might well be left to the enthusiasm of virtuosos, while the interference of the State was confined to that which was really useful to mankind.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose to enter his protest against the sentiments of the hon. member for the City of Oxford (Mr. Lockhart)—it was well he was not member for the University, who had expressed such contempt for classical learning, which was the foundation of education in this as well as every other polished nation of Europe. What would the inmates of that University which was seated in the city which the honourable gentleman represented, say, when they heard that they, and all others who studied classical learning, were trained in frivolous questions respecting minute and unimportant distinctions? Was not the honourable member aware, that in that classical education to which so many superficial objections might be made, was comprised a course of indirect, but not the less forcible moral and political instruction, which had the greatest effect in the formation of the character and the mind? (*hear, hear!*) Were the lawgivers of this and other countries

mere drivellers, when they recommended a degree of minute accuracy in these studies? But did not this accuracy form the criterion of a perfect familiarity with those authors who were the models of thought, the masters of moral teaching and of civil wisdom, and, above all things, of civil liberty? (*hear!*) He was ashamed to hear any part of knowledge treated as a luxury or an amusement. (*Hear!*) Classic learning was in reality much more important than others which had more direct connexion with the business of life, as it tended more to raise high sentiments, and fix principles, in the minds of youth than the sciences. In such a country as this, at least, it was strange to talk of money laid out on science as a waste—in this country in which Mr. Watt, who had lived to see an application which he had made of one principle of science, add more to the wealth of this country than it had ever happened to an individual to add before. They had seen, too, an individual who had changed the whole face of science—Sir H. Davy, by an admirable, though simple invention, saving annually a number of human lives. He estimated as highly the Elgin Marbles as his own ignorance would permit him; but if an artist who restored the smallest portion of an antient statue was worthy of praise, a Bentley or a Porson, who illustrated one obscure beauty, or chastened one incorrect line of the models of antient eloquence, was also to be valued.—The vote was agreed to without a division.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

India Board, August 26.—A dispatch has been received at the East India House, from the Governor General in Council at Bombay, dated the 11th of April, 1818, of which dispatch and of its enclosures, the following are extracts and copies:

The Governor's dispatch enumerates the different enclosures, and after alluding to certain letters from Sir J. Malcolm to Mr. Secretary Adams, stating that Cheetoo and Ranjun had delivered themselves up to the Nabob of Bhopaul, proceeds as follows:—"We had hoped from this last communication to have had the satisfaction of congratulating your Honourable Committee on the complete subjugation of all the Pindary chieftains; but we are sorry to observe, that by a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Sir John Malcolm, of a date subsequent to his official dispatch, he has since heard that Cheetoo and Ranjun had made off, and gone towards their old haunts on the Nerbudda, and that his troops had proceeded to the Southward in consequence.—We have

the honour to intimate, for the information of your Honourable Committee, that we have just received accounts of the surrender of the fort of Wassota*, to the force under Brigadier Gen. Pritzier; and we have the pleasure to add that the two British Officers, Lieuts. Hunter and Morrison, have been at length released from the hands of the Enemy, having been detained in confinement in that fort.—The forts of Seedghur and Bhugwanghur†, in the province of Salsee, have also been reduced by the force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Imlank, C. B."

[Here follows a Dispatch from Sir T. Hislop, dated the 23d of January, inclosing a Report from Gen. Munro, of an affair with Cass Row Goklah, on the 23d of December.]

A Dispatch from this same General,

* A strong fort situated in the Southern part of the Peishwa's dominions; its position is not precisely known, but it is supposed to be about 20 or 30 miles South of Sattarah.

† Situated in the Southern Concan, near Malwan.

dated

dated the 28th of January, contains a Report from Sir W. G. Keir, stating the particulars of a successful attack on the depot of the Pindarry Chiefs at Mundapee, in which 100 of their followers were destroyed without any loss on our side; also a Report from Major Newal, stating the surrender of Dummul on the 1st of January, with its garrison of 450 men.

A Dispatch from the same General, dated the 31st of January, incloses a Report from Lieut.-Col. Heath, stating, that on the evening of the 25th, he attacked 1500 Pindarrees, encamped at Kunnode, under Cheetoo, Ranjun, &c. but that most of them escaped by dispersing in small bodies, leaving in the hands of the British two elephants, 110 camels, about 130 horses of all descriptions, and other property. On our side only two sepoys were slightly wounded. On the part of the Enemy three were killed, and a great number of them were carried off wounded. This dispatch also encloses a Report from General Pritzler, of a skirmish with the Peishwa's cavalry on the 17th of January, in which they were driven off with the loss of 100 men and 100 horses. The loss on our side was one man of the 7th Light Cavalry wounded, one horse of the 22d, and one of the 7th Cavalry missing.

Extract of a Letter from Brig.-general Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. to Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, at Nimbekarah, the 15th of Feb. 1818.

The expectation I entertained from the first, that Jeswunt Row Bhow would surrender, has not been disappointed. That Chief yesterday came into my camp, and gave himself up, avowing that he did so unconditionally, in the hope that his voluntary submission would recommend him to the forgiveness and liberal consideration of his Sovereign, Dowlat Row Scindiah, and the British Government.—I demanded from Jeswunt Row Bhow, the moment he arrived in camp, orders for the delivery to the British Government of the forts of Dealghur and Cumulnere. By a letter I have received from Gen. Donkin, who is advancing into Mewar, the former had surrendered previous to the arrival of orders, but that for the evacuation of Cumulnere will be in time, and may, I hope, prevent the necessity of an attack upon that fortress.—The whole of this part of Mewar has been for some time subject to the depredations of Duleel Khan, who, residing at this place, which is a jagheer of the family of Ameer Khan, has for eight years past laid the neighbouring country under contribution. To this Chief, who had on the representation of Capt. Caulfield separated his interests from those of Jeswunt Row Bhow, a few days before the

latter was attacked (the particulars of this engagement have not been officially received), I sent a message, with an offer of service for him and his followers; and at the same time plainly informed him, that if he did not accept it, he must disband all his followers and leave the country, otherwise he should be treated as a freebooter. He first sent a party of horse, and afterwards came himself into my camp, and accepted the offer I made him of service. Both men and horses are of an excellent description. They will be useful recruits to the Poona auxiliary horse, and taking them into pay has already had the effect of giving confidence to the inhabitants of this quarter, who are returning to villages where, owing to these and other lawless freebooters (in the employ of Jeswunt Row Bhow), have been deserted for years.

Letter from Brigadier-general Sir J. Malcolm, to Sir T. Hislop, dated Camp, near Jawud, Feb. 17, 1818.

Sir—I have great satisfaction in informing your Excellency, that Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, gave himself up to me on the 15th inst. I had heard he was in the vicinity, and employed the agency of Meer Zuffier Ally to bring him in, making a general promise of pardon, and the future means of subsistence; Kurreem Khan states, that he was compelled to leave Holkar's camp, on our declaring that we would not treat with that Prince while any Pindarrees were associated with them. He came to Jawud, and remained there behind his Durrah on account of illness, having previously received the protection of Jeswunt Row Bhow. He was in this place when it was attacked on the 29th ult; he found on that occasion an asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant, where he remained till the night of the 30th, when he effected his escape to the hills, where he represents himself as having been wandering from village to village ever since in hourly alarm of being seized. This story is in part confirmed by one of his feet being much swelled by walking (to him an unusual exercise) and by his appearance when he came in.—He was at first much alarmed, but his confidence is restored, and he appears disposed to give every information in his power, both with respect to past events and to the actual condition and present places of concealment of the scattered remnants of his own tribe.—I trust your Excellency will consider the surrender of this Chief as important, as it is calculated, with other events, to mark the character of our complete triumph over the freebooters of Malwah.

I have, &c. J. MALCOLM, Brig.-Gen.
The following is a dispatch from Lieut.-general Sir T. Hislop, to the Governor-General

General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, at Talneir*, the 28th of February, 1818.

In my Dispatch of the 23d instant, I apprised your Lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and of my intention to pursue my route to the Southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah Ghaut without molestation from the Bheels†, I reached Kurrone on the 26th instant, and moved towards the Tapti at this place yesterday; on the march I received an intimation that the Killedar of Talneir had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops; and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls, upon our advanced parties. — On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the Quarter-Master-General, Lieut.-col. Blacker, and the Officers of Engineers, with a company of light infantry, the deep ravines round the place preventing its accessibility on the service by the cavalry picquets; I sent at the same time a letter to the Killedar, warning him of the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him. — The reconnoissance being completed, I directed the 10 six-pounders (including the horse-artillery guns), and two five and a half-inch howitzers, with some 12 pound rockets, to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great a degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about eleven o'clock from the heights on which the Pettah is situated, from about 100 to 300 yards distant from the walls, the Enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns, and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred. — A second reconnoissance having been made by Lieut.-colonel Blacker, who advanced to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that at all events a lodgment might be made within; two six-pounders were accordingly brought, under cover, close to the gateway, and the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras European regiment, under Major Gordon, of the former corps, supported

by the rifle battalion, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp, for this purpose.

— Meantime the Killedar, alarmed at these preparations, and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally, which he promised to do; some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the Killedar came out by the wicket, with a number of banyans, (Gentoo servants) whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adjutant General, Lieut.-col. Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and forced the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieutenant-colonel Macgregor Murray and Major Gordon entered by it with two or three Officers, and ten or twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, who were leading. I lament to state to your Lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from the wicket; in a moment they were fired upon, and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieut.-col. Murray was wounded, in several places with daggers before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your Lordship, that this brave Officer is doing well; as are also, I am happy to add, Capt. O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieut. Anderson, of Engineers; Lieut. Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots; and Lieut. Chauval, of the 2d Madras Native Regiment, who were wounded, the two former at the batteries, and the two latter at the wicket. — When the attack commenced at the inner gate, the outer one was directed by Lieutenant-colonel Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault; 30 or 40 of the leading grenadiers having, in the mean time, succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about 300 men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword;

* A fort ceded by Holkar to the British Government, situated upon the Tapti, about 80 miles West of Burhanpoor.

† The Bheels are aboriginal inhabitants, who, being driven by their Mahomedan and Marhatta conquerors to the mountains, have continued to maintain some independence, and to subsist by plunder.

a severe example, indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province.—The Killedar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was accessory or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning.—Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor, your Lordship will perceive, by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged. The conduct of the whole of the General, Personal, and Divisional Staff, on this occasion, merited as usual my highest approbation and best acknowledgments. I have the honour to refer your Lordship to the inclosed transcript of my General Order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c. T. HISLOP, Lieut.-gen.

Total Killed and Wounded—1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Non-commissioned Officers, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Officers Killed—His Majesty's Royal Scots—Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor.

Wounded—Staff, Lieut.-col. Macgregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces, severely.—Capt. H. O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely.—His Majesty's Royal Scots, Lieut. McGregor, severely.—Engineers, Lieut. Anderson, severely.—2d Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st Batt. Ensign Chauval, severely.

[Here follow the General Orders issued by Sir J. Hislop, conveying to the Army his thanks for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the attack upon Talmier; also several dispatches, announcing the surrender of a number of Hill Forts.

Extract from a Dispatch from Sir J. Malcolm to Mr. Adam, dated Camp, Ougein, March 23, 1818.

As I deemed it of some consequence to come to an early settlement with Kurreem Khan, the Pindaree Chief, respecting his future place of residence, I entered into a full discussion with him upon the subject, the result of which has been his cheerful acquiescence in the plan I proposed of his receiving lands in the province of Goruckpore, for the support of himself and family, and immediate dependents.—Kader Buksh, the principal Chief of the Holkar Shaheer Pindarees, accompanies the party with Kurreem Khan; this Chief com-

manded 2000 horse, 800 infantry, and four guns.—The Pindaree Chiefs and their families leave Ougein to-day; a guard of one subidar and 30 men of the Russell brigade (who have leave to go to Hindoostan), accompany them; their route is by Kota, Kerowly, Agra, and Allahabad. I have furnished them with letters and passports to facilitate their journey; and have promised they shall have permission to remain at the village of Meer Zuffer Ally, in the district of Allahabad, till lands are allotted for them at Goruckpore.

A Dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Stanhope gives the particulars of an attack on the Pindarees, the substance of which is given in the subjoined document:

Extract from Division Orders, by Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T.

Camp, at Debalpoor, March 13.

The Major-General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from his Majesty's 17th dragoons, under Lieut.-col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, and 300 Pindarees, commanded by Cheetoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the Officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to Lieut.-col. the Hon. L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarees having appeared within a forced march of his camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion, and arrived within sight of the Enemy after a march of 30 miles; the dragoons immediately formed, and attacked them, and after a shew of resistance they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of 200 horsemen. Cheetoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."—The Major-General begs to express his thanks to Lieut.-col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted; and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the Enemy. The conduct of Capt. Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major-General in the most favourable terms, and he is most happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these Officers. Lieut. Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major-General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the exercise he has had of that Officer's valuable services.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 14th instant brought intelligence, that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berri had miscarried of a second infant, a male, after only four months' pregnancy; but her Royal Highness is herself in a favourable state. This is the second time that the Duchess has disappointed the hope of seeing a Bourbon Heir of the Throne. These papers furnish another incident of an unpleasant nature to the French Royal Family. The Duke of Bourbon, now the last male of his illustrious branch, and the father of the late Duke d'Enghein, has sustained a dangerous fall from his horse: the accident seemed at first to be most serious; but we are happy to find he has since recovered. The Duke was born in 1756.—Ever since the atrocious murder of the Duke d'Enghein, the existence of the Duke de Bourbon has been a scene of unvaried melancholy; and the recent death of his venerable parent, the Prince de Condé, in necessitating his return to France, did but vary the objects, without diminishing the weight, of his sorrow; and he has hitherto declined assuming the title of his deceased father, the Prince de Condé. The reason assigned for his refusal is so honourable, that it ought to be generally known: being by the murder of the Duke d'Enghein the last of his illustrious race, he modestly holds himself unworthy of being called the last of the Condés, and lets the name rest with his noble father lately deceased, who, as he says, had so long commanded the French Nobility in their glorious exertions to defend the cause of the Monarchy.

Letters from Paris state, that the number of English, Irish, and Scotch, in France, appears on the Police books to amount to 62,000; every one of whom is registered, as to name, residence, &c. and could be arrested in 24 hours. It is estimated, that their expenditure amounts to 50,000*l.* a day.

The Anti-Pirate Institution, established at Paris, has just issued the following announcement of the satisfactory termination of their labours:

"Paris, Aug. 22, 1818.—The latest advices received from the Dey of Algiers, dated the 1st of June, state that the new Dey, not wishing to follow the example of his predecessors, has not only set at liberty the European women and girls who were carried off by Ali Hodgia, but has even caused a considerable sum of money to be paid to the sufferers, as some sort of indemnification for the outrage which they experienced from the hands of his predecessor. They announce also the disarm-

ing of all the Corsairs, and the avowed determination of the Dey, who is very moderate in his conduct, not to allow any to go to sea this year. The labours of the Anti-Pirate Institution have thus attained their object; and the result deserves to be appreciated the more, as it exceeds any thing that could have been hoped at the time of its establishment. The Bureaux are, therefore, on the point of ceasing their functions at Paris; and the President of the Institution (Sir Sydney Smith) being on the eve of his departure from this capital, the creditors of the Institution are requested to send in their claims."

It was made known some time since, that on every festival of St. Louis, the King of France would grant pardons, or mitigations of sentences, to such offenders as might distinguish themselves in their several places of confinement by contrition and by commendable demeanour. Upon the present occasion, his clemency has been extended to 490 persons, 127 of whom had been condemned for political offences. The King could not possibly have done any thing better calculated to conciliate the affections of his subjects than this signal act of mercy.

At this fête, and the inauguration of the Statue of Henry IV., his Majesty being seated on a throne, to the right and left of which were placed the Diplomatic body and the French authorities, the statue of Henri Quatre was unveiled amidst the loud and universal acclamations of the people. This monument was erected by voluntary subscription throughout the French monarchy: the Marquis Barbe de Marbois, therefore, President of the Committee of Subscribers, addressed his Majesty in an appropriate oration, complimentary both to the deceased hero, and to his living descendant; when the King expressed his gratitude in the following address:

"I am deeply sensible of the sentiments which you express towards me; I accept with gratitude this gift of the French nation, this monument raised by the offerings of the rich and the mite of the widow. In contemplating this statue, Frenchmen will say—'He loved us, and his children love us also.'—The descendants of this good King will say—'Let us deserve to be loved like him.' It will be the pledge of the union of all parties, and the oblivion of all errors; it will be a symbol of the happiness of all France. May Heaven realize these hopes, which are most dear to my heart!"

The nearer we approach the Meeting of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, the greater is the interest which it excites. At the

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th: present moment every eye on the Continent is turned towards it; and the movements preparatory to this assemblage of Sovereigns constitute the principal feature of the foreign news in the Paris Prints. The evacuation of the French territory by the Army of Occupation is a measure of such great and critical importance as would be sufficient to excite this sensation; but although it has been stated, in nearly an official shape, that the Sovereigns meet to deliberate solely and exclusively upon this subject, it is confidently presumed that their attention will be occupied with other public concerns. The Sovereigns are believed to have already decided in favour of the evacuation; and if such be the case, does it not seem very strange, that three great Monarchs should expose themselves to the extreme trouble and inconvenience of leaving their seats of government, and undertaking very distressing and tedious journeys, for the sole purpose of telling each other the determination they have respectively formed, and which, no doubt, they have already mutually communicated?—The French Funds do not seem to be much depressed in consequence of the approaching alteration in the state of France. The Five per Cents have fallen about three per cent; which cannot be regarded as of much importance, considering that the Minister of Finance must, in the event of the retreat of the Allied Armies, have immediate recourse to the money-market for a large loan to pay the contributions.

NETHERLANDS, &c.

The province of East Friesland had, it seems, a representative Constitution three centuries old, the re-establishment of which is now said to be intended. Whether this be true, or only a hint that the restoration is expected, we care little; nor is it for us to inquire, whether the East Friesland Constitution were a good, or a bad one; but an article upon this subject in the *Hamburg Papers* discloses a curious fact. The representative Body consisted of three Estates—Knights, Burgesses, and Peasants, who sat in separate chambers, and, of course, voted not individually, but by classes. It is now contended, that the first of these Orders should not vote, on the revival of the Constitution, as an entire class. The following fact, on which the reason for the alteration is founded, is well worth notice. The whole equestrian order of East Friesland is reduced to two or three families; and most of the knights' estates are in the hands of the burgesses and peasants. Here is a proof of the efficacy of the "great law of change," and of its operation, not only without the assistance of popular revolutions, but even in spite of encroachments which have lessened the antient privileges

of the people. The States of East Friesland are chiefly known by tradition; popular politics must have been long unheard there; civil, not political, liberty must have been the safeguard of its humbler classes: yet these now possess nearly all the estates of the antient Noblesse. They must have obtained them, then, without outrage and without public pretences, by the mere prevalence of economy and industry over waste and negligence. If classes unprivileged and unassuming can thus gradually and innocently improve their condition, is it to be endured that revolutions shall be called for, to effect by confiscation and massacre, not a diffusive change like this, nor one which can really advance those whom it seems to benefit; but a partial transfer from lawful possessors to usurpers, from the benefactors of their neighbouring populace to vulgar claimants of greatness, conscious of their criminal intrusion, and therefore jealous, severe, and tyrannical to all their dependents? How opposite in its character is the change effected in East Friesland, to that which is intended by the cry for *Universal Suffrage*!

An article from Brussels, dated Sept. 20, says: "The foreign soldier, who after attempting to assassinate Mr. Cockrell, disappeared, was found the day before yesterday hanging in a garden, situated on the Rampart des Moines, which he entered in the absence of the occupier. According to the report of the surgeons, he must have been dead about two days. He attempted some days before to drown himself in the Seine. This man, who was of a violent character, had been guilty of a similar crime at Lyons, where he had assassinated an officer. Thus he has only done justice upon himself."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from Spain notices the efforts made by the Government to prepare the means of asserting its power over the revolted Provinces of South America; but they are efforts that mark despair and imbecility. To raise money, recourse is had to the most disgraceful expedients; and even Nobility is exposed to public sale, with a schedule stating the prices of the several ranks. Thus the Monarchy is weakened to support the despotism; and in disgracing the Nobility, the Throne is shaken, for the miserable purpose of raising a few thousands of pounds, which are as nothing in the present contest. We question whether even this object will be effected; for the article loses its value in the very moment that an attempt is made to declare it; but the dignity of a Spanish Nobleman must have fallen indeed, when the highest rank is rated in the schedule at a sum of money not exceeding 525*l.* sterling!

Intelligence from Madrid states, that the Pope, in commiseration, as is asserted, of the deplorable circumstances of the Spanish Treasury, has allowed the King to make a temporary and contingent appropriation of part of the income of the Church, by suspending the appointment of ecclesiastical dignities and benefices for the space of two years, and converting their revenues to the use of the Government. Hardly ever, since the emission of French assignats, was national paper in a more depreciated condition than that of Spain. The consolidated vales are 40 per cent. below par; the non-consolidated 84 per cent.—that is, 100 are worth 16; and the loss on the ordinary vales is 75 per cent. The Cortes of Navarre have furnished (or promised) a supply of 800,000 piastres (168,000*l.*) payable in five years.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome says, "Madame Letitia Buonaparte has found a treasure in the cellar of the Palace of Rinnicini, which she purchased, consisting of gold and silver bars, jewels, lace, &c. The French police formerly occupied this Palace." The history of this affair seems plain enough. The French plunderers, finding no chance of returning to the treasure, communicated the secret of it to the sister of their Captain, and she probably tempted the owner to a sale. Will the Roman police suffer the transaction to end thus?

The tomb of Dr. Smollett, which is situated on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Pisa, is now so covered with laurel, that it can scarcely be seen; and the branches are even bound up to clear the entrance to the doors; so many of his countrymen having planted slips in honour of departed genius.

There is an extraordinary announcement in an Italian Journal: M. Jean Bruner, decorative painter, engineer, and architect, a native of Bologna, and now established at Ancona, undertakes to transport towers, churches, and palaces from one place to another, where the surface is a plane, without, in the least disturbing the architecture. For instance, he would undertake to remove the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, and place it upon the Ducal Palace, or upon the Exchange. He promises to remove whole streets and squares without injury to the houses. In fine, he offers to suspend in the air any part of an edifice that may be desired, either for the purpose of adding a new story, or a new order of columns!!!

GERMANY.

In Bavaria the people are occupied for the first time in electing deputies to a Chamber of Representatives.

The Grand Duke of Baden has given his subjects a representative Constitution. Madame Krudener, a celebrated Ger-

man prophetess, predicts great and important events in 1819; on the 13th January in particular.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin it is mentioned, that a novel kind of evolution was to be exhibited in the neighbourhood of that capital, on the arrival of the Emperor of Russia. The best swimmers in all the Prussian corps were to be assembled in a column, which was to swim across the Spree, and make a mock attack on a supposed enemy's corps posted on the opposite bank of the river.

The King of Prussia has resolved to permit, not only the import and transit, but the consumption, of all foreign productions, whether of nature or of art—of course to be subject to certain specified duties.

SWEDEN.

The tidings from the North, respecting the King of Sweden, are various. His Majesty's reception at Drontheim, in Norway, on the 1st instant, had all the appearance of being sincerely cordial; but it should be recollected, that a determination had been previously formed, not to meet him on the frontier; and we learn from a private correspondent at Ham-burgh, that Norway is considerably agitated; and the King's stay there was not unattended with marks of disaffection. It must be observed, nevertheless, that these occurrences, however painful to the King and his son, affect in no degree the security of their establishment in Sweden. On the contrary, it is not improbable that the indisposition of the Norwegians to unite with the Swedes, may attach the latter more strongly to a Sovereign whose habits of life qualify him for action.

We subjoin some regulations of the Swedish Diet:

"The reigning Queen of Sweden shall have for dowry, in case of the death of the King, a rent of 60,000 bank-crowns, and the Castle of Ulricksthal.

"After the death of the Princesses of the Royal Family, the life-estate of Zull-garn shall pass to the Prince Royal, and that of Rosemberg to the King.

"A monument is to be raised to the memory of the late Prince Charles Augustus, for which 10,000 crowns are appropriated."

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Private letters have been received from the Discovery Ships under Captain Ross, dated 1st August, in lat. 75. 48. N. 61. 30. W. They state, that the ice was clearing away, and that their prospect of success was improving. The most extraordinary phenomenon of the variation of the compass had gone on increasing; it was 88. 13. on the ice; we say on the ice, for on board ship, owing to some peculiar influence not yet ascertained, it was much more. Former letters

letters had mentioned that on board ship, the variation was at one time 95 degrees; that is, the needle pointed instead of *North*, to the *Southward of West*. This difference between the real variation and an apparent variation on board ships was first observed by Captain Flinders; but it was supposed to be an accidental peculiarity in his ship; it is now clear that it belongs to all ships, and varies in all; and there would be little doubt that it should be attributed to the influence of the iron about the vessel, except for a curious fact, which, we understand, has been ascertained; namely, that the compasses called insulated compasses, which are placed in boxes of iron, and which are uninfluenced by external iron when brought near to them, are affected by the ship-variation in the same degree as the common compasses. This, which is now called the deviation, has been found to be much greater as the experiments go Northward. This is accounted for from the circumstance of the dip of the needle diminishing what is usually called its polarity, and allowing it therefore to be more easily affected by the local influence of the ship.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Riga, dated July 26, says:—"We have recently been witnesses of events, which will form a brilliant epoch in the history of the Province of Livonia. During the last six years, the Nobility of Riga, Pernau, Dorpat, &c. have manifested their views of enfranchising the peasantry on their domains. The States of the province, which assembled on the 18th ult. are deliberating on this important project. The Governor, Marquis de Paulucci, opened the Sitting by a discourse, in which he exhorted the Nobility to follow the example set them by Esthonia and Courland. The Marshal of the States, in the name of their Order, replied, that they would feel happy in meeting the wishes of his Imperial Majesty. Thus we fully anticipate the accomplishment of this great work under the sceptre of Alexander I."

The renowned Platoff, the Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, is succeeded in his command by Gen. Denisoff.

A Proclamation of the Emperor Alexander officially announces the conclusion of a peace with Persia, in October 1813. This tardy publication of an event, now nearly of five years standing, is presumed to have been at length elicited by some rumours afloat of a rupture between these two Powers, which it has been deemed prudent to dissipate before the Emperor's departure for Congress.

No warlike ships, excepting Russian, are allowed on the Caspian sea; and a duty not exceeding 5 per cent. is covenanted to be mutually paid on imported goods.

Among the extraordinary rumours now afloat on the Continent, it is said, that Russia is to be divided into three parts, the North, West, and South; over which Alexander will place his three brothers, with the title of Kings; while he remains supreme head of the whole. The vast extent of the Russian Empire has suggested this idea, and there is probably no other ground for the speculation.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Constantinople continue to speak of a great number of fires in that capital, supposed to be a manifestation of the discontent of the Janissaries. Two of the conflagrations had produced most extensive mischief; one of them broke out in open day on the 17th July, between the gate of Sultan Selim and that of Adrianople. The fire continued burning for seven hours, and destroyed 1,600 houses and shops, chiefly belonging to the indigent class. The other commenced in the night of the 1st ult. in a stable, and destroyed between 3 and 400 houses, together with a number of shops belonging to the Jews. Several individuals had been arrested, on whom were found inflammable materials.

ASIA.

It appears, that shortly prior to the great battle of Maheidpoor, the Bhye (a Princess of Holkar's family) was cruelly murdered. She had been previously placed in confinement in consequence of her having wished to prevent a war with the English. A Council was then held by Rooshun Beg, Rooshun Khan, and Ghufson Khan, by whom it was determined, that she should be put to death; and she was accordingly taken down to the bed of the river, and publicly beheaded. Several quarrels after this took place between the different Chiefs; but the influence of Rooshun Beg prevailed, and the battle was fought. The consequence, however, was fatal to him. The battalions which he commanded were cut up and dispersed, himself wounded, and his influence annihilated.

Bombay Papers have been received up to the 17th of May. They contain accounts from the Army, stating, that on the 10th of that month the garrison of the important fortress of Ryghur, after three days spent in negotiation, had surrendered to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Prother, on condition of being allowed to march out with their arms and private property. In the fort was found public property to the amount of five lacks of rupees. The Peishwa's wife was also in the fortress at the time of its surrender. She is to be allowed, it is said, to retire to any place she may fix upon. On the 7th of May, Capt. Davies, with a detachment from Brigadier Gen. Smith's division, came

up with Nepaunker's camp, on the Godavery.—The river was crossed by our troops in presence of the enemy. They then formed, and advanced upon the latter in admirable order. When almost on the point of charging, Nepaunker held out a flag of truce, and submitted together with Chinnajee Rao Appa, the Peishwa's youngest brother, and another Chief named Appah Dessay, both of whom were in Nepaunker's camp. The terms upon which these Chiefs submitted were, that they should accompany our army with their whole force to Ahmednugger, and there await the determination of Mr. Elphinstone as to the future disposal of them. It was reported, that Bajee Row was at Boorhampore, where he was to remain till he received an answer to a reference made by him to Mr. Elphinstone.

In one of the early operations of the present war in India, two British officers fell into the hands of the Peishwa, and were reported to have been barbarously put to death. We are happy to learn, by recent advices from Bombay, that these officers, whose names are said to be Morrison and Hunter, cornets in the Madras Cavalry, are discovered to be still in existence; the enemy not having put them to death, but merely detaining them in confinement.

Reports are circulated, relative to the conduct of the Dutch Authorities in the East India Settlements, which we trust will prove to be exaggerations. The same spirit of rancorous hostility to British trade, which has been manifested in the Dutch and Flemish papers, is said to be carried into practice by the Dutch Government at Batavia, and their other settlements in the East. All the abominations of the ancient Dutch East India system are said to be reviving—the natives oppressed, and the British trade thwarted by every vexatious obstacle that monopolizing avarice can suggest.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Algiers state, that the plague has so horribly depopulated the place, that the new Dey has commanded that all unmarried men above 20 years of age shall be conducted to the public place, and amply gratified with the bastinado, to give them a desire for wedlock!

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *National Intelligencer*, the demi-official paper of the American Government, states, that "the President has decided that Pensacola and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by General Jackson, in the Floridas, shall be restored to the Spanish Authority; but with a requisition, that the King of Spain shall hereafter keep such a force in these Colonies, as shall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth Article of the Treaty be-

tween the United States and Spain;"—which article provides, that both parties shall "restrain by force all hostility on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary; so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the Citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last-mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatever."

A New York Paper of the 25th July mentions a circumstance of some interest. Lallemand and the other French exiles in America have thrown off the mask; seized a territory on the river Trinity, province of Texas; and issued a manifesto, declaring that they will act as Sovereigns, and that they are an independent power. The new Government is altogether military, and divided into cohorts; each cohort to have a chief. A colonial code was forthwith to be published. The new republican state is termed Camp d'Azile. This province is claimed both by the United States and by Spain. America granted a space of land in the Alabama territory to these exiles, which they sold before their inroad on the province of Texas.

A discovery of some ancient coins in Tennessee has given rise to much conjecture in the United States. The *Nashville Whig* states, that the ancient coins were discovered by some labourers who were digging a well on the banks of the Elk River:—"This discovery, connected with the remains of ancient fortifications that are scattered over that part of the country, will give rise to very interesting reflections on the history of this Continent. It proves incontestably, that it was at least partially inhabited by a civilized population, at a period long prior to the discovery of Columbus; and that this population was of European origin."

The New Orleans Papers state, that the American traders were extending their traffic to the shores of the Pacific. Valuable furs had arrived at New Orleans from the Upper Missouri. The Osages and Pawnees Indians were at war; the latter had also commenced hostilities against the Spaniards of Santa Fé. In the month of April two parties of the Pawnees and Osages met within sixteen leagues of Arkansas. The advance guard of the Pawnees made a running fight, drawing after them the Osages into an ambuscade formed by the main body of the Pawnees. The affair is said to have resulted in the entire defeat and destruction of the Osages, one only escaping out of forty-eight warriors. The Pawnees lately defeated and killed seven Spaniards out of a hunting-party they met within the limits of the United States.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Aug. 5. The Fox-cove at *High Oakham*, about a mile from Mansfield, Notts, was discovered to be on fire, and owing to its extreme dryness, it burnt with the greatest possible rapidity. The light shone with awful grandeur on the surrounding country, the hills of which were covered with spectators. Several hundreds of people immediately repaired to the spot, and great anxiety was shewn for the valuable plantations belonging to the Duke of Portland, which must have been burnt up had it not been for the strenuous exertions of a great number of men and boys, who, by cutting down and clearing away the trees, fortunately prevented further communication.

Aug. 8. The Royal Company of *Edinburgh* Archers shot for a beautiful medal, presented by Colonel Spens, made of Indian pagodas, taken from Tipoo Saib, at Seringapatam; it was won by William Robertson, Esq.

The business of the Assizes for the county and city of *Gloucester*, which ought to have commenced on Wednesday, 12th Aug. was necessarily postponed, owing to an extraordinary occurrence, which is without a parallel in the annals of legal affairs. A great pressure of business at Monmouth had detained the Judges an unusual length of time; and Sir William Garrow (Mr. Justice Holroyd being still engaged at Monmouth) did not arrive in the Shire Hall till three quarters past 12 o'clock, when the Commission was opened, subject to what was then considered to be an insuperable bar to its effect—namely, its not having been read on the day directed and appointed. On Thursday morning Sir William attended the Assize Sermon; and afterwards repaired to the Crown Court, where the business commenced by calling over the names of the Magistrates, Grand Jury, &c.; immediately after which he briefly addressed the Court, intimating the difficulty which had arisen, and stating his intention immediately to adjourn the Court till the arrival of his Learned Brother from Monmouth. About three in the afternoon, Mr. Justice Holroyd reached Gloucester, when, after due deliberation, it was determined that the Grand Jury should proceed to business, but that every other matter should be delayed till the opinion of the Lord Chancellor had been obtained upon the subject; for which purpose the Under-Sheriff, G. Wathen, Esq. was instantly to set off express for London. About five o'clock on Saturday morning, the Under Sheriff returned from London, but without any decisive answer from the Lord

Chancellor. It was therefore thought expedient to wait the arrival of that day's mail, which, at noon, brought the final opinion of the first law authority—in effect that no judicial proceedings could be held under the Commission, in the existing circumstances. A communication to this purport was immediately made to the Grand Jury, who were sitting at the Shire Hall; all business was stopped, and the Assizes postponed *sine die*.—A Special Commission has since been issued, and the business of the Assize terminated.

Aug. 22. The Bishop of Oxford, a few days ago, consecrated, in behalf of the Bishop of Durham, three new Churches and a Chapel of ease in the district of Northumberland, which a few years ago composed the extensive parish of *Simonburn*, now divided into six. The livings are in the gift of the Admiralty, the incumbents of which are to be selected from the chaplains of the Navy.

Aug. 22. This afternoon, the wind blowing fresh, and a heavy surf running, a wave struck a boat moored off the Jetty at *Yarmouth* (in which was a boat-keeper) and upset it; the man was thrown into the water, and entangled under the stern of the boat. Lieut. Claxton, Commander of the *Tartar* cutter, being on the Jetty, instantly plunged into the sea, and extricated the poor fellow from his perilous situation. We mention this instance of intrepidity with peculiar satisfaction, because we understand this is the NINTH person who has been saved by Lieut. Claxton's courage and humanity; and that last year he received a medal from the Royal Humane Society, for having, on different occasions, saved the lives of EIGHT of his fellow-creatures.

Aug. 25. A poor woman, who was proceeding by way of *Harrogate*, to join her husband, a labourer at Wooler, in Northumberland, was delivered of a fine boy, on the top of the Telegraph Coach. There being no female passenger, the gentlemen wrapped both mother and infant in their great coats, and safely put her to bed at a house they soon after arrived at. The poor woman, not expecting to be confined for at least a month, had no baby-linen with her; but this want was soon amply supplied by the ladies of *Harrogate*, and a liberal subscription was made, to support her during her confinement, and to forward her afterwards to her husband.

Aug. 27. A fire was discovered at *Buntingford*, Herts, this morning, at a farm on the estate of Lord Hardwicke; which consumed upwards of 500 loads of wheat, barley, and oats, besides agricultural implements. There is no doubt of its being the act.

act of some diabolical incendiary.—The same farm was wilfully set on fire about two years ago, and property to a considerable amount then consumed.

Aug. 28. A destructive fire happened at *Beaconsfield*, from the mischievous folly of two boys, who attempted to destroy a wasp's nest, adjoining a hay rick of 20 loads; which took fire and was consumed, together with a barn, containing five loads of unthreshed wheat, and a cart-shed adjoining, the property of Mr. Charlsey.

Aug. 31. A general and respectable meeting was held at *Stockton*, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a canal from *Evenwood-bridge* to the river *Tees*, which was unanimously agreed upon.

Frome, Sept. 15. The Free Church here was consecrated by the Bp. of Gloucester, the venerable Bishop of the Diocese being prevented by illness. Subscriptions have been received to the amount of 5000*l.* and upwards. The Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty have given 800*l.*

The Rev. J. M. Rogers, of Berkeley, who subscribed 200*l.* towards the erection of the new Church at *Frome*, has recently given 800*l.* more towards providing an endowment for the same.

A fire lately broke out at the New Mills, near *Witney*, and totally destroyed the whole of the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Early and Co. The damage to the owners, &c. is estimated at 10,000*l.*

The Lord Chancellor, in the matter of the *Bedford* Charity, has declared his opinion that Jew boys could not be admitted into the school: but whether persons of that persuasion were entitled to any other benefits of the Institution, he had not made up his mind.

At the late *Bedford* Assizes, a feigned action was brought by the Rev. William Pulley, v. the Earl of Ashburnham, (directed by the Court of Exchequer in Hilary Term last) to try whether the plaintiff, as Vicar of the vicarage and parish of Clapham, in that county, is entitled to the small tithes of the said parish. The above question, so directed to be tried, arose from a suit in equity. The plaintiff, who was inducted to the vicarage of Clapham in 1803, filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer in Easter Term 1816, against the above defendant, and the occupiers of land in the parish, for an account of all small tithes in and throughout the parish of Clapham; but previously to such proceeding, he caused all the parties, in Dec. 1813, and in March 1814, to be served with a written notice of his claim and title to the tithes. The defence set up by the defendant was, that the rectory of Clapham was parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Caldwell, and that the prior and convent received the great and small tithes, and he, the defendant, derived his title to

the rectory from the Crown, and to all the great and small tithes in the said parish of Clapham; and further, he stated, that if the church was a Vicarage, the same had never been endowed with any portion of tithes, great or small; but the Vicar had always been paid by the Rector an annual stipend for officiating in the said cure, and that a stipend, which had been of late £16, and not the small tithes, belonged to the plaintiff as Vicar.—After evidence had been heard at great length, the Jury found for the plaintiff.—The trial lasted ten hours.

At the late *Cambridge* Assizes, the cause *Leathes, Clerk, v. the Dean and Chapter of Ely*, was decided. This was an issue from the Court of Exchequer, whether the great tithes of a tract of fen land, situate in North Fen, in the parish of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, belonged to the plaintiff, as Vicar of Sutton, or to the defendants, as lay impropiators of the Rectory of Sutton. The case occupied the attention of the Court the principal part of the day; and the jury, after retiring seven hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Knight, of Worcestershire, has purchased the allotment given in right of the Crown on *Exmoor Forest*, consisting of ten thousand acres, for 50,000*l.* The property is near *Simonds'-bath*, and the greater part of it is to be inclosed by a wall, in the centre of which a handsome residence is to be built.

The first stone of a new County Gaol for Wiltshire was lately laid with much ceremony at *Fisherton*.

At the late *Cornwall* assizes, Miss Mary Anne Tocker appeared, and pleaded her own cause as defendant, in an indictment found against her for libelling Mr. R. Gurney, vice-warden of the Stannary Court, whom she charged in one of the county papers, with bribery and corruption in his office. The libellous matter being read, Miss Tocker addressed the jury for about two hours, and maintained the truth of what she had written; and, although frequently admonished by the learned judge, that the law did not admit of her justifying the libellous matter by proving it to be true, most pertinaciously persisted in her address. She shewed herself, among other numerous qualifications, to be deeply versed in jurisprudence, moral philosophy, &c. and observed, that the law of libel, which declared truth to be a libel, ought to have a new system of ethics affixed to it. The jury, notwithstanding the charge of the judge, gave in the verdict—*Not Guilty*.

In *Sanda*, one of the Orkney Isles, the sand has lately been blown away to the depth of nearly twenty feet, and has discovered the remains of buildings of a remote antiquity, inclosed by stone walls nearly

nearly half a mile in extent; some of the houses are very large, and roofed with stones of prodigious size. There are circular tumuli, each containing three graves, none of which are more than four feet six inches in length, and there is no tradition afloat that can throw light on these very curious remains, which have undergone hitherto but a very slight investigation.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, Sept. 5. His Majesty has been exceedingly quiet and comfortable through the last month, but without any alteration in the state of his disorder.

Her Majesty's disorder, we regret to say, has experienced no diminution since our last report; but her long confinement, and the medicines exhibited, have increased her debility, and diminished the hope of her recovery.—The bulletin issued Sept. 28, states, however, that "The Queen feels herself somewhat refreshed this morning, her Majesty having slept well in the night."

Prince Leopold has given permission for Claremont park and gardens to be shewn during his absence from England, five days a week, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, by tickets only, signed by Sir R. Gardiner, Col. Addenbroke, Mr. Ammerchuber, and Mr. Phillips, on written application made to them. His Serene Highness has left England, but is expected back in November.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Lord Chancellor dissolved his injunction, restraining the sub-committee of Drury-lane Theatre from engaging performers and opening the house.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

An old decayed wall, in Fumival's Inn Court, Holborn, fell down, and buried two children in the ruins.

A fire lately broke out at the Duke of York public-house, in Ratcliffe-highway, which destroyed it, the two premises on each side of it, and twelve wooden houses at the back, causing a wide scene of misery to the poor inhabitants.

As the workmen employed in clearing away the ground in St. Martin's-le-grand, for the site of the new Post-office, were lately removing the foundations of some of the old-houses which stood in the rear of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, they discovered the roofs of some ancient vaults. This circumstance attracted attention, and care was very properly taken to clear away the rubbish, so as to afford an opportunity of examining these vestiges of ancient architecture. As soon as the rubbish on the particular spot was removed, three vaults were discovered, each communicating with the other by a narrow passage or gallery; they are built chiefly of large

square bricks, intermixed with stone and some flint, and the interstices filled up with a yellow chalky earth. They are rather spacious, the height being nearly nine feet, the depth about eighteen, and breadth about six or seven. They appear to have been each originally divided into two compartments. In the back part of one of the vaults was found a large quantity of human bones, thrown promiscuously together, as if collected from different graves. In one of them is a stone coffin, about 6½ feet in length, made in the shape of the ancient coffins, square at the head (about 2½ feet), and inclining in a tapering form towards the feet (1½ feet)—a place is rather rudely shaped for the head of the body to rest upon, and the remains of a skull and some decayed bones are in the cavity (one foot deep.) Adjoining, and in the same line with these arches, is a vaulted roof, supported by small and short stone shafts or pillars, from which spring semicircular arches, intersecting each other at equidistant points, and presenting to the eye the skeleton of a structure, at once simple, durable, and beautiful. The sub-divisions of the intercolumniation were evidently open when built, and so arranged as to admit a communication with other parts of a building. The floor of these vaults is about twenty feet below the level of the pavement in Newgate-street. The loose ground on the same level bears all the appearance of having been once a cemetery, from the fragments and calcined parts of bones intermixed with soft earth, which are observable in the vicinity.—These remains are conjectured to have formed part of the ancient College of St. Martin's le Grand, founded in 700 by Wythred King of Kent, and rebuilt and endowed by a noble Saxon and his brother Edwardus for a Dean and Secular Canons or Priests in 1065. Amongst other privileges it had the dangerous and absurd one of Sanctuary. The College was surrendered to King Edward VI. in 1548, and soon after the Church was pulled down, and many tenements erected on its site. The vaults in which the bones are found do not seem to be of very ancient date—they were probably formed by Edward VI. for the pious purpose of depositing therein the bones which were exposed at the demolition of the old church. The fine arched vault, supported by columns, which we have described, is evidently not of earlier date than the reign of Henry III.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE,
Aug. 29. *Amateurs and Actors*; a musical Farce, in two Acts, by Mr. Peake, jun.
Sept. 21. *The Rendezvous*; an Operetta.
PROMO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Lord Chamberlain's office, Aug. 28.—George Frederick Albert, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

Sept. 5. Sir T. Hislop, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

S. M'Cormick, esq. Sheriff depute of Bute; R. Bruce, esq. Sheriff depute of Argyll; and J. Walker, esq. Sheriff depute of Galloway.

Whitehall, Sept. 7. Charles Robert Haddelsey, esq. a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. Mr. Kidd, master of Lynn Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. G. Ackland, M. A. St. Mildred, Bread street, and St. Margaret Moses united RR. *vice* Crowther, deceased.

Rev. John Kingdon Cleve, D. D. St George R. Exeter.

Rev. William Powell, M. A. Ragland and Llandenny united VV. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Charles Penrice, M. A. Smallburgh R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles White, Tewkesbury V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Knight, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Ludbey, M. A. Cranham, otherwise Bishop's Okendon R. Essex.

Rev. Richard Howard, A. M. Denbigh R.

Rev. Granville Leveson Gower, M. A. St. Michael Pontevil R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. H. Sparke, M. A. to a Prebend of Ely Cathedral and Stretham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Brune Henville, M. A. Bedhampton R. Hants.

Rev. Henry Law, Downham R. near Ely, Rev. John Winter, Birdforth Perpetual Curacy, co. York, *vice* Whythead, dec.

BIRTHS.

1818, *Feb. 15.* At Sea, on board the *Lady Raffles*, lat. 37 S. long. 57. the Lady of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, Lieut-governor of Sumatra and its Dependencies, a dau.—22. At Dacca, the wife of Major Whitehead, 9th reg. Native Infantry, a daughter.

March 7. At Barrackpore, the wife of Col. Francis, a daughter.

July 19. At Edinburgh, the wife of Edward Seymour, esq. a son and heir.—30. The wife of Charles Walmsley, esq. of Westwood house, co. Lancaster, a dau.

Aug. 13. At Grove-house, Blackheath, the Countess of Huntingdon, a son.—At the baths of Lucca, in Italy, the wife of James Fyler, esq. a son.—14. Rt. Hon. Lady Stourton, a son.—16. At Cambray, Lady Frances Cole, a dau.—17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of M. M'Causland, esq. of Fruithill, co. Londonderry, a son and heir.—20. At the Deanery, Wells, Hon. Mrs. Ryder, lady of Bp. of Gloucester, a son.—23. At Clumber park, Notts, the Duchess of Newcastle, a dau.—25. In Charles street, Berkeley square, Rt. hon. Lady Elizabeth Smyth, a dau.—At Tullamore, in Ireland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Lindsey, 78th Highlanders, a son.—26. At

Canterbury, the wife of Lieut.-col. W. T. White, C. B. 48th reg. a dau.—28. The wife of Capt. Brownrigg, secretary to the Military Board, a dau.—At Cockairny house, co. Fife, the wife of Lieut.-col. Moubray, a son.

Lately. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Henry Bunbury, K. C. B. a dau.—At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, Rt. Hon. Lady Sarah Murray, a son.

Sept. 1. At Lichfield, the wife of Joseph Phillimore, LL. D. and M. P. a son.—4. At Wanstead, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. a son.—At Abeny, near Lymington, Lady Gardiner, a son.—5. At Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, a son.—At Putney hill, the wife of Capt. E. L. Crofton, R. N. C. B. a dau.—At Rochester, the Lady of Rear-adm. Sir J. Gore, K. C. B. and Commander in Chief, a dau.—9. In York Place, Hon. Mrs. Denny, a son.—11. Mrs. Cresswell, of Doctors' Commons, a son.—15. In Nottingham street, the wife of Col. Newbery, a son.—At Highgate, Mrs. Lackington, a son.—19. In Jermyn street, the Rt. hon. Lady Sinclair, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At St. Vincent's, Allan Macdowell, esq. M. D. to Susan-Harriet, only dau. of Col. Thomas Browne.

Aug. 5. Mons. Lecomte, only son of the Baron de Lecomte, of Touraine, to Caroline Margaret, only child of William Campbell Heatly, esq.

8. John Maingy, esq. of Naples, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. D. F. Durand, Dean of Guernsey.

GENT. MAG. *September*, 1818.

14. Hon. A. Annesley, to Sarah, eldest dau. of B. Ainsworth, esq. of Halliwell, co. Lancaster.

15. At Clifton, Dr. W. Tait, M. D. to Mrs. Campbell, dau. of the late Adm. Edgar.

19. Charles Anderson, M. D. of Leith, to Mary, dau. of John Rhind, esq.

20. At Dumfries, Capt. Robert Stewart, R.N. to Miss Dalzell, heiress of Glanae.

At

At Jersey, P. Bouton, esq. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir John Dumaresq.

22. Lieut.-col. O. Carey, C. B. to Harriet Hirzel, second dau. of R. P. Le Marchant, esq. of Guernsey.

At Paris, John Wilkinson, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-squ. to Adelaide Louisa, only dau. of Louis de Vezéleg, and grand dau. of the late Marq. de Girardin.

25. Rev. J. S. Lievre, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Sarah Ord, only dau. of Rev. G. West, M. A. of Bordon-house, co. Southampton.

26. Rev. George Chetwode, second son of Sir J. Chetwode, Bart. of Oakley, to Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of M. Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton.

27. Samuel Richard Fyde, esq. of Tickencote-house, co. Rutland, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Edward Brown, esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

29. George William Brande, esq. to Mary-Anne-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

31. Lieut. E. T. Ellis, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Major J. Wright, Royal Artillery.

Harry Gough Ord, esq. Royal Artillery, son of Craven Ord, esq. of Grinstead Hall, Essex, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Latham, of Bexley, Kent.

John Barwis, esq. of Kilkenny, to Frances, youngest dau. of Rev. J. Gutch, of the University of Oxford.

Lately. Rev. Percival Frye, rector of Dinsdale, co. Durham, to Miss Scott Waring, dau. of Major Scott Waring, of Half-Moon-street.

Rev. John Woodburn, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Poynter, esq. of the Manor-house, Meppershall, co. Bedford.

Thomas Jervis White Jervis, esq. youngest son of Sir J. J. W. Jervis, Bart. of Garboldisham hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Edward Shettell, esq. late Advocate-General of Bengal.

Edward Harrison, of Horncastle, M. D. to Miss Charlotte Chaplin, of Tathwell hall, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Hugh Stephens, B. D. vicar of Alderbury, to Sophia, fifth dau. and co-heiress of the late John Cripps, esq. of Upton-house.

Dr. D. W. Bell, physician in the quarantine-service, to Jane, second daughter of the late Capt. R. Carter, R. N. of Topsham, Devon.

Peter Bentley, esq. of Moreton Hall, Salop, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Mr. Poul, of Eaton, co. Denbigh.

J. T. Nicholas, esq. Companion of the Bath, &c. and Capt. R. N. to Frances, eldest dau. of N. Vere, esq. of Landcox, Cornwall.

William Addams Williams, jun. esq. of Llangibby castle, to Anna-Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, D. D. of the Ham, co. Glamorgan.

At Llangollen, N. W. Heathcote, esq. third son of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Longton Hall, co. Stafford, to Miss Mary-Anne Matthews.

At Johnstown, co. Kilkenny, John Eyre, esq. eldest son of Col. Eyre, of Eyrecourt, to Miss Armit, dau. of the late William Armit, esq.

At Paris, Hon. Mr. Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke Park, Devon, to Miss Weld, only dau. of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

At Paris, Count Louis Augustus Alexander Pelletier de Molande, to Mrs. Swift, widow of the late Gordon Swift, esq. of Lion's Den, co. Meath.

Sept. 1. George Hundleby, esq. of Great James street, Bedford row, solicitor, to Louisa-Frances, eldest dau. of John Curtis, esq. of Denmark-hill.

At Paris, Christopher Salter, esq. of West-End-house, Bucks, to Mrs. Luther Watson, widow of the late Col. Watson, 3d Drag. Guards.

4. John Pepper, esq. of Bigods, co. Essex, to Maria second dau. of Magens Dorrien Magens, esq. of Hammerwood Lodge, Sussex, and neice to Lord Dyncwor.

7. John Howell, M. D. to Maria, only dau. of Robert Garden, esq. both of Clifton.

At Lausanne, Robert Sutherland, esq. to Jennetta C. M. Murray, eldest dau. of Col. R. Macgregor Murray.

8. Lieut.-col. D. Forbes, 78th Highlanders, to Maria Isabella, eldest dau. of James Forbes, esq. of Hutton hall, Essex.

10. William Stanley Roscoe, esq. eldest son of W. Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool, to Hannah-Eliza, eldest dau. of James Caldwell, esq. of Linley Wood, co. Stafford.

At Brussels, Edward Coxwell, esq. of the Royal Artillery, youngest son of Rev. C. Coxwell, of Abington-house, co. Gloucester, to Jane Maxwell, youngest dau. of P. L. Gordon, esq. of Farrington, Berks.

12. Thomas Pagan, esq. of Ely-place, to Lady Plomer, widow of the late Alderman Sir W. Plomer.

By a special licence, Lieut.-col. James Hay, 16th Queen's Lancers, to Caroline, youngest dau. of A. Moore, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

14. Stanlake Batson, esq. of Winfield, Berks, to Miss Ricketts, only dau. of the late Governor Ricketts, of Barbadoes.

16. Mr. Henry Wadd, surgeon, of Basinghall-street, to Anne, eldest dau. of S. Wrightson, esq. of Woking, Surrey.

21. At Winbourne, Rev. H. Hare, of Docking hall, Norfolk, to Barbara, dau. of the Rev. James Mayo, of Winbourne.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

Aug. 22. Died, at his seat, Daylesford House, Worcestershire, in the 86th year of his age, the Right Honourable Warren Hastings, late Governor General of Bengal, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, LL.D. and F.R.S. He was educated at Westminster School; and at the usual age of sixteen he was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company on their establishment of Bengal. At this early age, he had made a considerable proficiency in learning, and was so distinguished for it by his master, Dr. Nichol, that he wished him to pursue his literary studies at Oxford; but he was destined for far different scenes of life, and to act a celebrated part on a more extensive theatre. In the year 1749 he embarked for the Company's Settlement in Bengal, where he resided upwards of fourteen years; and in the course of that period he rose through all the gradations of rank in that service until he attained one of the highest, and became a Member of the Council at Calcutta. In the various offices he had filled, he discharged their several duties with great ability, zeal, and fidelity; and in that of a Member of the Council he particularly distinguished himself by the soundness of his judgment, and the elegance of his compositions in the minutes he delivered (according to the custom of the service) at the Council Board, during some very memorable transactions which occurred at that period. In the year 1764 he embarked on board His Majesty's ship the *Medway*, to return to England, in company with his particular friend Mr. Vansittart, at that time Governor of Bengal. He remained in England a few years only, and lived a retired life, on a very small fortune. But talents like his could not remain long in obscurity, and he was soon called upon to exert them again in the same service. The Court of Directors wished for a person of ability to succeed to the Government of Madras, and in Mr. Hastings they found that person; whom they appointed second in Council at that Settlement, in order to succeed their then Governor, Mr. Dupré; and what rendered this appointment more creditable to Mr. Hastings was, the circumstance of his being recommended to it by some of the very men to whose opinions in politics his own had been generally opposed. He had not been long at Madras, ere a still more important occasion offered itself for the exercise of his great talents. The affairs of Bengal had become much embarrassed,

and fallen into alarming distress, and the Court of Directors thought no person so capable of retrieving them as Mr. Hastings: They accordingly sent orders to India, directing him to proceed immediately to Bengal, to take upon him the government of that settlement at a fixed time, to which they had limited the stay of the present Governor. This was in April 1772. When Mr. Hastings took charge of the government, he found it loaded with a debt at interest of nearly three millions sterling; but in less than two years, he completely discharged that debt, and filled the public treasury with a sum in ready cash to the same amount. During the same period also, he formed such a plan for the management of the revenue department, and for the administration of justice, and the police of the country, as served for a guide and model to his successors, and contributed greatly to the peace and happiness of the Natives, and to the prosperity of the Company, who were lavish in their praises of him.

In the year 1774 Parliament changed the whole system of the East India Company's management of their affairs, both at home and abroad; and appointed a Supreme Council at Bengal, which was to controul all the other settlements in India. To this Council the Legislature appointed Mr. Hastings the first Governor General, and conferred the same appointment on him three several times afterwards, between that year and his final departure from Bengal in 1785. The important transactions of that eventful period belong to history more than to a memoir of this kind; and when some future historian shall celebrate those transactions, the conduct of Mr. Hastings will adorn his brightest pages; in them it will be recorded, that he had the merit of maintaining the splendour of the National character in all its military operations, unsullied by a single failure of success, or imputed error, and of having insured the blessings of peace, security, and abundance, to the subjects of the Bengal dominion; that by the wisdom and energy of his counsels, and the decision and vigour of his measures, he successfully sustained, and effectually supplied the resources for conducting a varied and multiplied war with France, with Hyder Aly, and the Mahrattas, and was emphatically called by the Minister of that day, the Saviour of India.

After such a series of important services, and such a testimony of their merit, it is scarcely credible, and posterity will

will hardly believe it to have been possible, that such a man should have been impeached; and many of those acts impugned which had before been approved. But so it was. When Mr. Hastings returned from his Government in India, instead of being hailed as he had been proclaimed, its Saviour, he was met with accusation as its greatest oppressor; and he was kept on a trial of Impeachment for seven years at the bar of the House of Lords. During this unprecedented trial, every act of his Government of fourteen years' continuance was sifted and "bolted to the bran;" but though the greatest talents of the Country, though all the powers of eloquence were exerted, yet truth and innocence prevailed, and he was honourably acquitted by the judgment of the House of Lords. Notwithstanding, however, that his innocence was proved, and his fair fame established by this sentence, yet his fortune was materially affected by the burdensome expences of this long trial; for although the East India Company acted in a very liberal and generous manner, yet was Mr. Hastings's own fortune left to bear some part of the expence of the trial, which it could ill afford, and which the bounty of the Company had not entirely discharged; so that his means, which were never large, were made still less, and instead of possessing the reward of an ample fortune, he was left in, comparatively, distressed circumstances, and obliged to reduce his establishment below the ordinary rate of a country gentleman's household. One memorable event, which has some allusion, if not a direct reference to his impeachment, is too remarkable to be omitted in this, or any sketch which may be given of Mr. Hastings's extraordinary life. Some years after his trial had ended, and when Parliament was deliberating on the renewal of the Company's charter, Mr. Hastings was examined by the House of Commons on this occasion; and when he was about to retire, all the Members spontaneously rose, as if by that generous and honourable act, so contrary to their practice, they intended to offer an atonement for the injuries he had formerly suffered in the same place.

Mr. Hastings possessed a mind which has been figuratively, but truly said, to have been cast in a heroic mould, noble, brave, generous, and sincere. It was equal to every occasion that called it into action: no dangers appalled it; no difficulties perplexed it; by the dint of its own energies it surmounted them all whenever they arose. Ample proofs of this have been given in various instances during his long and arduous government, when dangers and difficulties pressed on every side, and when every mind but

his was alarmed, and confounded. But on no occasion was his fortitude ever more severely tried than on that of his Impeachment; when for seven tedious years, he bore with unparalleled patience, the grossest abuse, and the most malevolent invectives. An elevated mind conscious of its own innocence ("nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa") was his great support. It was not only a brazen wall to him, but a shield of virtue on which the shafts of malice fell harmless and impassive. The sentence of acquittal which the Lords passed afterwards did not redound more to his praise, than did his enduring patience, his dignified comportment, and his undisturbed temper during this protracted trial.

In private life, Mr. Hastings was one of the most amiable of human beings. He was the most tender and affectionate husband; he was the kindest master; he was the sincerest friend. He had a "tear for pity, and a hand open as day for melting charity;" his generosity was unbounded in desire, and did not always calculate on his means of indulging it. He had that true magnanimity which elevated him above all selfish considerations, or personal resentments; his own private interest was always lost in his regard for the public welfare; and to those who had been his most implacable enemies, he was ever ready to be reconciled, and to forgive. In his domestic intercourse, he was the most endearing partner, and in his social hours, the most pleasing companion, instructive, affable, cheerful, and complacent; his "nature was full of the milk of human kindness," without a tincture of gall in its composition. All who knew him loved him, and they who knew him most, loved him best. This is a faint portrait of this great and good man; but, as far as it goes, it is a faithful one; and it is drawn by one who knew him long, and intimately, and who, if he had abilities equal to the design, would have given a more finished picture.

"Ossa quieta, precor, tutâ requiescite in urnâ:

Et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo."

JOHN PALMER, Esq.

The publick are already apprized of the death of this gentleman, to whom they are indebted for one of the most perfect and boasted features of the country—The Post Office and its Dependencies.

Mr. Palmer was born at Bath, where his father carried on a very considerable brewery, and was engaged in other very extensive concerns; his mother was descended from the Longs, one of the oldest and most respectable families in that City. He represented his native City twice in

Parliament,

Parliament, and upon his resignation was succeeded by his son Colonel Palmer, who is one of the present Members.

In tracing the biography of a public character it is interesting and often instructive to dwell for a time on minor objects, when they appear to have been the origin whence great national services have afterwards sprung. While Mr. Palmer was at school, quickness of intellect, and a spirit of enterprise, marked his earliest character—these qualities he preserved through life, together with a perseverance in mind and an activity in body which set fatigue and distance at defiance.—In early life Mr. Palmer became the Proprietor of the Theatre of his native city.—At that time the houses of Drury-lane and Covent-garden were the only Patent Theatres in the Kingdom, and consequently the great body of persons connected with dramatic property, whether as proprietors or actors, laboured under severe restrictions.—The sovereign's hands too were so tied by law, that no amelioration could be obtained by an appeal to the throne.—Mr. Palmer's first essay in public life was by his own personal exertion to unlock the chains by which the drama was thus confined.—It would be endless to detail the difficulties he met with in accomplishing the measure.—Suffice it, however, to say, he succeeded, and in the eighth year of the present King a special Act of Parliament was passed, enabling his Majesty to grant a patent for a theatre in the city of Bath. Mr. Palmer next obtained the patent, and procured for his native place the first *Theatre Royal* ever established out of the metropolis.

It is well known to have been a common practice with Mr. Palmer, either by relays of his own, or by post-horses, to ride from Bath to London in a day, and not unfrequently to dinner, and in the same rapid manner to measure different parts of the kingdom, his object being to obtain a succession of good actors to supply his establishment at Bath.

But out of this comparatively unimportant motive of travel, sprung the first Ideas of that noble Object which was afterwards to be of so much consequence to the riches and commerce of his country, and which it must be at once a pleasing and painful duty to review.

To appreciate correctly the merits of Mr. Palmer it will be necessary to carry back the recollection to the state of the posts and travelling in general in this kingdom, prior to the year 1782.

The Post-office, at the period alluded to, was perhaps the most wretched and contemptible establishment in the country: a torpid inactivity, combined with the absence of all regularity, and the prevalence of much corruption, had reduced it

to the lowest ebb.—If the Heart of the Empire was thus disordered, it naturally followed that the whole circulation became languid and imperfect, and as in the human, so in the political system were the consequences equally destructive. As an instance of the rate at which correspondence was then maintained, it will be sufficient alone to state, that the mail for Bath quitted London on the *Monday*, and reached its destination on the *Wednesday*! And even this progress was subject to the almost constant interruption of nightly and even daily robberies, and not unfrequently murders; many towns received a post only three times a week, and some only once.

Mr. Palmer in the course of his frequent journeys saw and felt the slowness and imperfections of the posts, and was also convinced of the possibility of their reformation. Inspired, as it were, with this idea, he prepared his mind, by degrees, for the accomplishment of his object, beginning with an examination of all the Posts and Post-offices in the kingdom—and now it was that he found an Herculean labour, and as it afterwards turned out, an Augean stable, requiring much more than the strength of a Hercules to cleanse it. In every part of the kingdom he found abuses of such an extent and magnitude, as would not possibly be credited but by one who thus minutely analysed them. But how to remedy and bring into order this vast, irregular, and complicated machine, was a task, which the more he viewed and considered, the more he was deterred from attempting. At last he made up his mind determinately to traverse the whole kingdom by stage coaches, wheresoever they were established; to observe the state of the roads, the time they each occupied in performing their journeys in winter and summer, how they were conducted, how they might be better regulated and made suitable for the conveyance of the mails. In his journeys over the kingdom he generally travelled, for better observation and information from the coachmen, on the outside, and he repeatedly witnessed the delay and danger to passengers from the frequent stoppages at public-houses, the drunkenness and brutality of drivers, decayed coaches and horses, and from the immense weights they occasionally were loaded with: often having witnessed coaches breaking down, and cattle dying on the road.

In this progress, as occasion offered, on tolerable roads, and on carriages not overloaded, he tried how far he could obtain the time he wanted; and thus by repeatedly going over the roads, and correctly minuting down the time from various causes unnecessarily lost, and the ground

unequally

unequally and ill distributed in the same journeys, he observed the defects, as well as the course of the posts, and how far he could alter and combine their various and perplexed course of business with his coaches.

To estimate the talents as well as the labour necessary to accomplish such a task, let any one spread the map of *Great Britain* before him; let him look at the cities, towns and villages on its surface, and then compose a system by which the mails shall quit each of these different places at different times, shall combine, and, as it were, dovetail in with the main routes of the kingdom and with such clockwork precision, as that all shall arrive at the same spot within a few minutes of each other!

In the prosecution of his plan Mr. Palmer had not only the whole power and interest of the Post-office against him, and their engines all over the country; but the very people who were to facilitate its execution, as well as most of the principal Coach Proprietors and Innkeepers, who thought the success would lessen the demand for post-chaises, or compel the coaches to adopt similar improvements;—that it has produced this latter effect is not among the least of Mr. Palmer's services. Until this plan was effected, and repeated trials had confirmed it, no one believed it possible; and the utmost that even the public or Government expected from it was, that though it *must itself fail*, it might compel some improvements in the office. And this conviction was so general that most of Mr. Palmer's friends advised him against it, laughed at his folly, or foreboded his ruin. Thus was he left without a single encouragement, his best friends scarcely venturing to bid him hope success in so mad a project. And secure, as he thought himself, by various private experiments, by the plans he had formed, and every calculation he had made, he could not help now and then doubting and fearing the fallacy of his own judgment; yet he never dared to betray those doubts to his dearest friends, or seek consolation for temporary despondency, or to speak any thing, indeed, but the language of confidence. Even after the experiment had succeeded, the opposition from the office and coach proprietors increased proportionate to that success; and about a year after the plan was general, his regulations were altered in the midst of winter by the Post-office; the coaches were thrown into confusion, and of the contractors, two or three hundred were rebellious, demanded higher terms, or disobeyed his orders altogether. In the midst of this his enemies triumphed in the perplexity which they had contributed to aggravate, and after Mr. Palmer had ad-

vanced several thousand pounds, the Post-office declined further accommodation altogether.

In this view of the case, who will wonder that part of the public became dissatisfied? And to close the whole mass of difficulties, Government, thinking the office might be right in their prognostics, in a manner deserted the Projector. Nothing but the most manly and unshaken courage and intrepidity, the most consummate patience, and the most perfect experience, obtained of the whole system of the Posts, the general as well as partial experiments, and a conviction of the completeness of the whole combination, in a mind naturally firm, dignified, resisting, and well exercised, and a very strong constitution, could have defeated these accumulated rigours of opposition. But a fear of shame on one hand, and a generous indignation on the other at the treatment he received, enabled Mr. Palmer to rise superior to them all.

That he triumphed over his difficulties, and finally accomplished his vast undertaking, the present matchless state of the Post-office will best avouch*.

It is well known that subsequent disputes with Government and their officers, deprived Mr. Palmer of a great portion of that remuneration to which he was unquestionably entitled.

It is an ungracious task to revive such a subject, when most of the parties connected with it are cold in their graves; but a brief allusion to it is in some measure necessary to this Memoir.

Mr. Palmer having completed his plan, and performed infinitely beyond his part of the agreement, and far more than he had ever held out the prospect of to Government, was solicited by them to take the management of the Post-office as its "*Surveyor and Comptroller General*;" the duties of this situation frequently obliged him to be absent from London, and it was his misfortune to have employed a Deputy, possessing a cunning which his Principal had not leisure to see through. The Deputy was in the habit of writing letters to Mr. Palmer, with accounts of the most vexatious opposition to his plan through the wilful interference of the Post Masters General. These letters naturally produced irritable replies; and when the Deputy had

* When Mr. Freeling (than whom a more able public officer or amiable private character never existed) was a few years since called to give his evidence before the House of Lords, as to Mr. Palmer's claims, with a liberality which did him honour, he stated, "That he always conceived he was best serving the interests of the public by following the plans laid down by Mr. Palmer."

ascend-

ascertained that the former were *destroyed*, he gave up the latter to Government. Mr. Palmer's Correspondence contained many hasty expressions, and some transient threats, but not one of them was ever attempted to be carried into execution (for the letters were not produced till *two years* after they were written.) Government, however, for political reasons, (which to detail would occupy more space than could be devoted to them) construed the whole into a serious offence; and not only dismissed Mr. Palmer from his office (in which alone, if at all, he had offended), but also deprived him of the benefit of that agreement which he had long before *fully performed*.

The Committee appointed by the House of Commons, in Mr. Pitt's time, to investigate Mr. Palmer's claims, reported as follows; viz.

"That Mr. Palmer's contract with Government was, that if he should be able to carry his plan into execution for extending and improving the posts, and for the more safe, expeditious, and regular conveyance of the Mails, he was to have for his life $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or the fortieth part only, of all the *future and increased* revenue of the Post-office; but in case of failure, he was not to receive a shilling for his sacrifices in the neglect of his other concerns, expences, trouble, &c.

"It is to be observed, that during 60 years preceding this agreement, notwithstanding the great increase in the trade and commerce of the Country through so long a period, the net revenue of the Post-office had experienced no increase whatever, except what it derived from an alteration in the postage and the restriction on franks, laid on in 1764-5; on the contrary, for the nine years preceding the adoption of Mr. Palmer's plan, it had *decreased* on the average 13,198l. 13s. *per ann.*"

The Commissioners of Enquiry also reported, that "The opposition which Mr. Palmer experienced from the *oldest* and *ablest* officers in the service, who represented his plan not only to be impracticable, but dangerous to commerce and the revenue, induced them (the Commissioners) to examine and weigh with great attention, the numerous documents and informations which had been furnished them by both parties in opposition to, and in support of the measure; in consequence whereof they were enabled to state that Mr. Palmer had exceeded the expectations which he held forth in his first proposal, with regard to the *dispatch* and the *expence*; at the same time that the revenue was augmented, answers were returned to letters in *less* than *half* the time, and with a degree of punctuality *never* experienced before; the expence was at a less rate per mile than upon the *old plan*, and

had been effected for 30,000l. *less per annum* than the sum first proposed by Mr. Palmer; and the accounts of the Post-office were an undeniable proof of the great increase of its revenue in consequence of his plan."

And after going on to state the delay, irregularity, and confusion that prevailed in the office, previous to the reform, and the beneficial effects arising from various and extensive improvements which he had carried into execution, they declare, "Under these circumstances, we are of opinion that Mr. Palmer is *justly entitled to the compensation he claims*, being a very small part of the revenue which his ingenuity, activity, and zeal, have created, over and above the convenience and numerous collateral advantages which the publick, and more particularly the commerce of the country, reap from the safe and speedy conveyance of the mails. It is presumed the Board of Treasury can produce no instance from their earliest records, of an agreement more cautiously guarded on the part of Government, more advantageous to the publick, or more completely executed on the part of the individual contracted with."

When these claims were before the House of Commons, Mr. Sheridan truly, and with a warmth and disinterested friendship that did him as much honour as the display of his illustrious abilities, declared, "None but an enthusiast could have imagined or formed such a plan; none but an enthusiast could have made such an agreement; none but an enthusiast could have carried it into execution; and he was confident no man in this country, or any other, could have performed such an undertaking, but that very individual, *John Palmer*."

It would be perhaps impossible to produce a stronger proof of the extent to which Mr. Palmer's services were estimated, and the injustice he had suffered deprecated by his Country, than the simple fact that; when his wrongs and claims were subsequently brought before Parliament, the ministers were night after night beaten by large and decided majorities in both Houses; and when his Compensation Bill was ultimately lost on its third reading in the House of Lords, that House actually divided 98 to 104! and in reality Mr. Palmer had a *majority* on the spot, but by a manoeuvre he was deprived of its benefit. The Ministry afterwards *themselves* brought in a Bill granting 50,000l. to Mr. Palmer as an acknowledgment of his services; a sum far below his rights, and equally inadequate to his merits.

On a review of Mr. Palmer's Life, it will be seen that his energies were, like his services, of no common stamp—that he had not only the genius to design, arrange, and

and perfect the elaborate machinery of the Post-office, but that he had also the strength of mind and arm to wind up the vast engine and set it in action—an action which has ever since continued with undeviating regularity, producing incalculable benefits to the Country, and exhibiting a matchless monument to the memory of its projector!

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq.

Sept. 11. Died, at his apartments in Somerset House, in his 81st year, James Bindley, esq. Senior Commissioner of the Stamp Duties. He was the son of an eminent distiller in Smithfield; and, on account of its vicinity to his father's dwelling, was educated at the Charter-house, but not on the Foundation. Dr. Crusius was then Master of that distinguished seminary; with whom young Bindley was a great favourite. Whilst at the Charter-house, he acted a part in Terence's *Electra*, which Dr. Crusius had permitted the boys to perform. Bp. Keene, who was a Charter-house man, and used to attend to see the Plays, was pleased to express himself gratified with young Bindley's performance, and sought his acquaintance. The Bishop, moreover, persuaded the Father, who had intended his son for the Law, to send him to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he was much befriended by the Bishop, who was then Master of that College. He took the degree of A.B. 1759; and A.M. 1762; and diligently pursued the proper studies for the Church, having an inclination to that profession; but his Father dying about that time, the following circumstance prevented it.

In 1763, his elder brother, John Bindley *, esq. was raised from Secretary to be one of the Commissioners of Excise. Wishing himself to sit in Parliament, he resigned his own situation in 1765, on the late Mr. Bindley (who was just returned to this country, after having made the tour of Europe) being appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties.

Mr. Bindley accordingly received his appointment, Jan. 5, 1765 (vol. XXXV. p. 46), and continued a faithful servant of the publick for upwards of 53 years, constant in his attendance till within two days of his death. Since 1781, he has been the Senior Commissioner, and his loss is lamented by his brethren with a

sincerity which bears the truest of all testimony to his worth.

Mr. Bindley was the Father of the Society of Antiquaries of London, having been admitted a member of that learned body, June 9, 1765. (Lord Cardross, now Earl of Buchan, is at present the Senior Member.)

In 1779, he lost his wife, who is thus recorded on a black slab in the nave of St. Martin's Church, Stamford:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Frances Bindley, wife of James Bindley, of Finchley, in the County of Middlesex, esq. She died in this town, on her return from Sheffield, in Yorkshire, where she had been to try the benefit of her native air, September 20, 1779, aged 43 years."

Mr. Bindley's reading was various and extensive. His memory, which was to an extraordinary degree retentive, he preserved to the last, with a vigour which kept all the acquired information of his life in readiness whenever he wished to resort to it, either to aid his own judgment, or to inform and correct the judgment of others. Of his active industry in this respect, it may suffice to mention that he read every proof-sheet of Mr. Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*," and the subsequent "*Illustrations*;" and frequently suggested some useful emendation, or furnished an explanatory note. The same kind office he performed, nearly at the close of his useful life, for his friend Mr. Bray, in the publication of "*Evelyn's Diary*." His acquaintance with books is best evinced by his very valuable Library, (which we are informed, is likely to come under the hammer of Mr. Evans) a collection, it is presumed, the most valuable, for its extent, of any in the Kingdom. When only fifteen years of age, he was in the habit of frequenting the book-shops, where he purchased every thing which he considered either rare or scarce. No collector of prints and portraits in Europe is supposed to possess portfolios filled with so rare an assemblage in this branch of art; in medals also, his cabinets contain specimens of the most curious and exquisite productions. In the forming of his valuable collections, he received great assistance from the situation he held at the Stamp-office; which gave him a ready communication with every great town in the kingdom, in most of which he found an useful assistant in his researches. His taste was without pedantry, and his knowledge without ostentation. To a most upright, honourable, and manly mind, he united a mildness of disposition almost feminine. Nature had mixed up no harsh ingredients in his character. To him may truly be applied, and no praise can raise his name higher; what Burke said of Fox, "He was a man born to be loved."

* He died at Bath, Feb. 18, 1786. He was a Gentleman to whose abilities the revenue of this Country was considerably indebted, as well for its augmentation as improvement in several capital branches (see our vol. LVI. p. 143.)

DEATHS.

1817, **AT** Cuttack, in the East Indies, Dec. 24. in the 26th year of his age, of a fever caught while in camp at Koor-dah, Lieut. George Gibson Debrett, of the 18th regiment of Bengal Native infantry, second son of Mr. John Debrett, late of Piccadilly, bookseller.

1818, Jan. 21. At Lakenheath, co. Suffolk, aged 97, the Rev. John Barnes, rector of the united rectories of Barningham and Coney Weston, in that county, to which he was instituted in 1745. He was formerly of Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1744.

Feb. 15. At the Grey Friars, Shrewsbury, aged 29, Mr. John Saxton, land-surveyor. He had completed a survey of the town and voting liberties of Shrewsbury, which he intended publishing on a large sheet map. He solicited subscriptions, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement to defray the expence of the engraving, &c.—It would be praise-worthy to forward the subscription, so that his widow and infant family might be benefited by his industry.

May 12. At his house in Shrewsbury, aged 65, Robert Cheney Hart, esq. for many years an aging magistrate for the county of Salop. His conduct through life was regulated by the most sincere principles of piety and humanity. Unassuming in his manners, and benevolent in his disposition, it was his wish to assist others to the extent of his abilities.

May 23. At Sierra Leone, in his 26th year, Captain Naunton-Orgill Leman, late of the Royal African Corps, and second son of the Rev. Naunton-Thomas-Orgill Leman, A. M. rector of Worlingham and Brampton, in Suffolk. This gallant officer, who distinguished himself at the sieges of Walcheren, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, as well as during the whole Peninsular campaign, was on the eve of embarking for his native country, after having suffered, for many months, a most severe disorder, too prevalent and fatal amongst Europeans in that sickly climate, when he breathed his last, in the flower of youth, to the inexpressible sorrow of his parents, and great loss to the service of his country.

July 2. At Madeira, in her 21st year, Harriet Catherine, only daughter of the late George Lovibond, esq. of Manchester-square, and grand-daughter of Mary Lady Impey, who died 20th February last.

July 23. After a lingering affliction, which he endured with exemplary fortitude, in his 74th year, John Wilkenon, esq. of Harleston, Suffolk.

July 29. At Copdock Parsonage, Suffolk, after a long illness, in her 38th year, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. John Bishepp, A. M. curate of Copdock, and Washbrook.

GENT. MAG. September, 1818.

Aug. 1. At Bury St. Edmund's, Sir Patrick Blake, bart. of Langham-hall, in Suffolk, whose urbanity and condescension of manners will be long remembered, and as long respected, by a numerous circle of friends, relatives, and acquaintance. Sir Patrick was the eldest son of Sir Patrick Blake (created a baronet Sept. 19, 1772,) by Annabella, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Sir William Bunbury, of Great Barton, in Suffolk, bart. and married Aug. 12, 1789, the only daughter of James Phipps, of the Island of St. Christopher's, esq. by whom he had no issue. Sir Patrick's great-grandfather was a younger branch of the Blakes of Commer, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, from whence they emigrated, and settled in the Islands of Montserrat and St. Christopher's. His remains were interred on the 7th inst. in the family vault at Langham. The following was the order of the procession: the principal tenants of the deceased rode first on horseback, then followed the hearse drawn by six horses, three mourning coaches and four, a coach and pair, nine gentlemen's private carriages, closed; and lastly, the worthy and lamented Baronet's own carriage. A number of persons followed in gigs, on horseback, and on foot; and at Great Barton the procession was joined by the tenantry of Sir Thomas-Charles Bunbury, bart. Sir Patrick is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, James Blake, esq. who married Feb. 14, 1794, Louisa-Elizabeth, the sister of the late Viscount Gage and the present Countess of Abingdon, and the second daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, by Margaret, the daughter of Peter Kemble, esq. President of the Council of New Jersey, by whom he has issue four sons and two daughters.

Aug. 6. At his seat at Hintlesham, in Suffolk, in his 50th year, Richard Savage Lloyd, esq. formerly a Captain in the Eastern Battalion of the Suffolk Militia, and grandson to Sir Richard Lloyd, bart. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd was a great admirer of the sports of the field; and although for some years past unable, through indisposition, to enjoy them in the full extent himself, yet he generously contributed to the amusement and gratification of his sporting neighbours, by maintaining an excellent pack of fox-hounds. He has left two maiden sisters to lament his loss.

At Ipswich, suddenly, in his 72d year, Mr. James Pierce, for many years a barrack-master in that town, but from which situation he had lately retired on a pension, and was succeeded by a Mr. Roope. He was formerly butler in the family of Mr. Greenwood, the army agent, and was much respected by his employers for his integrity,

integrity, and by his friends for his social and convivial disposition.

At Sibton, Thomas Etheridge, gent. who, from the characteristic integrity with which he fulfilled the various duties of life, lived most justly respected, and died as truly lamented.

Aug. 8. In her 30th year, Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Wing, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and wife of Mr. George Burrell, librarian of the Athenæum, Liverpool, and author of "An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable and public uses in the Borough of Thetford, with their present state and management, 1809," 8vo.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gentry, the relict of Mr. Daniel Gentry, of Copford, near Colchester.

Aug. 9. Most deservedly respected, at the house of his brother, Bungay Grove, Suffolk, Major Butcher, esq.

Aug. 10. At his residence, The White Hall, near Shrewsbury, Rowland Wingfield, esq. in the 91st year of his age; a gentleman distinguished by urbanity of manners, and true old English hospitality.

Aug. 11. At Kensington, in her 78th year, Rachael, the relict of Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles, in Suffolk, and mother of Robert Rede, esq. of Ashmans, Barsham.

Aug. 13. At Hampstead, aged 79, Lady Mary Colebrooke, relict of Sir George Colebrooke, bart. who died Aug. 5, 1809 and daughter and heiress of Patrick Gaynor, of the island of Antigua, esq.

John Clark, esq. at Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, late of the firm of Messrs. Borradailes and Clark, London.

Aug. 14. At Chettle, Dorsetshire, in the venerable mansion of his ancestors, in his 87th year, the Rev. William Chafin, the last male heir of an antient family (Hutchins, III. 166). This worthy and learned divine, we believe, was the oldest surviving member of the University of Cambridge; having taken the degree of B. A. in 1753, and of M. A. 1756. During the long period of half a century he had the rectory of Lidlinch in his native county, to which he had been presented in 1768 by his brother, George Chafin, esq. (after a legal dispute with Wm. St. Quintin, esq.) He succeeded to the paternal estate, on the death of his brother, in 1776. An account of the early period of his life, from his own pen, may be seen in the First Part of the present Volume, pp. 10—12; and some pleasant anecdotes from a recent publication of his, in the present Part, pp. 51, 113. A much more ample memoir of Mr. Chafin, compiled also by himself, may possibly form a part of some future Volume of the "Illustrations of Literary History."

Aug. 16. Aged 81, Mr. Richard Tomlinson, of St. Martin's in Worcester, (for-

merly of Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane, London); a gentleman ever cheerful, and ready to do good, whose memory will be long respected by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The lamenting writer of this, who was particularly favoured with his friendship, vouches for the steadfastness of his faith in Christ, and constant exercise of every social and religious virtue. A pattern worthy of imitation!

R.
Aug. 19. At Clapton, Middlesex, Mr. Richard Lynes.

At his residence at Earl Soham, sincerely and deservedly regretted by an extended circle of friends and acquaintance, for his gentlemanly manners and the sociability of his disposition, in his 69th year, Charles Whishaw, esq. He was formerly a member of Gray's Inn, London. His charity to distressed objects was liberal and judicious; it did not evaporate in donations to unknown persons, visionary projects, and foreign missions, but was confined to those of his own parish and immediate vicinage, whose distresses he was personally acquainted with, and whose wants he well knew to be real and unfeigned.

Aug. 21. At the rectory-house, Barking, aged 84, the Rev. Ambrose Uvedale, B. A. rector of Barking cum Needham Market, and of Combs cum Dermsden, co. Suffolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1758, and was brother of the late Admiral Samuel Uvedale, of Bosmere-house, Suffolk, who died December 13, 1808, in his 79th year. He succeeded to the abovementioned valuable rectories in 1775, by the presentation of the Earl of Ashburnham and Charles Boone, esq. on the decease of his father, the Rev. Samuel Uvedale, B. A. who had held the livings for 52 years, and who was youngest son of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL.D. rector of Orpington, Kent, and a celebrated Botanist; of whom an account is given in the second volume of Hutchins's History of Dorset, and in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. pp. 485, 756. He married Margaret, the sole surviving daughter of William Cleland, esq. R. N. of the county of Essex, who died May the 6th, 1810, in her 78th year, and by whom he has left an only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, of Ipswich. The Rev. W. C. Uvedale, B. A. vicar of Wenboston, Suffolk, only son of the late Rev. Ambrose Uvedale, married, in 1812, the second daughter of Sir William Johnston, baronet, but died last year, aged 57, without issue.

Aug. 28. At Norwich, in his 79th year, Mr. Thos. Bland, one of the religious Society of Friends, called Quakers. He was a native of the metropolis, but came while very young to Norwich, where, during a period of nearly 44 years, he was connected, first as an assistant, and afterwards as an active partner, in the well-known mercan-

tile

tile establishment latterly under the firm of Gurneys and Bland. The commercial engagements of the house, and other occasional avocations, brought him frequently to London, and introduced him to a free and often confidential intercourse with many of the most respectable characters in the City, by whom he was much esteemed.—So long ago as the year 1781, he began to feel symptoms of that painful disorder the stone, which increased progressively; and at the close of 1798 he retired from business. Early in 1803, his sufferings, from even a very small portion of bodily exercise, were become so great, and with so little intermission, that he found it requisite to desist from attempting to stir beyond the limits of his own premises;—and, by means of a rigid adherence to this quiet plan of life, aided by a free yet judicious use of laudanum, his pain became greatly mitigated, and continued so until within a few weeks of his death, when a severe fit of irritation in the bladder came on, from the effects whereof he never recovered.—Although he had not the advantage of a classical education, a fondness for reading, and a disposition to perform such offices of friendship and other duties of life as his secluded allotment permitted, contributed materially to alleviate his confinement, so that he has often been heard to say, he did not know what it was to be at a loss for resources, or to have time hang heavy upon his hands;—and that, he could thankfully acknowledge, he had many enjoyments! So high was his opinion of the importance of *historical truth*, that he thought whoever possessed the ability and opportunity to rectify any mistake respecting a *matter of fact* that had crept into a publication of credit, and neglected doing it, was deficient in the discharge of the duty he owed both to his contemporaries and to posterity.—These sentiments induced many gratuitous communications from him, mostly anonymous, to authors and publishers, of whom the greater part were known to him only by name:—and to find that they had been attended to in subsequent editions, was, in his estimation, an ample recompense for all his trouble, whether any acknowledgment of them was expressed or not.—He was, during many years, an occasional contributor to our Miscellany, under various signatures;—latterly that of “A Friend to Accuracy” was the most frequent.—He used to say, that his attachment to the Gentleman’s Magazine was imbibed in early life from that eminent Physician and distinguished philanthropist, Doctor John Fothergill, to whose valuable communications on medical and other subjects of public utility, many of our former pages are greatly indebted, and whose attentive

notice and kind regard he possessed the privilege of enjoying, from his childhood to the decease of that estimable man.—He survived his excellent wife (whose death is recorded in our Obituary, vol. LXX. p. 1297) nearly 18 years, and has left an only son, who is one of the partners in the management of the Brewery under the firm of Whitbread and Co.

Aug. 30. At Great Bromley hall, Essex, whither he had been removed for the benefit of his health, in his 48th year, the Rev. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, M.A. Vicar and Lecturer of Dedham. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1794, and M. A. in 1797, and distinguished himself by his mathematical and classical attainments; being in the list of Wranglers at the Bachelors Commencement, and having obtained, during his undergraduateship, one of Sir William Browne’s medals for the best Latin Ode, and subsequently the Norrisian prize for an “Essay on the character of St. Peter.” He was also the author of “An Answer to the Question, Why are you a Churchman?” a Tract in the list of books circulated by “The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge;” “A Sermon preached for the benefit of the Charity Schools, Whitechapel,” 8vo, 1811; and “The Fall of the Leaf,” a Sermon preached at the close of the Autumn,” 1813. He was a sound and orthodox Divine, firmly attached to the Church of England, and a zealous defender of her doctrines; as a preacher, serious and impressive, inculcating the great truths of Christianity with plainness and simplicity, but without the slightest degree of enthusiasm. He was chosen Lecturer of Dedham, on the resignation of his uncle, the late venerable Dr. Grimwood, and was afterwards presented to the vicarage, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In that place, he for many years exercised the sacred duties of his profession with diligence and fidelity, when it pleased Providence that his career of usefulness should be interrupted, by an accident he met with in a fall from his horse, in the Spring of 1812, and which, affecting his intellects, brought on a mental disorder, which finally proved fatal. He has left a widow and five small children to lament his irreparable loss.

Aged 82, the Rev. Edward Tew. He was educated at Eton-college, whence he was admitted of King’s-college, Cambridge, 1753; became B. A. 1758, M. A. 1761. He was elected a Fellow of Eton in 1781; and published in 1795, from the *Bowyer press*, a Translation of Gray’s Elegy in a Country Church-yard into Greek verse.

Aug. 31. At Exning, in Suffolk, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Harry Ashby, an eminent Writing-Engraver. While the superior

Superior effect of Historical Engraving, as augmenting intellectual pleasure, and refining the taste, justly secures to its professors honourable distinction, a due share of praise may reasonably be claimed for the skilful Engraver of Writing. A reference to the utility of writing, as connected with the varied operations of commerce, would alone justify this claim; but when, as in late instances, the higher efforts of penmanship are seen, in conjunction with the press and pencil, decorating splendid works of public benefit, surely no little praise is due to him by whose graphic skill such excellence is multiplied and perpetuated. If he do not occupy the first rank in the Temple of Fame, a niche may, under the great Roman Poet's sanction, be there assigned to him, as one of those

—qui vitam excoluere per artes,

Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

It is under the impression of this sentiment that the following record of Mr. Ashby's labours is offered:—The late Mr. Ashby was born April 17, 1744, at Wotton Underedge, in Gloucestershire, where his father resided many years. Having received the rudiments of a plain education, he was put apprentice to a clock-maker in the town; and who, as is usual in the country, also engraved dial-plates, spoons, tankards, &c. Here Mr. Ashby first imbibed a taste for engraving. He derived, however, little benefit from his master's instructions; his excellence was the result of natural genius, seconded by unremitting labour. The "*nulla dies sine linea*" of the Antient Painter appeared to animate his exertions. The writer of this Memoir has seen an engraving, consisting of three lines only, on an old iron tobacco box, dated 1760, and done by young Ashby when only 16 years of age, which gave early promise of his future ability. Having completed his apprenticeship, Mr. Ashby repaired to the Metropolis; where, following the bent of his inclination for writing-engraving, he formed an engagement with Mr. Jefferies, of Charing-cross, predecessor to Mr. Faden, the Geographer. Here his principal employment was to engrave titles for maps and charts. With this gentleman he lived till another connexion was made with Mr. Spilsbury, Writing-engraver, in Russell-court, Drury-lane, and with whom he continued until the death of Mr. S.; to whose business he succeeded, and afterwards married his widow. The talents of Mr. Ashby had now a more extensive sphere of action, and in proportion as they became known, secured public favour. The times were propitious to their exercise. The number of Country Banks was rapidly increasing with the increasing trade of the Nation; by these he was employed to engrave notes and bills, in the execu-

tion of which great skill and ingenuity were evinced. Some able penmen, also, gave scope to his higher qualifications as an engraver of penmanship. To this it may be added, that Writing had partaken of the general improvement of the age. The formal and fantastic decorations, the pencilled knots, and sprigged letters, which do not legitimately belong either to useful or ornamental penmanship, were exchanged for the free, natural, and elegant drapery of the pen. Snell, Bland, and Champion, disengaged writing from its false attire; and, if it may be permitted to compare small things with great, effected for it what Kent and Brown accomplished for gardening. The primary excellence of Mr. Ashby's engraving was its freedom; it harmonized, therefore, with the improved taste of modern penmen. Superior talent in a writing-engraver is no where more apparent, than in the rare faculty of copying penmanship correctly, without impairing its spirit. That it is very difficult for the *graver* to come up to the nature and freedom of the *pen*, was the opinion of that able writer Mr. Ayres; Thorowgood, too, who lived about the middle of the last century, and engraved Mr. Champion's pieces, acknowledged that he could not reach the neatness, spirit, and grace of that admired penman's productions. It is not saying too much to assert, that Mr. Ashby's performances displayed the free qualities of their originals: they had a clear, rich, and correct expression, combined with a taste and ease altogether unequalled. The possession of these talents placed him at the head of his profession, and secured a patronage hitherto unenjoyed by any other individual. He engraved for most of the principal banking and commercial firms in the United Kingdom, and for many houses on the Continent; while his engagements extended also to Philadelphia, Boston, and Canada in the Western, and to Madras and Calcutta in the Eastern hemisphere. His merit, however, shone brightest in the engraving of useful and ornamental penmanship. His labours in this line included the chief productions of the best penmen of the day. He engraved the copies, and various elementary works, published by Milns, Butler, Okey, Hodgkin*, Tomkins, and others. It is but justice more particularly to record, that the fine and exquisitely

* The author of *Calligraphia Græca & Pæcilographia*; a work of very great merit, explaining and exemplifying the mode of forming the Greek characters with ease and elegance, and exhibiting a copious collection of the various forms of the letters, their connexions, and contractions.

varied penmanship of the last-mentioned gentleman happily found in Mr. Ashby, an engraver capable of fully illustrating their unrivalled beauty. As Mr. Tomkins's writing often related to subjects of public interest, a few of his productions, engraved by Mr. Ashby, shall be mentioned.—Many of the plates in his elegant work, "The Beauties of Penmanship:"—his fine transcript of Lord Nelson's letter after the battle of the Nile:—the Dedication to Macklin's Bible, and that prefixed to Thomson's Seasons:—a title to the set of Prints after the Houghton Pictures; and a Dedication to Catherine Empress of Russia, the munificent purchaser of that celebrated collection.—Some of Mr. Ashby's principal performances have been selected; and many others of great value and interest might be enumerated: sufficient, however, has been said to place the laurel on the brow meriting its honours. Mr. Ashby's life having been uniformly devoted to professional labour, there is but little anecdote to relate concerning it. Among his private virtues were to be found great independence of mind, a calm and philosophic temper, and a kind sympathy toward his fellow-creatures. Temperance, and a judicious attention to diet, enabled him, notwithstanding the effects of a sedentary occupation, to lengthen out a constitution originally very infirm. During his later years he had retired to Exning, a village in Suffolk, and two miles distant from Newmarket; not, however, to waste his declining days in idleness, but to protract their lengthening shadows by alternate ease and labour. Here he closed a useful life with tranquillity and resignation. He has left two sons: one of whom succeeded to the business on his father's retirement; the other is an artist, whose pictures have been successfully exhibited at Somerset House and the British Institution.

Sept. 1. At Boulogne, in his 40th year, Rev. Okey Belfour, minister of St. John's chapel, St. John's-wood, Mary-le-Bone, and formerly of Hertford-college, Oxford. In him society has lost a valuable member, and the Church an orthodox and conscientious minister. In the month of July last he went to Paris, accompanied by a friend, and was on the point of returning home, when he unfortunately caught a fever at Boulogne, which in the course of a few days terminated his valuable life. As a preacher he was much admired, and the discourses he delivered from the pulpit were marked by the elegance of the style in which they were composed, and gave universal satisfaction to the congregation who attended his chapel. In private life he was much esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, for the urbanity of his man-

ners, and his sensible conversation. His loss will for a long time be felt by many, but by none more deeply than the friend who has drawn up this short memorial of him, whose friendship he enjoyed for many years, uninterrupted by any of those little bickerings which too often disturb the peace of society. In Jan. 1816, he lost an amiable wife, whose death is recorded in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for that month. From this loss he never perfectly recovered. By her he has left an only son, too young at present to be conscious of the misfortune of being deprived of both his parents at so tender and helpless an age. T. D.

We subjoin another communication on the death of this worthy character.—"To considerable erudition, and superior literary attainments, this excellent character and very able divine, united in his person the most endearing affections, and the best qualities of the human mind. Impressed, with a proper sense of his sacred function, his demeanour through life was truly exemplary. Orthodox in his tenets, pious without austerity, and learned without pride, he unfolded the great truths of Religion with a simplicity and pathos that attracted the admiration, and procured him the esteem of his auditory, many of whom, as bereft of a friend, sympathize with his family in their affliction at his early departure. The anguish he suffered on the death of an amiable wife, a short time after their union, which in the performance of his duty was continually awakened, impaired his frame, and hastened his dissolution. To expatiate on his merits is unnecessary. His worth was acknowledged by all who knew him:—and perhaps the most gratifying tribute which can be paid to his memory, and, indeed, his highest praise, is the sentiment widely entertained, that by his decease, the Church has lost an ornament, and society a valuable man."

Sept. 2. At Lower Walmer, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost resignation, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Colnett; of the East India Company's service.

Sept. 10. At Ipswich, after a short illness, aged 71, Mr. Stephen Jackson, 43 years the respectable Proprietor and Editor of "*The Ipswich Journal*," and nephew of the late Mr. Craighton, who first printed it on the 17th of February 1738-9. He was in the employment of Mr. Woodfall, at the time the Letters of Junius were printed; and there is a Letter from him on the subject in our vol. LXXXIII, p. 511. He married Miss Postle, of Norwich, and Mr. Postle Jackson, his eldest son, is now proprietor of that paper.

Sept. 18. At Bedford, in his 13th year, Charles Percival, third son of John Thomas Dawson, esq. of that place.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

P. 85. The will of the late *Earl of Kerry* was proved in Doctors' Commons, July 23, by Eliza, wife of Rev. N. Hinde, clerk, the sole executrix. The property in the province of Canterbury, was sworn to be under 18,000*l*. It is dated 27th January 1813; and commences with directions for an economical funeral, the Earl desiring to be interred in Westminster-abbey, in the same coffin with his late wife. The head verger and his assistants have a legacy of 50*l*. as a requital for the trouble it may occasion them. All real estates in England and Ireland, and shares of collieries in the county of Durham, are given to the Marquis of Lansdowne and his heirs for ever; as are also the Earl's claims upon the French Government for personal property, in plate, books, pictures, and furniture, confiscated and sold in Paris. These are stated to be particularized in a separate document, which is not however among the testamentary papers. The funded property is made chargeable with a number of annuities and legacies, chiefly to servants; and the remainder is given to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The residue is left to his cousin Mrs. Hinde, (whose maiden name was Cramer.) There are three codicils, the last of which is dated Sept. 6, 1817, and states that some years ago the testator recovered an action at law, with costs and damages, against a Mr. Baxter, a carpenter, for the non-performance of a contract, which, however, the testator had voluntarily offered to mitigate, provided he would by the payment of the mitigated

sum render further coercive measures unnecessary; that notwithstanding this lenity, he was so obstinate as not to comply with the offer, and the sentence of the Court was accordingly enforced; but not considering the pursuance of the judgment to the extremity (however great the provocation) to be strongly consonant to the mild principles of Christianity, the Earl bequeaths to the said Mr. Baxter and his heirs, the sum of 700*l*. sterling. —It is stated that the landed property bequeathed to the Marquis of Lansdowne is quite inconsiderable; it consists only of a farm in Ireland, which was reserved by the late Earl, when the remainder of the Kerry estate was sold, in consequence of having upon it the antient burial-place and monuments of the Lords of Kerry.

P. 93. Mr. *Beatniffe* was a large purchaser of second-hand libraries, and his catalogue was well stored with good books. He was peculiarly blunt in his manners to his customers, and many anecdotes of his singularity in this respect are related. A Scotch Nobleman once called to purchase a Bible: the bookseller took one down, and named his price. "O mon!" quoth his Lordship, "I could buy it for much less in Edinburgh." "Then, my Lord," replied Mr. Beatniffe, replacing the volume on the shelf, and abruptly quitting his Lordship, "go to Edinburgh for it." But, notwithstanding these eccentricities, he is well spoken of by those who best knew him. He was the author of the entertaining little work, called "The Norfolk Tour," which he lived long enough to see go through six editions.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1818.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	60	63	60	29, 77	rain
28	61	67	61	, 90	fair
29	62	76	62	30, 01	fair
30	60	75	59	29, 93	fair
31	58	69	63	, 99	fair
S. 1	67	73	60	, 55	fair
2	63	70	64	, 90	fair
3	60	70	66	, 99	fair
4	65	75	60	30, 01	fair
5	60	60	58	29, 90	rain
6	58	66	58	, 86	showery
7	57	64	55	, 90	fair
8	56	64	55	, 90	fair
9	50	60	49	, 64	cloudy
10	50	58	50	, 90	fair
11	51	59	50	, 92	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1818.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	50	57	51	29, 96	fair
13	52	60	55	30, 08	fair
14	54	65	56	, 16	fair [at nt.
15	55	65	58	29, 96	cloudy, rain
16	56	66	48	, 67	showery
17	46	59	50	30, 12	fair
18	50	60	58	, 05	rain
19	60	64	60	29, 82	small rain
20	59	66	60	, 59	stormy
21	60	66	60	, 42	stormy
22	60	67	56	, 67	cloudy
23	58	65	57	, 60	cloudy
24	57	66	57	, 65	cloudy
25	58	64	55	, 48	cloudy [h. r.
26	55	64	55	, 64	fair at night

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 2, to September 28, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	112	50 and 60	129
Males -	876	Males -	643		5 and 10	45	60 and 70	112
Females -	836	Females	689		10 and 20	53	70 and 80	72
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	102	80 and 90	47
					30 and 40	126	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	123	102	1
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.								

Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending September 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.													
		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans				Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	88	0	56	6	59	6	38	6	78	3	Essex	75	9	63	0	54	9	37	6	74	9		
Surrey	83	1	64	0	65	9	56	9	74	0	Kent	79	5	50	0	59	2	37	0	72	10		
Hertford	83	1	56	0	69	11	24	0	55	9	Sussex	78	9	00	0	64	9	35	9	74	0		
Bedford	84	2	68	0	63	3	37	1	72	0	Suffolk	82	0	64	9	65	3	39	9	72	1		
Huntingdon	82	4	00	0	56	3	35	2	63	0	Camb.	81	6	00	0	56	8	33	1	64	0		
Northamp.	88	0	78	0	72	0	37	0	90	3	Norfolk	80	2	57	6	66	1	36	3	70	0		
Rutland	90	0	00	-	0	71	6	43	6	80	0	Lincoln	82	4	54	8	62	3	33	3	79	9	
Leicester	88	4	56	0	68	7	43	4	76	5	York	81	7	59	6	56	4	34	9	78	8		
Nottingham	86	6	53	6	73	0	43	6	75	8	Durham	81	3	00	0	00	0	32	8	00	0		
Derby	89	5	00	0	58	0	39	4	72	0	Northum.	74	1	48	9	47	11	33	0	00	0		
Stafford	87	0	00	0	69	2	39	6	80	5	Camberl.	81	0	59	4	55	0	34	3	00	0		
Salop	84	6	51	6	70	9	35	6	00	0	Westmor.	86	11	64	0	68	0	37	8	00	0		
Hereford	83	7	64	0	64	9	39	10	72	11	Lancaster	83	1	00	0	00	0	35	5	00	0		
Worcester	90	2	00	0	67	1	44	8	84	5	Chester	84	3	00	0	00	0	33	0	00	0		
Warwick	87	8	00	0	61	0	45	10	74	0	Flint	73	9	00	0	58	10	31	4	00	0		
Wilts	75	0	00	0	55	4	39	0	77	8	Denbigh	78	11	00	0	65	1	27	3	00	0		
Berks	87	4	86	4	60	11	41	11	81	4	Anglesea	72	6	00	0	48	0	26	6	00	0		
Oxford	81	9	00	0	67	6	36	1	78	4	Carnarvon	78	8	00	0	42	2	34	0	00	0		
Bucks	82	2	00	0	52	6	42	6	73	6	Merioneth	83	4	54	6	51	5	31	6	00	0		
Brecon	77	5	73	6	52	0	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	82	9	00	0	44	0	22	0	00	0		
Montgom.	79	2	00	0	64	0	43	2	00	0	Pembroke	64	3	00	0	49	7	25	6	00	0		
Radnor	81	5	00	0	58	1	38	5	00	0	Cardmarth	77	0	00	0	44	3	24	2	00	0		
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glainorgan	78	9	00	0	49	4	27	4	00	0			
81 8 61 1 59 0 35 4 75 5										Gloucester	85	2	00	0	64	4	39	9	74	0			
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerset	87	6	00	0	59	0	33	0	84	0			
68 11 53 2 45 11 30 11 51 4										Monm.	76	6	00	0	54	4	28	8	00	0			
										Devon	80	3	00	0	46	4	34	8	00	0			
										Cornwall	71	2	00	0	43	11	27	9	00	0			
										Dorset	81	9	00	0	54	9	37	4	00	0			
										Hants	83	9	63	0	59	6	38	6	77	2			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 28, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 19, 37s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 23, 50s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 23:

Kent Bags.....	7l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 15s. to 9l. 9s.	Farnham Ditto.....	12l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 28:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 17s. 6d.	Straw 2l. 13s. 6d.	Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay 8l. 5s.
Straw 2l. 15s. 0d.	Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 8l. 2s. 6d.	Straw 2l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market September 23:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,725.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Calves.....	200.
		Sheep and Lambs.....	14,590
		Pigs.....	250.

COALS, September 23: Newcastle 42s. to 46s. 9d. Sunderland 40s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 8½d.

SOAP, Yellow 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s.—CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1818, (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1600*l*. Div. 6*l*. per annum.—Oxford Canal, 630*l*. with 12*l*. 10*s*. Half-Year's Div. and 6*l*. Bonus.—Grand Junction, 225*l*.—Old Union, 85*l*.—Grand Union, 30*l*.—Rochdale, 48*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. Half-year.—Kennet and Avon, 22*l*. 10*s*. with Div. 17*s*. 6*d*.—Thames and Medway, 35*l*.—Huddersfield, 12*l*.—Severn and Wye Railway, 39*l*.—West India Dock, 199*l*. ex Half-Year's Div. 5*l*.—London Dock, 80*l*.—Commercial Dock, 64*l*.—East Country, 30*l*.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-Year, and Bonus, 5*l*.—Globe ditto, 130*l*.—Imperial ditto, 90*l*.—Eagle, 2*l*. 3*s*. with Div. 4*s*.—Rock Life ditto, 4*l*. 10*s*.—West Middlesex, 52*l*.—Original Gas Light, 76*l*.—New ditto, 25*l*. Premium.—Carnatic Stock, Second Class, 68*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 10*s*. Half-Year.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr.Ct.	4 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 Imp. 3 So. Sea	3 per Ct. India bonds.	E. Bills 9d.	E. Bills 24d.	Omnium, Cent.	34 per Cent.
29	268 <i>l</i> . 9 <i>s</i> .	74 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .	193 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .	103 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	20	78	70 pr.	18 20 pr.	6 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	83 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
28	Holiday	74 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	93 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	103 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	20	74	71 pr.	20 17 pr.	5 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
27	Holiday	74 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	94 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .	104 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .	20	71	73 pr.	19 17 pr.	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
26	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	104 <i>l</i> .	20	72	75 pr.	18 19 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
25	Sunday	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	104 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	74	77	82 pr.	19 17 pr.	3 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
24	shut	75 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> .	75	84	85 pr.	18 19 pr.	2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
23	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	75	84	86 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
22	shut	76 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	107	84	85 pr.	19 18 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
21	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	75	84	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
20	Sunday	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
19	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
18	shut	75 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
17	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
16	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
15	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
14	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
13	Sunday	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
12	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
11	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
10	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
9	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
8	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
7	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
6	Sunday	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
5	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
4	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	105 <i>l</i> .	74	85	85 pr.	18 20 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
3	Holiday	75 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	93 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	103 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .	20	74	71 pr.	20 17 pr.	5 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
2	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	104 <i>l</i> .	20	71	73 pr.	19 17 pr.	4 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
1	shut	75 <i>l</i> .	shut	104 <i>l</i> .	20	72	75 pr.	18 19 pr.	3 <i>l</i> .	84 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .
30	Holiday	74 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> .	shut	105	shut	78	70 pr.	18 20 pr.	6 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	83 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .

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With a View of the Remains of the FRANCISCAN or GREY FRIARY at SHREWSBURY;
and a Plate of Miscellaneous Subjects of Antiquity.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

P. 201. l. 13. read Mr. JOSEPH BAKER. The Communications of Mr. MACDONALD; A. Z.; Z. A.; T. W.; C. L.; &c. &c. in our next.

VIATOR's Reply to the "Son of the late Rector of Quainton," may be very just; but it is *anonymous, and much too long*.

We refer E. L. T. to the Libraries of Sion College, or the British Museum.

The "Prymer of Salisbury Use," of which A. B. has sent us an account, is described in "Gough's British Topography," vol. II. p. 351.

SCRIPTOR begs leave to correct a part of our Correspondent BYRO's account of Monmouth, p. 202. "*Isca Silurum* is placed there as the Roman station on which both Caerleon and Caerwent are at present situated. He probably meant *Venta Silurum*, for Caerwent is the station answering to that place, which is confirmed by its remains of antiquity, consisting of the foundations of temples, tessellated pavements, and walls. Many coins have been also discovered there. It no doubt formed a grand municipium to the Silures, of whom Tacitus (Ann. 12 lib. &c.) gives some information, and describes as being formerly very savage and ferocious. They are also mentioned by other later Roman authors, and if I am not mistaken, by Ptolemy and Antoninus."

T. W. (reading our Correspondent's remarks, page 226, "on future Recognition,") has pointed out the following, as part of the Epitaph of the Rev. W. GILPIN at Boldre, in the New Forest: "Here it will be a new joy to meet several of their good neighbours who may now lie scattered in these sacred precincts around them:"—and that Bp. Watson observes, in his Anecdotes of his Life, "That the strongest texts in Holy Writ relative to it are, 1 Thessalonians, chap. ii. ver. 19. and 2d Corinthians, chap. i. ver. 14." When all the powers of the soul are perfected, surely we may permit ourselves to hope, and to live in the enjoyment of that hope—that we shall know even as we are known.

LINCOLNIENSIS says, "In your Supplement (Part I.) for this year, I have read with pleasure the remarks of CICESTRIENSIS. Much may be done in the way of suggestion by Architects; and, provided these suggestions be attended to by those in authority, all may yet be well. On this head I recommend to VIATOR and CICESTRIENSIS the Charge of the Archdeacon of Lincoln, in May last, where these points are forcibly insisted on."

Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE having been lately informed that the regular Drill or *Tullian* Husbandry was introduced, many years since, into Surrey by Sir Rich. Wotton, wishes for information of the period at which Sir Richard resided in that county, in what part, with any particulars respecting his farming establishment and practice.—On a passage in our last Magazine, p. 207, ("Notwithstanding the almost infinite variety and great dissimilitude in the appearance, size, and qualities of the different species of dogs, yet it is admitted by every naturalist that they all spring from one parent stock") Mr. Lawrence observes, "such hypothesis has been, I believe, received implicitly by almost every Naturalist; among the moderns chiefly on the authority of the Count de Buffon. It appears to me, however, merely an opinion of authority, and one not likely to receive confirmation from practical habits among domesticated animals. I have hazarded a few observations on this subject in various places, particularly in the General Treatise on Cattle, and in the British Field Sports."

A CONSTANT READER, who on examining various Heraldic Tracts in the British Museum, finds Mounteney's Plain, in the County of Norfolk, to be the place of residence of the antient family of de Mounteney, asks whereabouts in Norfolk Mounteney's Plain is situated.

CHRONONOTONTHOLOGOS inquires for the authority of the well-known line, "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

He finds it quoted by a Scottish author in 1560, but has searched in vain for it in the Roman Classics.

P. S. wishes to know if it was ever considered practicable to drain any of the Lakes in Cumberland or Westmoreland. Many of them are much above the level of the Sea.

A Correspondent would wish to be informed in what Books he may find an account of the principal Medicinal Waters within 20 miles of London, and whether any of them resemble the sulphureous Harrowgate Water.

A FRIEND TO MECHANICAL CHIMNEY-SWEEPING earnestly requests the Friends of that method to promote Petitions to Parliament for the Abolition of the *Practice of employing Children to Climb Chimneys*, from those places where Petitions were not sent last Session. The subject will doubtless be brought forward soon after the meeting of Parliament.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1818.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER ON ENGLISH HISTORY,

FROM A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR AT CAMBRIDGE, TO A YOUNG NOBLEMAN,
WRITTEN ABOUT THE YEARS 1764, 1765.

MY DEAR LORD,
YOU will not expect to be sent to the Authors who are usually called Classical, for much information in the English History. Very little is met with in the Greek, and not a great deal in the Latin: Cæsar, Tacitus, and Suetonius are the only ones worth mentioning on this subject.—Nor will you chuse to be referred to the Monkish Writers. Jeffrey of Monmouth, the most noted of them, and his Story of *Brute*, are now generally given up. Some of them, indeed, as William of Malmesbury, Matthew Paris, &c. have a more authentic character; but I suppose any one, except a professed Antiquary, will be contented with them at second hand in the modern Historians. Carte has made the most and best use of them, which is the greatest merit of his Book. Hume often puts their names in his margin; but he certainly knew not *all* of them except through the medium of other Writers, as there are some mistakes that could not have happened had he really consulted the originals. The first Planting of every Nation is necessarily obscure, and always lost in a pretended Antiquity. It matters little to us, whether our Island was first peopled by Trojans, Phœnicians, Scythians, Celts, or Gauls, who have all their respective advocates: and the famous Daniel De Foe makes his “True-born Englishman” a compound of all Nations under Heaven. If you chuse, however, to read about this matter, Sheringham “De Anglorum Origine, 1670,” 8vo. is the best book for the purpose. I may just

mention that some Writers would cavil at the word *Island*, and insist that we were formerly joined to the French Continent. Little real knowledge is to be picked up from our History before the Conquest. Yet it may not be amiss to have a general idea of the Druidical Government among the antient Britons; of the Invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar, and again in the time of Claudius; the struggles for liberty under Caractacus, Boadicea, &c.; the Desertion of the Island by the Romans; the Irruption of the Picts and Scots; the calling-in of the Saxons as Allies, who after a time turned their arms against the Natives, and conquered them, some few excepted, who secured themselves in the mountains of Wales, whence their descendants call themselves Antient Britons;—the establishment of the Heptarchy, &c.; the Union under King Egbert; the Invasion and various fortunes of the Danes; and lastly, the Normans under William the Conqueror. The best Authors for this period are, Milton and Sir William Temple: the latter more pleasing, but the former more accurate. Milton's Prose Works are exceedingly stiff and pedantic. Sir William's as remarkably easy and genteel; but he should have attended more to the minutiae of names and dates. As to the Religion of our ancestors, something of the Druids may be learned from Schedius de Dis Germaniæ, and an Essay in Toland's Posthumous Works*. Christianity seems to have been introduced, perhaps, by some of the Romans in the First Century: some indeed pretend that St.

* And still more from the Writings of Dr. Stukeley. EDIT.

Paul himself came over. The Saxons brought their own Gods with them, viz. the Sun, Moon, Tuysco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Seater; and, in imitation of the Romans, dedicated to them respectively the days of the week; and hence the names, which continue to our times: for this subject I would recommend Verstegan's "Restitution of decayed Intelligence." From the Conquest our Annals are more clear than those of any other Nation in the world. This happens from the custom, or obligation, that every Mitred Abbey was under, to employ a Registrary for all extraordinary events; and their notes were usually compared together at the end of every reign: hence the great number of Monkish Historians. It luckily happens that no party-spirit has biased the Historians in their accounts of our old Kings; and it therefore does not much signify what Author is read. You would smile at my love of black letter, were I to refer you to Holinshed or Stowe; men, I assure you, by no means despicable, and much superior to Caxton, Fabian, Grafton, &c. Nor will you chuse to read Chronicles in rhyme, as Robert of Gloucester, and Harding. The most elegant old History we have is that by Samuel Daniel, a poet of no mean rank: though he wrote more than half a century before Milton, his style appears much more modern. His continuator Trussel is not so well spoken of. Daniel is very concise in his accounts before the Conquest, but much fuller afterwards: he ends with Edward the Third, and Trussel with Richard the Third; this book is re-printed in Bishop Kennett's Collections, but the old editions are the best. The Bishop employed Oldmixon, a hero of the Dunciad, in the re-publication; who, we are told, falsified it in many places. If we are not content with general accounts of the subsequent Reigns, it may not be amiss to look at their particular Writers. Buck's History of Richard the Third is remarkable, from the pains he takes to clear his character against the scandal (as he calls it) of other Historians. Lord Bacon's florid History of Henry the Seventh comes next: you must know this King was a favourite with James the First; and, as it was written to recover his favour, the Author (you may suppose) has not been im-

partial. Lord Herbert's Henry the Eighth well deserves reading; he was a free-thinker and a free-writer: his information was good, and the *æra* particularly interesting. The next Work of importance (not quite forgetting Dr. Hayward's Edward the Sixth) is Camden's Elizabeth, a performance worthy of its Author. The Story of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots may be more particularly learned from her countrymen, Melvil, Buchanan, &c.

The Stuarts have brought in a flood of Histories; many high-flying panegyrics, and many scandalous invectives. On James the First, Wilson, Sanderson, Weldon, &c. and a late Writer, one Harris, a Presbyterian Parson. For Charles the First, appears our greatest Historian Lord Clarendon: on the other side, Ludlow. I omit Whitlock, Rushworth, Warwick, and a thousand others. After the Restoration, Burnet's "History of his own Times" will come in, and carry us to the end of Queen Anne's reign; a curious Work, but to be read with great caution, as the Bishop had strong prejudices. Salmon wrote an Answer to it. Rapin seems the next Writer of much consequence: Voltaire, certainly a good judge of History, calls him our *best* Historian; but perhaps he was partial to his countryman:—it is, however, a Work of much accuracy, but barren of reflection, and consequently heavy in the reading. Carte, who emphatically styles himself "an Englishman," wrote purposely against him on the other side of the question. The latter Historians, Hume, Smollett, &c. you know as well as I do. Hume is certainly an admirable Writer; his style bold, and his reflections shrewd and uncommon; but his religious and political notions have too often warped his judgment. Mrs. Macauley has just published against his account of the Stuarts; and we here think favourably of the Lady's performance. Smollett wants the dignity of History, and takes many things upon trust; but his Books, at least the former volumes, are sufficiently pleasing.

I have purposely omitted a multitude of other well-known Writers; as Speed, Baker, Brady, Tyrrell, Echard, Guthrie, &c.

Collections of Letters, and State Papers, are of the utmost importance, if

if we pretend to exactness; such as a collection called the Cabala; Burleigh's, Sidney's, Thurloe's, &c.

The last observation I shall trouble you with is, that sometimes a single Pamphlet will give us better the clue of a transaction, than a volume in folio. Thus we learn, from "The Duchess of Marlborough's Apology," that the Peace of Utrecht was made by a quarrel amongst the women of her bedchamber. Hence *Memoirs*, *Secret Histories*, *Political Papers*, &c. are not to be despised; always allowing sufficiently for the prejudice of Party, and believing them no further than they are supported by collateral evidence.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 5.

THE following characteristic description of the late excellent Mr. Bindley, from Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliomania, 1811," p. 177, will form a suitable appendage to an article in your last *Obituary*, p. 280.

"Pray gratify a curiosity that I feel, to know the name and character of yonder respectably-looking gentleman, in the dress of the old school, who is speaking in so gracious a manner to Bernardo?"

"'Tis Leontes, a man of taste, and an accomplished antiquary. Even yet he continues to gratify his favourite passion for book and print-collecting; although his library is at once choice and copious, and his collection of prints exquisitely fine. He yet enjoys, in the evening of life, all that unruffled temper and gentlemanly address which delighted so much in his younger days, and which will always render him, in his latter years, equally interesting and admired. Like Atticus, he is liberal in the loan of his treasures; and as with him, so 'tis with Leontes—the spirit of book-collecting 'assumes the dignity of a virtue.' Peace and comfort be the attendant spirits of Leontes, through life and in death! the happiness of a better world await him beyond the grave! His memory will always be held in reverence by honest Bibliomaniacs; and a due sense of his kindness towards myself shall constantly be impressed upon me. "Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus."

** It is to be hoped that, if there is any good Portrait of Mr. BINDLEY, it may be well engraved, and prefixed (as honest ISAAC REED's was) to the Sale Catalogue of his Books; first presenting Proof Prints to a few of his particular friends.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

General Remarks upon the peculiar Styles and Excellences of the best BRITISH POETS.

THAT the advances of Poetry are not progressive, and that what has been gained by art has been lost in deviation from nature, is a remark as old as the great father of criticism: the experience of more than two thousand years has added such stability to its truth, that it may be safely affirmed, that whatever is chaste in description, sublime in conception, or grand in simplicity of language, is rather to be found in the earlier, than the later Poets of every Country! The cause of this extraordinary circumstance has, in different ages, and on various occasions, been investigated by such profound and illustrious critics, that it becomes presumptuous to doubt, and hopeless to oppose, the weight of their concurring testimony.

The results of all their inquiries, however diversified by the extraneous causes of language and of style, agree in these particulars: that the first masters owe their excellence to having no copy but the faultless work of creation; and that their disciples may impute much of their inferiority to too servile a system of imitation. Struck with the novel and fascinating splendours of pictured Nature, they forgot to admire the beauties of the original; hid as they were from observation, by being too often and too openly presented to the view.

It was thus that the true source of excellence was mistaken by the immediate successors of departed genius; and as weakness is ever seeking for succour from without, so succeeding ages unfortunately confirmed the error, by attempting to supply the defects of their own, in a superstitious veneration for their ancestors' productions.

Time creates custom, and custom becomes law; thus, what was an opinion in one age, was considered as undeniable in the next; until at length the rules of criticism became so numerous, and so strict, that originality was fettered, and genius damped.

Living in an age when the bondage of antiquity has lost its hold; when the language of the heart may be spoken in the forms prescribed by the judgment; it might perhaps be expected that the poets of the present day should rival in excellence the immortal

mortal fathers of verse. Nor has the effect of their liberty been wholly lost upon our bards; it has given play to some talent, and much originality. But unhappily the talent seems to have reveled too widely in its freedom, and the originality to have degenerated into manner.

To make a great poet, the student must not only see and think for himself; it must be done without arrogance, and without the preposterous vanity of establishing his own prior conceptions. He must act with the unassuming and calm diligence of a being, conscious of the erring darkness of its soul, and seeking to illuminate it at the great lamp of Nature!

This was the pure source of the splendid knowledge of antiquity, of antiquity in its pristine vigour, when its venerable bards had no school of art to maintain, no peculiar views to defend. Although their labours or their genius may have collected the rays on particular points, they never attempted, nor could they have gone, farther; as their own powers were human, they must have striven in vain to add to the stores of creation!

It might perhaps be remarked that, if the above observations are correct, the present paper must be useless; for what would it avail to know the excellences of others, when that knowledge would tend but to render our own thoughts more crude and insipid? But, although it be true that the custom of imitation has cramped the gift of fancy; yet to know, is not to imitate. And he who, in correcting his own errors, should copy greater faults from others, must suffer under a paucity of taste, or a want of decision, that would equally have misled him in delineating from Nature.

The greatest men may improve by comparison; and no one can have proceeded so far in improvement, that emulation may not urge him to proceed yet farther. And therefore an inquiry into the beauties of celebrated authors is always capable of being rendered useful to their successors.

The plan of the present paper is restricted; it seeks only to point out the nature of the peculiar excellences of our most celebrated Poets. And its immediate aim is to exhibit the absurdity of that whining cant, which de-

bases the productions of what has been affectedly called the *Lake School*. It is also my wish more firmly to establish the received maxim, that genius strikes only by truth of description and of feeling, whilst mediocrity, unable to rise into notice by the ordinary course, seeks for fame by affecting singularity.

Having sufficiently explained my motives, and my object, I shall commence my researches with the earliest efforts of the British Muse.

The first attempts at poetical composition in England are to be found in the accounts we have received of the songs, or odes of the Druids; productions which have long been lost in the obscurity of accumulated ages; and of which our whole knowledge embraces but the certainties that they once existed, that they touched on such religious subjects as were likely to excite martial enthusiasm, and that they are now no more. Information more ample would perhaps have discovered many wild and energetic effusions, of a nature similar to those rude but expressive songs of our Northern neighbours, which, to the credit of Mr. Macpherson's talents, and at the expence of his veracity, have assumed the name of Epic Poetry.

But this has little connexion with my present plan; the melody which charmed the echoes of Salisbury-plain, or floated round the enchanted island of Mova, can have but small influence on the Lyrists of the nineteenth century.

Similar considerations have induced me to neglect all productions of the British Muse prior to the latter end of the 14th century; a period when reviving Science dawned faintly upon Europe; and when Poetry, the earliest, and most lovely flower of Literature, first struck a deep and permanent root in our soil.

On the Continent its vegetation had been more early, and not less vigorous. Nearly two hundred years before the age of Chaucer, the Troubadours, aided by the richness of the Provençal language, had successfully cultivated the charms of verse. And it was without doubt from them, and the Italian masters, that the venerable Father of British poetry formed his taste.

Not that he descended to a close imitation

imitation either of their style, or fictions; those who have read his works with attention will readily allow that, in this respect, Nature alone was capable of being a tutor to so excellent a Poet.

Amid the great variety of his stories and characters, we find such a luxuriance of imagination, originality of idea, and propriety of description, as is impossible for a mere imitator ever to attain.

But I will let the venerable Bard speak for himself, merely prefacing the two quotations, which it is my intention to give, by a slight description of his peculiarities and his powers.

Chaucer's greatest merit consists in a felicitous gift of describing the real manners of ordinary life; nothing can be more excellent in this way than the characters in the *Canterbury Tales*; the stately courtesy of the knight, the ease of the squire, the jollity of the *bon vivant* of a friar, and the quarrelsome low-humour'd mirth of the drunken miller; must strike every reader, and induce him to say with Dryden, "that he sees these pilgrims, their humours, their features, and their very dress, as distinctly as if he had supped with them at the Tabard in Southwark." But his powers were not confined to animated creation; they extended through every rank of local imagery. I shall quote as an instance his celebrated description of the temple of Mars Armipotent:

"There saw I first the derke imagining
Of felonie, and alle the compassing;
The cruel ire, red as any glede,
The pikepurse, and eke the pale drede;
The smiler with his knif under the
cloke, [smoke;
The shepen brenning with the blake
The treson of the mordreng in the bedde,
The open werre, with woundes all be-
bledde;
Conteke with bloody knif, and sharp ma-
nace:
All full of chirking was that sory place.
The sleer of himself yet saw I there,
His herte blood hath bathed all his here;
The nail y'driven in the shode on bight,
The cold deth with mouth gaping upright.

Amiddes of the temple sate mischance,
With discomfort and sory contenance;
Yet saw I woodnesse laughing in his
rage, [rage;
Armed complaint, outhees, and fiers out-
The carraigne in the bush, with throte
ycorven; [ystorven;
A thousand slain, and not of qualme
The tyrant with his prey by force yraft;
The toun destroyed, ther was nothing
laft." *Knight's Tale.*

Those who by Poetry simply mean the melody of numbers, will perhaps find little to admire in the rough phraseology of this quotation. The whole poem has been elegantly translated into more modern language by Dryden; but, as that great Poet has deviated considerably from the original, I have ventured to give the following transcript:

"There saw I first the dark and secret
thought [wrought;
Of felony, and all the schemes he
There cruel ire, like a furnace glow'd;
The pick-purse here; there ghastly ter-
ror stood;
The smiler with a knife beneath his
cloak;
The city * all envelop'd in black smoke;
The treason of the murd'ring in the bed;
The open war, with wounds all stream-
ing red;
Contest with bloody knife, and menace
proud;
Whilst groans and screams came echoing
from the crowd.
The slayer of himself yet saw I there,
His heart's blood streaming through his
matted hair;
Here through the parted locks sharp
nails were driven; [ven,
There frozen agony, that gasps to hea-
stood struggling †. Midst the temple
sat mischance
With cheerless air, and horrid counte-
nance;
Yet saw I madness, laughing in his ire;
Arm'd vengeance, outcry, and destruc-
tive fire;
The body in the bush with throat of
blood; [withstood;
A thousand slain, that sickness had
The tyrant whose dread force was all his
law;
The town destroy'd; no horror but I
saw ‡."

* *Shepen* literally means a stable.

† A person when drowning naturally turns his face upwards, in the vain endeavour to inhale that vital fluid that he will breathe no more; but I am not certain that this is Chaucer's meaning.

‡ I am well aware that, in chusing the above passage as a specimen of Chaucer's powers, I am exposing myself to the ridicule of the learned. Those who know that the *Knight's Tale* is but a copy of Boccace's *Theseida*, and those who, still more pro-
found,

This passage eminently exhibits Chaucer's power of description. A few sentences from the commencement of some of his Tales, or from his celebrated Prologue, would as forcibly shew his knowledge and just feeling of character; but want of room prevents my indulging myself in quotation as liberally as I could wish; I must therefore refer the inquisitive reader to the work itself.

The language and the numbers of our old Poet, though certainly quaint and rough, appear to have been far superior to those of any of his predecessors or contemporaries; and extraordinary indeed must be that genius of whom more can be said.

Among his lighter pieces we are often surprized by an air of elegance and taste, which even the barbarous language it is couched in cannot wholly disguise; a few detached passages in his more elaborate compositions have the same character, and fully prove that he possessed a soul capable of the highest cultivation. Take, as an instance, the following lines, which, like the former, are selected from the Knight's Tale:

"The busy lark, the messenger of day,
Salewith in her song the morne gray;
And fiery Phebus riseth up so bright,
That all the orient laugheth of the sight;
And with his stremes drieth in the greves,

The silver drops hanging on the leves."

Which Dryden has beautifully, but freely, rendered as follows:

"The morning-lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning grey;
And soon the Sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the horizon laugh'd to see the He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews."

The state of our language at so distant a period as 400 years would not permit much harmony in composition; nor had much attention at that time been paid to the rules which govern verse. Hence it arises that Chaucer is often harsh, and sometimes lame in his numbers; indeed it

has even been disputed in what species of heroic metre the greatest of his works was composed; some asserting that the whole is in lines of ten syllables, whilst others as strenuously contend for the addition of a final mute to the common heroic line. This subject has been ably and profoundly treated, in the elaborate essay of Tyrwhitt, on the versification of Chaucer; but in this particular instance, I think, he was a little too partial to the venerable Bard.

In fact, English verse is so greatly dependant on accent, and so little on quantity, that an early Poet would certainly have trusted almost wholly to the former, neglecting, along with the latter, the studied situation of the pause, the judicious distribution of the vowels, and all the refinements of modern prosody.

But I have a worse fault to alledge against Chaucer; and it is one that his admirers could in vain excuse or soften down: on too many occasions we find his pages sullied with disgusting obscenity, and the lowest ribaldry, conveyed in the most direct and coarse terms.

To conclude, I shall briefly sum up the poetical character of a man who has survived the lapse of four centuries, and who is still thought of with respect, and mentioned with praise.

As a Poet, Chaucer possessed a most minute observation, a fertile invention, a happy vein of humour, and an ear susceptible of harmony.

But his genius was not of the highest class, nor can all the hyperbolic praises of the illustrious Dryden prove that he was gifted with one spark of the sublime spirit of the Grecian Bard. And it must in justice be observed, that, if some parts of his stories are exceedingly entertaining, many others are intolerably prolix. C. B.

Note. Some months ago a writer in the Edinburgh Review, in reviewing "Nott's Surrey," took occasion to discuss the merits of Chaucer; and his quotations were the same as those I have given. I have only to add, in justice to myself, that this essay was written before that Review made its appearance.

found, have traced my quotation into Statius, will be inclined to laugh at a commentator apparently so ignorant and unclassical.

I have arguments by which I might perhaps be able to defend the justice of my choice; but the subject has been discussed by abler pens than mine, and neither the nature of this essay, nor my own inclinations, lead me into such an elaborate dispute.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, May 11.*
IN your vol. LXV. p. 13. appeared a North view of the Franciscan, or Grey Friary, in this town: you will probably not object to preserving a Southern view of the same building, as it appeared in 1794, before the alteration it underwent about that time, when it was made into small tenements. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. IV. p. 100, says, "The Grey Fryers of Shrewsbury of the Charleton's foundation, and there laye the Lady Charleton, whome they tooke as their Foundresse. And this House stode upon Severne banke a little above the Bridge of 5 arches." "One D. Francis, a Frere of late dayes, re-edified almost a great part of this Fryer's House."

The remains of the Friary represented (*see Plate I.*) are supposed to be the Refectory: the window with an obfusely pointed arch remains, but the lancet windows have been extended, and modernized. In an adjoining garden is a large stone coffin, discovered in 1747, length 7 feet 3 inches, breadth at top or head 2 feet

3 inches, at bottom 1 foot 6 inches, depth 1 foot 6½ (exterior dimensions.) In 1786 a silver Ring was found which contained the following motto, or posey, *en bonn an*, intended originally as a New Year's gift.—In 1814, on removing some foundations of the outer buildings, several floor tiles were found, but none of particular note, the ornaments consisting of the *Fleur de lis*, the single rose, &c.

St. Francis, the founder of this Order, was born at Assise in Italy, and founded this sect about 1206.—Through humility these Monks stiled themselves Friars Minor, and Grey Friars from the colour of their garments; their habit was a loose gown, reaching to the ankle, with a cowl of the same, and a cloak when they went abroad; they girded themselves with cords, and went barefooted. This Order was at first remarkable for its severity and strictness; but it afterwards relaxed, and divided into what were called Conventuals, Observantines, and the Third Order of St. Francis.

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORFOLK.

Norfolk and Suffolk near, so named of their sites,
 Adorned every way with wonderful delights,
 To the beholding eye that every where are seen
 Abounding with rich fields and pastures fresh and green;
 Fair havens to their shores, large beaths within them lie
 As Nature in them strove to shew variety. DRAYTON'S *Polyolbion*.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North and East, German Ocean. South, Suffolk. West, Cambridge and Lincoln.

Greatest length 59; *greatest breadth* 38; *circumference* 210; *square* 2013 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Norwich. *Circuit*, Norfolk.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

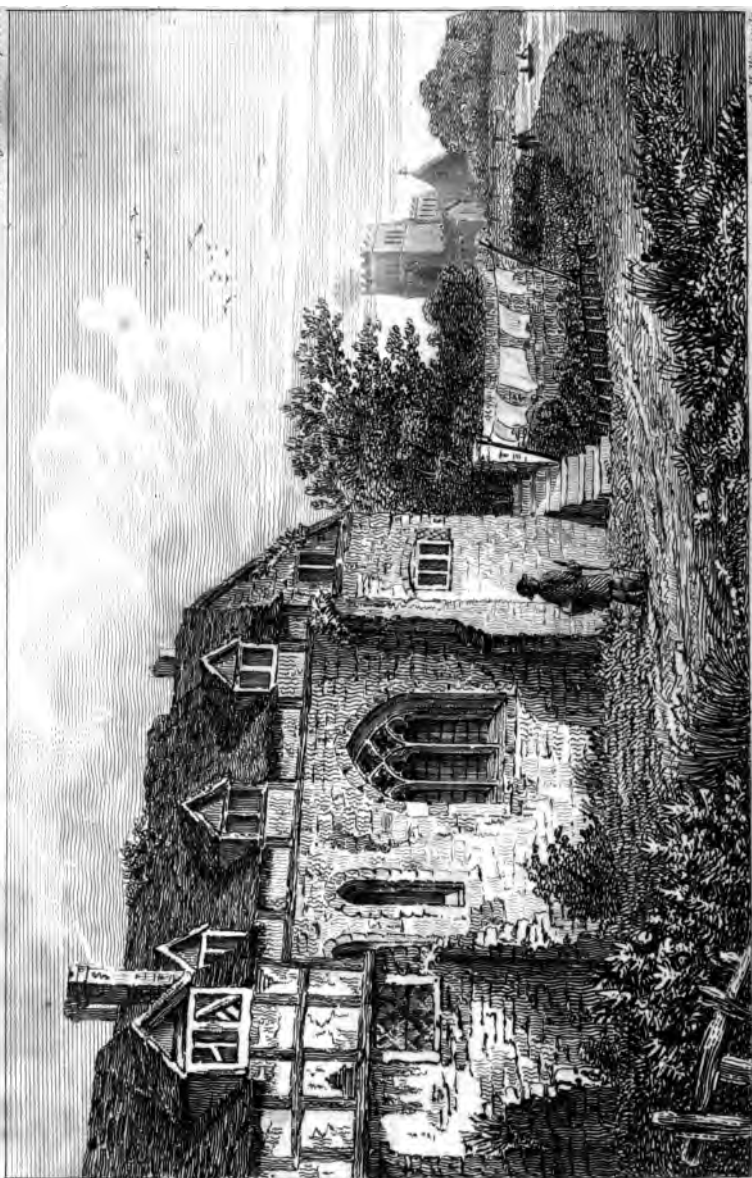
British Inhabitants. Iceni and Cenomanni.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Ad Tuam, Tasburgh; Branodunum, Brancaster; Gariannonum, Burgh; Iciani, Ickburgh; or Oxburgh; Sitomagus, Thetford; Venta Icenorum, Castor.

Saxon Heptarchy. East Anglia.

Antiquities. Encampments of South Creak, the Foss near Weeting, Narbury, and Wareham. Castles of New Buckenham, Castle Acre, Castle Rising, Castor, and Norwich. Halls of Baconthorpe, East Dashing, Fincham, Gaywood, Hunstanton, Intwood, Oxburgh, Oxwell, Scales, Stiffkey, Tacolneston, and Winwall. Gates of Lynn, Middleton, Norwich (particularly Erpingham's), and Yarmouth. Abbeys of Creak, Dereham, and St. Bennet's at Holme. Priors of Binham, Broomholme, Old

GENT. MAG. October, 1818.



Ch. H. W. & Co. engr.

GREY FRIERS, SHREWSBURY.

Poringland near Norwich: Strumpshaw windmill: Thorpe village: Belle vue town in Melton Constable grounds.

Natural Curiosities. Thetford Medicinal water. At Lopham ford the sources of the Waveney and Little Ouse within 3 yards of each other.

Public Edifices. Norwich Gaol and County court within the precincts of the Castle, built 1794, architect Soane; Boys, Girls, Old Men's, Doughty's, Bethlehem, Norfolk, and Norwich hospitals.—Yarmouth quay, finest in England, being 1014 yards from the Southgate to the bridge, and extending above the bridge for smaller vessels 1016 yards, and in many places 150 yards broad. Town-hall, built 1723. Fisherman's hospital, erected 1702; Armoury; Barracks; 3 Forts; Sea baths; Rows; Jetty 110 yards long.—Lynn Regis, 2 market places; Guildhall; Exchange erected 1683; Workhouse.—Blickling Mausoleum.—St. Olave's bridge. Light-houses of Castor, Cromer, Garleston, 2 at Happisbury, Hunstanton, and 2 at Winterton ness.

Seats. Blickling, Gunton, and Suffield, Lord Suffield, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Anmer Park, James Coldham, esq.
 Attleburgh, Sir Thos. Blomefield, bt.
 Barton Bendish, Sir John Berney, bt.
 Barwick-house, W. Hoste, esq.
 Bawdeswell-hall, Rich. Lloyd, esq.
 Bayfield-hall, late Hen. Joddrell, esq.
 Beachamwell, John Motteaux, esq.
 Beeston, Mrs. Micklethwait.
 Beeston St. Lawrence, Sir Thomas Preston, bart.

Billingford, Ralph Dutton, esq.
 Bixley-hall, Earl of Roseberry.
 Blofield, Sir Keith Ball, bart.
 Bodney-hall, — Tasburgh, esq.
 Booton-hall, — Howlett, esq.
 Bracon Ash, T. F. Berney, esq.
 Brakendale, P. M. Martineau, esq.
 Brockdish-hall, — Lawrence, esq.
 Buckenham-house, Lord Petre.
 Burnham Market, Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart.

Carbrook-hall, James Barker, esq.
 Catton, Sir Edward Berry, bart.
 — Jeremiah Ives, esq.
 — R. Harvey, esq.
 — J. Harvey, esq.

Clermont Lodge, Lord Clermont.
 Cockley clay, J. R. Dashwood, esq.
 Colney-hall, — Norris, esq.
 Costessey-hall, Sir G. W. Jerningham, bart.

Cromer, George Wyndham, esq.
 Crown point, General Money.
 Crow-hall, J. Thurlow Deering, esq.
 Denton, Timothy Tomson, esq.
 Didlington-hall, Robert Wilson, esq.
 Ditchingham, John Bedingfield, esq.
 Drayton-hall, Charles Weston, esq.
 Dunston-hall, Rev. Mr. Long.
 Earham, John Gurney, esq.
 Earsham-hall, Sir W. W. Dalling, bt.
 Easton Lodge, William Foster, esq.
 Elmham, Richard Milles, esq.
 Faversham-hall, Milcs Brauthwaite, esq.

Felbrigg, Captain Lukin.
 Gawdy-hall, Rev. Gervase Holmes.
 Gelderstone, Thomas Kerrich, esq.
 Gillingham-hall, Mrs. Schutz.
 Gorgate-hall, Rev. T. Munnings.
 Guuthorpe, — Collyer, esq.
 Hanworth, R. Lee Doughty, esq.
 Hardingham, Sir A. C. Dickson, bart.
 Hargham, Mrs. Hare.
 Harling West, Sir J. S. Sebright, bart.
 Heacham, Edmund Rolfe, esq.
 Hedenham-hall, Edward Hussey, esq.
 Hethel-hall, Sir Thos. Beevor, bart.
 Heveringland, William Fellowes, esq.
 Heydon-hall, W. W. Bulwer, esq.
 Hill-hall, Christopher Saville, esq.
 Hilborough, Ralph Caldwell, esq.
 Hillington park, Sir M. B. Folke, bt.
 HOLKHAM-HOUSE, T. W. Coke, esq.
 Honing, Thomas Cubitt, esq.
 Honingham, Lord Bayning.
 Horstead, H. P. Watts, esq.
 Houghton-hall, Watson Taylor, esq.
 Hoverton, St. John, J. Blofield, esq.
 — St. Peter, A. Aufrere, esq.
 — Henry Negus, esq.
 Intwood-hall, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Islington, Thomas Bagge, esq.
 Keswick, Richard Gurney, esq.
 Ketteringham-hall, Mrs. Atkyns.
 Kilveston-hall, J. Wright, esq.
 Kimberley-hall, Lord Wodehouse.
 Kirby Bedon, Sir John Berney, bart.
 Kirby Cane, Robert Wilson, esq.
 Langley park, Sir T. B. Proctor, bart.
 Letton-house, T. T. Gardon, esq.
 Lexham-hall, John Hyde, esq.
 Long Stratton, Rev. Mr. Burrows.
 Lyndford-hall, late Rice James, esq.
 Melton Constable, Sir J. H. Astley, bt.
 Melton Long, Sir John Lombe, bart.
 Merton park, Lord Walsingham.
 Middleton, J. Everard, esq.
 Morton-hall, L. Grice, esq.

Mount Amelia, Rev. W. Davy.
 Mount Ida, Sir H. Anne Lambert, bt.
 Narborough, S. Tyssen, esq.
 Narford-hall, Brigg Fountaine, esq.
 Necton, Wm. Mason, esq.
 North Rippis, Richard Gurney, esq.
 Norwich-palace, Bp. of Norwich.
 Oulton hall, Mrs. Bell.
 Oxburgh hall, Sir R. Bedingfield, bt.
 Quidendenham, Earl of Albemarle.
 Rackheath house, Sir E. Stracey, bart.
 Rainham-hall, Marquess Townshend.
 Raveningham-hall, Sir Edmund Bacon, premier bart.
 Riddlesworth park, Sir Wm. Wake, bart.
 Rising Lodge, — Howard, esq.
 Ryston-hall, R. Pratt, esq.
 Sall-house, R. P. Joddrell, esq.
 Sandringham-hall, H. H. Henley, esq.
 Scottow-hall, Sir Thos. Durrand, bt.
 Sennow Lodge, Edm. Wodehouse, esq.
 Setch, H. Hogg, esq.
 Shadwell Lodge, Sir R. J. Buxton, bt.
 Sharningham, Cook Flower, esq.
 Shottisham house, R. Fellowes, esq.
 Snettisham, Henry Styleman, esq.
 South Pickenham, W. J. Chute, esq.
 Spixworth, late Francis Long, esq.
 Stanhoe hall, E. Rolfe, esq.
 Stiffkey, General Loftus.
 Stow Bardolph, Thomas Hare, esq.

Peerage. Norfolk dukedom and earldom to Howard, hereditary Earl Marshall of England and premier peer next to the Blood Royal, who is also Baron Howard of Castle Rising. Norwich earldom to Gordon Duke of Gordon in Scotland. Suffield barony to Harbord. Thetford viscounty to Fitzroy Duke of Grafton. Walsingham barony to De Grey. Winterton Irish earldom and barony to Turnour. Yarmouth earldom to Conway-Seymour Marquess of Hertford. — Of Blickling, Hobart barony to Hobart Earl of Buckinghamshire. Of Calthorpe, Calthorpe barony to Calthorpe. Of Hillborough, Nelson barony to Nelson Earl Nelson, the barony of Nelson of Burnham Thorpe became extinct on the death of the heroic native of that place. Of Kimberley, Wodehouse barony to Wodehouse. Of Rainham, Townshend Marquessate and Viscounty; and of Lynn Regis, Townshend barony to Townshend. Of Walpole and of Wolterton, Walpole barony to Walpole Earl of Orford.

Members to Parliament—for the county 2, Castle Rising 2, Lynn Regis 2, Norwich 2, Thetford 2, Yarmouth 2, total 12.

Produce. Corn, particularly barley; turnips; flax; hemp; mustard; saffron. Poultry, particularly turkeys and geese. Game, particularly pheasants. Aquatic fowls. Sheep, pigs, cattle, butter. Herrings, mackerel, crabs, and lobsters. Chalk, gun flints, sand-stone.

Manufactures. Bombazeens, the manufacture of which was introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, 330 of whom took refuge in Norwich in the year 1566 from the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. Calimancoes. Camblets. Cottons. Crapes. Damasks. Duffields. Mohair. Moreens. Norwich stuffs, the manufacture of which was introduced by a numerous body of Flemings, who settled in this city in the year 1336. Poplins. Shawls. Stockings. Tabinets. Ship-building. The appellation of Worsted is derived from the village of that name in this county.

Stratton Strawless, Rob. Marsham, esq.

Tacolneston-hall, lately K. Gobbet, esq.

Taverham, Mrs. Branthwayte.

Thelton-hall, Thomas Havers, Esq.

Thetford Ford Place, G. Beauchamp, esq.

——— New Place, Countess of Mingden.

Thorpe Lodge, John Harvey, esq.

Thursford, Sir George Chad, bart.

Toft West, — Moseley, esq.

Wallington-hall, Henry Bell, esq.

Walpole St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. Morthew.

——— Bentinck, esq.

Walsingham Abbey, H. L. Warner, esq.

Wareham, Sir M. B. Folkes.

Watlington, T. P. Plastow, esq.

Weasenham, W. R. Mason, esq.

Weeting, Lord Mountrath.

Westacre high-house, A. Hammond, esq.

Weston, John Custance, esq.

Westwick-house, J. B. Petre, esq.

Witton, Hon. Colonel Wodehouse.

Wolterton-hall, Earl of Orford.

Woodton-hall, Rob. Suckling, esq.

Worstead-house, Sir G. B. Brograve, bart.

Wroxham, S. T. Southwell, esq.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 33; *Parishes* 722, a greater number than in any other county in this Kingdom. *Market towns* 30. *Houses* 52,807.

Inhabitants: Males 193,089; Females 153,910; total 291,999.

Families employed in Agriculture 31,454; in trade 23,082; in neither 8,279; total 62,815.

Baptisms: Males 4,741, Females 4,671. *Marriages*: 2,364. *Burials*: Males 2,800, Females 2,920.

Towns and Parishes containing not less than 1,000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Norwich capital city.....	8521	37,256	Attleborough.....	216	1,413
Great Yarmouth.....	3576	17,977	Shipdham.....	197	1,412
Lynn Regis.....	2318	10,259	Fakenham Lancaster.....	258	1,382
East Dereham.....	554	2,888	Hingham.....	252	1,263
Wells juxta Mare.....	603	2,683	Torrington St. Clements .	247	1,211
Diss.....	352	2,590	Market street in Wymond-		
Thetford.....	528	2,450	ham parish.....	246	1,139
Swaffham.....	485	2,350	Kenninghall.....	165	1,102
North Walsham.....	447	2,035	Holt.....	218	1,037
Market Downham.....	383	1,771	Old Buckenham.....	206	1,024
Aylsham.....	362	1,760	Little Walsingham.....	236	1,008
Reddenhall with Harleston	178	1,516	Feltwell St. Mary and St.		
Upwell.....	214	1,429	Nicholas.....	138	1,008

Total: *Towns and Parishes* 24, *Houses* 20,900, *Inhabitants* 99,963.

HISTORY.

A. D. 495, On the sands where Yarmouth now stands, Cerdic the Saxon and his son Cenric landed, and shortly afterwards defeated the Britons.

870, Near Redeham, Danes under Ingvar and Ubba landed.

— At 7 hills near Thetford, the East Anglians, under Edmund the Martyr, defeated by Ingvar and the Danes, who fixed their winter quarters at Thetford.

1004, Thetford and Norwich burnt and the country devastated by Sweyn King of Denmark, in revenge of the massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II. Sweyn was afterwards defeated by Earl Ulfketul, and driven to his ships.

1010, At Thetford Ulfketul defeated by the Danes, and the town taken and destroyed.

1074, Norwich castle, after an obstinate defence by the wife of Ralph de Guader Earl of Suffolk and Norfolk, capitulated to William the Conqueror, the Countess being permitted to join her husband in Denmark.

1085, At Castle Acre died in childbed, Gundred fifth daughter of William the Conqueror and wife of William Warren Earl of Surrey.

1173, Norwich taken by the Earls of Leicester and Norfolk, partizans of the young King Henry, in his rebellion against his father Henry II.

1190, At Lynn and Norwich, Feb. 6, massacre of the Jews.

1216, Lynn taken and the country plundered by Lewis the Dauphin, but the town was afterwards retaken by John, who remained there some time, granted a charter to the inhabitants, and gave to the first Mayor his own sword with an embossed and enamelled silver-gilt cup and cover, which are still preserved. On his departure, in crossing the washes to Lincolnshire, John lost all his baggage.

1267, Norwich surprised by the Barons in arms against Henry III., and a booty of 20,000*l.* carried off.

1272, At Norwich, in consequence of a quarrel with the monks, the Cathedral and adjoining monastery were burnt by the citizens. Henry III. who came in person to punish the offenders, fined the city 3000 marks, and caused 30 of the principal rioters to be hanged.

1358, At Castle Rising died Isabel daughter of Philip the Fair of France, and the infamous Queen of Edward II. She had been confined in this place, since the execution of her paramour Mortimer in 1330.

- 1381, Norwich besieged by the insurgents during Wat Tyler's rebellion, but the besiegers were defeated by Henry Spencer, the warlike bishop of this diocese, and their leader John Litester taken and hanged.
- 1406, Into Clay, when on his voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather James son of Robert Bruce King of Scotland. He was sent to the Tower of London, where he was confined till 1424, when he was released by order of Henry VI., returned to Scotland, and assumed the crown.
- 1532, From Blickling Henry VIII. conveyed Anne Boleyn and was married to her at this place, or (according to other writers) at Calais. Some authors give the honour of her nativity to Blickling, others to Luton Hoo in Bedfordshire.
- 1549, On Mousehold heath near Norwich, August 27, the insurgents on account of the inclosure of common lands, defeated by John Dudley the powerful Earl of Warwick; and their leaders, two brothers Robert and William Kett, tanners, who used to hold their councils under a large tree called the Oak of Reformation, taken and hanged, Robert on the top of Norwich castle, and William on the spire of Wymoutham his native place.
- 1554, Off Yarmouth 50 sail of vessels lost in one day.
- 1643, Lynn Regis, Sept. 16, surrendered by the Royalists after a siege of 19 days to the Earl of Manchester and the Parliamentarians.
- 1692, Off Winterton ness above 200 sail of vessels and 1,000 persons perished in a storm.
- 1795, At Yarmouth, Jan. 19, the Princess of Orange, the hereditary Princess and her infant son, landed when escaping from the revolutionary French.
- 1797, Into Yarmouth, Admiral Duncan, after his victory at Camperdown, Oct. 11, returned with his prizes, viz. 7 sail of the line, 2 of 56 guns, 1 of 44, and 1 of 32.
- 1801, From Yarmouth sailed the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, with a part of which the latter achieved the victory at Copenhagen. (To be concluded in our next.) BRAS.

Remarks on the Signs of Inns.

(Continued from p. 212.)

THE DOLPHIN. This fish, when sporting on the surface of the water, sometimes deceives the eye, and appears crooked. Hence on ancient coins and marbles he is often thus pourtrayed; and from these representations our sign-painters have adopted the distorted figure we commonly see displayed.

The dolphin is soon suffocated by being forcibly kept under water, and is sometimes taken up dead by fishermen out of their nets; but he is extremely tenacious of life out of the water, and has been known to live three days on dry ground. His frequent change of colour before death is noticed by Lord Byron in his beautiful description of an Italian evening in the 4th Canto of "Childe Harold."

"—— a paler shadow strews

Its mantle o'er the mountains; parting day

Dies like the Dolphin, whom each pang
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, 'till—'tis gone—
and all is grey."

The dolphin was consecrated by the ancients to the gods, and called the sacred fish. The story of Arion, the Lesbian musician, is related by Ovid, Fasti, lib. 2. It was formerly considered a great delicacy in this kingdom.

Bauphin is a title given to the eldest son of the kings of France, on account of the province of Dauphiné, which in 1343 was bestowed on this condition to Philip de Valois, by Humbert Dauphin of the Viennois. The appellation, according to Chorier, was first assumed by the son of Guy the Fat, Prince of the Viennois, about the year 1120, probably from bearing a dolphin as the crest on his helmet at a tournament in which he distinguished himself.

The following epigram on the death of the young Dauphin, was written by the Bishop of Lisieux:

"Delphinum juvenem rapuit Mors in-
vida, quare?
Virtutes numerans, credidit esse senem."

Translated by "S. R." in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1807:

"Death

"Death snatch'd our Dauphin—need
the cause be told? [old.]
Counting his virtues, he believ'd him

Moser, in his "*Vestiges Revived*," mentions the *Dolphin*, or rather the *Dauphine inn*, from the *fleur de lys*, cognizances, and *dolphins*, with which it had been adorned. It stood on the Eastern side of Bishopsgate street Without, near the end of Houndsditch, and was stated by tradition to have been the inn or civic residence of one of the Dauphins of France. If it were, it must have been of the Dauphin Louis, who came into England in 1216 to wrest the sceptre from John.

The appellation of *Delphins* is given in literary history to the 19 commentators on the Classics, employed by Louis XIV. of France, for the benefit of the Prince, under the direction of M. de Montausier his governor, Bossuet and Huet his preceptors.

THE DRAGON. The dragon was the ensign of the famous British Prince Cadwallader, and borne by his descendants the Princes of Wales. The name of the father of the renowned Arthur was Uther Pendragon, which signifies "wonderful supreme leader."

A dragon was emblazoned on the standard of Richard King of the Romans (who perhaps assumed it, as Earl of Cornwall, in compliment to the Cornish Britons), and was captured, together with himself and his brother Henry III. by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, general of the associated Barons, at the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264. Barnes tells us that at the battle of Cressy, August 26, 1346, Philip de Valois, King of France, displayed the great and holy standard of that nation, called the *Oriflambe*, which indicated his intention to refuse quarter to his enemies; and Edward III. unfolded his banner of the *burning Dragon*, which portended a like intention. Consequently not a prisoner was taken, though there were slain nearly 40,000 men.

I have already mentioned, under the article "*Blue Boar*," that Henry VII. established *Rouge Dragon* as the designation of a Pursuivant at Arms in the stead of Blanch Sanglier, which had been instituted by his rival Richard III.; and we may reasonably conclude that the dragon would become a popular sign from the time of Henry's assumption of the throne.

Moser notices the present Green Dragon Inn in Bishopsgate-street, London, as retaining many vestiges of antiquity.

THE DUKE'S HEAD. **THE OLD DUKE.** I observe in Cary's Itinerary three posting houses (*viz.* at Lynn Regis, Watton, and Walton) distinguished by the former sign; and I have myself seen public houses denominated by the latter. The Craftsman, No. 623, says, "Whoever passes through the towns in England, and will give himself the trouble to take notice of the signs, will find bravery the darling inclination of the whole people. He that contrives the most heroic sign is sure of the most custom. Some hang out the heads of great commanders, such as Monk, Marlborough, or Ormond, according to their different principles." Of the Dukes of Albemarle and Ormond, I suppose that now not a single sign remains; and I know not of any public house that yet retains a representation even of the Duke of Marlborough, though of later date and more distinguished merit (but there are many which exhibit the *arms* of the present noble family); for the inns called "the Old Duke," that I have seen, are decorated with the portrait of William of Cumberland. This sign, to which I shall now confine myself, is becoming rare, whilst almost every town proudly exhibits the likenesses of our brave Dukes of York and Wellington, of whom I intend giving a short account under their respective titles. Thus Goldsmith begins his 8th Essay: "An ale-house keeper near Islington, who had long lived at the sign of the French King, upon the commencement of the last war pulled down his old sign, and put up that of the Queen of Hungary. Under the influence of her red face and golden sceptre, he continued to sell ale, till she was no longer the favourite of his customers; he changed her, therefore, some time ago for the King of Prussia, who may probably be changed in turn for the next great man that shall be set up for vulgar admiration."

William Augustus, second son of George II. was born at Leicester-house 1721. On the institution or revival of the Order of the Bath, he was installed first Knight companion, 1725; created Duke of Cumberland, 1726; elected Knight

Knight of the Garter, 1730; an annuity of 15,000*l.* settled upon him, 1739; appointed Colonel of the first regiment of Foot-guards, 1742; promoted to the rank of Major general; wounded at the victory of Dettingen under the Earl of Stair; and further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-general, 1743; appointed Captain General of the army in Flanders, and lost the battle of Fontenoy, 1745; defeated Prince Charles Stuart at Culloden;

"Yet when the rage of battle ceas'd,
The victor's soul was not appeas'd:
The naked and forlorn must feel
Devouring flames and murd'ring steel.
The pious mother, doom'd to death,
Forsaken, wanders on the heath;
The bleak wind whistles round her head,
Her helpless orphans cry for bread;
Bereft of shelter, food, and friend,
She views the shades of night descend;
And stretch'd beneath th' inclement
skies,

Weeps o'er her tender babes, and dies."

SMOLLETT.

For this, his only victory, gained at the head of a regularly-disciplined, well-appointed army, over an inferior number of retreating, dispirited, wearied, half-armed, undisciplined, tho' valiant and faithful enemy, succeeded by the most cruel devastation of all the country round the scene of combat, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and had 25,000*l.* per annum added to his income, 1746: Lost the battle of Lafelot, 1747; defeated at Hastenbach, and signed the ignominious Convention of Closterseven, 1757; died and was buried in Westminster abbey, 1765.

Foote was rattling away one night in the green-room when another Duke of Cumberland was present, who seemed highly entertained, and cried out, "Well, Foote, you see I swallow all your good things." "Do you, my Lord Duke," replied the Wit, "then I congratulate you on your digestion, for I believe you never threw one up in your life."

THE DUN COW, not an unusual sign, may in some instances have been adopted from the victory ascribed in our old Romances to that most valorous chieftain, Guy Earl of Warwick, over an enorm *is* dun cow that once infested Dunsmore heath, near Dunchurch in Warwickshire, where certainly in memory of this atchievement

one of the present inns is known by this appellation.

Butler, in his inimitable "*Hudibras*," alludes to this combat in his account of Tolgol, one of the warriors of the Bear and Fiddle:

"Who was of that noble trade,
Which demi gods and heroes made,
Slaughter and knocking on the head,
The trade to which they all were bred;
And is, like others, glorious when
Tis great and large, but base if mean:
The former rides in triumph for it,
The latter in a two-wheel'd chariot
For daring to profane a thing
So sacred with vile bungling

He many a boar and huge *dun cow*,
Did, like another Guy, o'erhrow;
But Guy, with him in fight compar'd,
Had like the boar or *dun cow* far'd.

The original of Butler's Tolgol is said to have been a butcher in Newgate market, who was afterwards made a captain for his bravery at Naseby.

The Tatler, in a humorous passage upon diet, No. 148. says, "I need not go up so high as the history of Guy Earl of Warwick, who is well known to have eaten up a *dun cow* of his own killing."

This renowned hero flourished in the reign of Athelstan, before whom, in single combat at Winchester in 934, he slew Colbrand the Goliath of the Danes. He is said afterwards to have retired to the cell, called Guy's cliff, near Warwick, adjoining the present seat of Bertie Greathead, Esq. where he passed the remainder of his life as a hermit, and was there buried. There is still remaining a gigantic statue of him, erected by Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick in the chantry at Guy's cliff, which Beauchamp built, and in which John Rous, the Warwickshire historian, was a priest. Several pieces of rusty armour, and a large iron boiler, are shewn to the credulous multitude, at the porter's lodge of Warwick castle, as having been part of the accoutrements and the porridge pot of this famous champion. His exploits are thus facetiously related by Huddesford in his tale of "Old Wyschard," in the "*Wiccamical Chaplet*."

"By gallant Guy of Warwick slain
Was Colbrand, that gigantic Dane;
Nor could this desperate champion daunt
A *dun cow* bigger than elephant;

But

But he, to prove his courage sterling,
His wayniard in her blood imbrued,
He cut from her enormous side a sirloin,
And in his porridge-pot her brisket stéw'd,
Then butcher'd a wild boar, and ate him
barbecued."

Drayton, in the 13th Song of his
"Polyolbion," thus enumerates the
principal victories ascribed to him in
romance:

"To thee, renowned Knight, continual
praise we owe, [shew;
And at thy hallow'd tomb thy yearly obits
Who, thy dear Phillis' name and country
to advance, [ing into France,
Left'st Warwick's wealthy seat, and sail-
At tilt from his proud steed Duke Otton
threw'st to ground,
And with th' invaluable prize of Blanch
the beauteous crown'd
(The Almain Emperor's heir) high acts
didst there achieve; [Heve.
As Lovain thou again didst valiantly re-
Thou in the Soldan's blood thy worthy
sword imbrud'st, [subdu'd'st.
And then in single fight great Amerant
'Twas thy Herculean hand, which hap-
pily destroy'd [land annoy'd;
That Dragon which so long Northumber-
And slew that cruel Boar, which waste
our woodlands laid,
Whose tusks turn'd up our tilths, and
dens in meadows made,
Whose shoulder-blade remains at Coven-
try till now; [monstrous Cow,
And at our humble sute, did quell that
The passengers that us'd from Dunsmore
to affright. [nowned knight,
Of all our English, yet, O most re-
That Colebrond overcame'st; at whose
amazing fall
The Danes remov'd their camp from
Winchester's sieg'd wall.
Thy statue Guy's cliff keeps, the gazers
eye to please, [lish Hercules!"

Warwick, thy mighty arms, thou Eng-

It is most probable that the sign of
the Dun cow became generally fashion-
able in the reign of Henry VII. as it
was an armorial bearing of the Rich-
mond family. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 24, 1817.*
THE articles of which I have sent
you drawings were found near some
lands known by the singular names
of "Hic Filius and Christian's" field;
so called, according to tradition, from
having been the place where the early
converts to Christianity had used to
assemble; and where the massacre
from which Lichfield derives its name,
took place. Some writers have de-
rived it from the Saxon *leccian*, to
water; but Bede, Ingulphus, &c. from

liche, a dead body, which derivation
is confirmed by the great number of
bones discovered mixed with frag-
ments of pottery and pieces of iron,
four feet beneath the surface of the
earth, upon a bed of clay, on which
have since grown and decayed trees,
which, from their remaining roots,
must have been of considerable size.
Four horse-shoes, pierced for nails at
the toes as well as sides, and a stone
ball of the diameter of four inches,
were likewise found. The mixture
of domestic articles with the military
weapons, proves them the reliques of
people surprised in their retreat, rather
than the remains of a battle; and being
upon the spot pointed out by tradi-
tion, may serve to rescue the legend
from being "consigned to the nursery
of papal superstition," as a mere
monkish fable. C. E. S.

Fig. 1. A stone dish one foot dia-
meter, used, perhaps, for grinding
corn, was placed in the earth as a
cover to Fig. 2. of smooth red earthen-
ware, broken by the eagerness of the
workmen to examine the contents,
which proved earth only. The black
spots are metallic.

Fig. 3. The head of a weapon in
good preservation, the wooden staff
was broken off near the head; the iron
is 21 inches in length.

Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, are weapons
found in 1817 in the foundation of
one of the canons' houses on the
North side of the Close, with some
bones and broken armour.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 24, 1817.*

FIG 9. is an antient Spur found
at Hephham on the Hill, Essex.—
Fig. 10. is a Tile, part of a pavement,
with three crowns quartering mullets.

Fig. 11. half the size of the original,
was taken from a curious brass orna-
ment in the possession of James Bur-
leigh, Esq. of Barnwell, in Cambridge-
shire, a gentleman fond of antiquities
and subjects of natural history, as may
be seen by his fine collection of min-
erals and shells, &c.

Information respecting the use, and
an explanation of the letters upon
this curious ornament, will be esteem-
ed a favour by B. BROOK.

Fig. 12 is a seal found at Colchester
in Essex. On it a Secepsita and Simp-
ulum, used in sacrifices. The legend,
S'. IOHIS D' BA' ROVR *.

GENT. MAG. October, 1818.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Holyport, Nov. 1, 1817.*
YOUR Magazine having been for so many years a receptacle for literary subjects, and particularly such as relate to antiquity, perhaps the account of the accompanying sketch may not be unacceptable.

On the 4th of October, 1817, an earthen jar (of the shape represented in Fig. 13.) was ploughed up in a field inclosed from the common, a few years since, near Wokingham in Berkshire, containing about a thousand copper coins, in high preservation. The greater number bear the name of Constantius and Magnentius, but there are a considerable number of the emperor Constantine, and a few of Decentius. Those of Magnentius and Decentius are so much alike, both in the features and the reverse, that they might pass for the same, but for the inscription.

The jar appears to have been broken a considerable time, and probably was so fractured when the land was first ploughed, the ploughshare having now brought up a large piece; the coins were found together with the other fragments.

It is well known, that upon the death of Constantine the Great, A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years, the Empire was divided between his three sons, Constantine, Constans, and Constantius. The elder, to whose lot Britain had fallen, having invaded the territories of his brother Constans, was by him defeated and killed. Constans then possessed himself of Britain, but about the year 350 was murdered in his bed by Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, who proclaimed himself Emperor, and seized upon Gaul and Britain; but after a struggle of three years with the surviving son of Constantine, murdered his mother and the rest of his relatives, and then put an end to his own existence, as did his brother Decentius. This Magnentius was a native of Læti in Gaul; his father was a Briton; and he was the first Christian who murdered his Sovereign. On the death of Magnentius, Constantius recovered Britain and the whole of the portions allotted to his two brothers.

The fragments of the vessel, and some of the finest of the coins it contained, are in the possession of Mr. J. R. Wheeler of Wokingham, a young gentleman who, by perseverance and industry, has already accumulated a

considerable collection of Roman, Saxon, and British coins and medals; and whose good taste in selecting will insure to his collection a value which number only could not confer. H. W.

MR. URBAN, *Close of Sarum, May 1818.*

I SEND you an exact drawing of some ornamented stones (Figs. 14, 15, 16, 17) in the wall on the Eastern side of the Close. There are many more, but these are the most remarkable specimens. This part of the wall is ancient, and it is not unlikely that it was built with materials brought from Old Sarum; there are some ornamented stones also in the gate dividing the Close from the High-street.

Yours, &c.

E. W.

ROBIN HOOD'S BUTTS.

(Extracted from the *Taunton Courier*.)

WE are favoured by a Correspondent with the following facts concerning these monuments of vulgar error.

They are situated on Brown Down, near the road from Chard to Wellington, at least three miles from the situation assigned to them by Mr. Collinson, in his History of the county, on that from Neroche to Chard. A few days ago, a party of gentlemen from Chard explored one of them, the foundation of which was formed of very large stones, disposed in a perfect circle. Upon these was raised a mound, eight feet high, of alternate layers of black soil found in the Somersetshire moors, and fine white sand. Ashes, intermixed with bones which had evidently undergone the action of fire, together with a quantity of charcoal, were found gathered up in the centre. Thence, the tumulus consisted only of the black bog earth, and rose more abruptly to the height (in all) of thirteen feet. It was surrounded, at a distance of six feet, by a circumvallation about two feet high.

A jaw and several small bones, as white as ivory, were found very perfect; and there was a large portion of a skull. The bog-earth had, through so many centuries, preserved its appearance unaltered; and was cut out, like soft soap, but immediately turned to dust, on exposure to the air. On the top of each barrow was a small excavation like a bowl, which I have also found in several barrows on the Dorset Downs.

This

This hollow was sagaciously alleged by a neighbouring farmer, as a proof that the popular tradition whence these monuments have derived their name, was well founded. "Robin Hood and Little John," said he, "undoubtedly used to throw their quoits from one to the other (distance a quarter of a mile); for there is the mark made by pitching the quoits!"

Mr. Collinson assigns a circumference of sixty feet to these barrows; and adds, that they are "supposed to contain the bodies of those that fell in the contests between the Danes and Saxons." This supposition might be grounded on Dr. Borlase's remark (*Antiquities of Cornwall*, book 3, sect. 8, p. 221), "that the Danes and Swedes sometimes burnt their dead bodies (especially those of their principal men), although they sometimes interred them without burning;" and his doubt, whether they and the Saxons had, as some assert, relinquished that practice before their arrival in this island. He judiciously adds, "where there are no coins or pavements underneath, or elegance in the workmanship of the urns, or choice in the materials of which the urns are made, or Roman camp, or way, near, or in a line with these barrows, we may safely conclude that they are not Roman; and *vice versa*." A Roman origin cannot be conclusively demonstrated by the body having been burned; for funeral piles were not only common to most nations of antiquity, but were expressly ascribed to the Druids. Pomponius Mela says of them (*De Situ Orbis*, lib. 3, c. 2), "Unum ex iis quæ præcipiunt, in vulgus effluxit, videlicet ut forent ad bella meliores, æternas esse animas, vitamque alteram ad manes. Itaque cum mortuis cremant ac defodiunt apta viventibus olim." They burned, and interred, with the dead, such things as had suited them when living; because they taught that the soul was immortal, and that another life awaited the remains.

These observations are not made for the purpose of deciding on the nation from which the venerable monuments under notice were derived, but for the general service of persons whose laudable curiosity is active in the development of ancient monuments. They cannot be too diligent in examining and recording matters of fact, or too cautious in drawing inferences from them,

Mr. URBAN, *N. C. Feb. 6, 1817.*
NORTON ON THE MOORS is a parish in the hundred of Pirehill North, in the county of Stafford. It contains two townships, Norton and Bemersley.

Norton township in 1811 contained 300 houses, 298 families, and 1586 inhabitants.

Bemersley township, at the same period, contained 41 houses, 38 families, and 175 inhabitants.

The population of the parish was then 1761 persons, of whom 900 were males, and 861 females. The number of families employed in agriculture was 222, and in trade 100. The remaining families fell under a different description.

The chief places or hamlets in the parish, besides the village of Norton, are Milton, Whitfield, Ford Green, Norton Green, Ball Green, Bemersley, Woodhouse lane, Brown edge, Badiley edge, &c. The two last are commons, containing several cottages; some scattered, and several nearly adjacent.

According to the ancient record, Testa de Nevill, compiled 19 and 24 Hen. III. Norton belonged to William of Norton and Edward of Stafford, who held it of Nic. Baron of Stafford.

"Will. de Norton, and Edw. de Stafford, ten. Norton sup. le Moors de p'dict. Bar. p. 1. f." &c.

Heakley hall, or "Heekleigh," is an ancient mansion noticed in the same document as being then the residence of Tho. Corbet. It is now a farmhouse in this parish, near to Norton Green, and the property of C. B. Adlerley, Esq. of the Hamus, near Colehill, Warwickshire, who is joint lord of the Manor, with John Sparrow, Esq. of Bishton near Stafford, and owner of extensive and valuable property in the parish.

Coal abounds in this parish, and is gotten at various depths; some pits are 80 yards deep and more. The strata vary from three to seven feet in thickness.

The principal works are at or near Ford Green, Whitfield, and Bemersley. At the former place the price is five pence the cwt. or 8s. 4d. per ton. A work called Cockhead colliery, at or near Norton Green, formerly employed a number of hands; but it has been discontinued for several years. The Engine, which drew off the water from the mine, is now employed, in the summer time, in pumping water into

into the Grand Trunk Canal). The power of this piece of mechanism is very great, and the quantity of water which it draws from out of the mines, is so considerable, that I have heard, the Canal Company pay at the rate of five guineas for each day the engines work, for their use of the water!

A Clay of great rarity and value is found in this parish; I believe in the Bemersley township. It is that sort which is used at forges in melting small pieces of iron. Its power to withstand heat is beyond the common fire-brick, or Sagger-clay; and it is said to be ten times its value.

The Village of Norton is situated on the public road between Newcastle and Leek, about five miles from the former place.

The Church is a small brick building. It contains a nave, and side aisles; a chancel at the East, and square tower at the West end of the nave.

The Tower has a parapet wall at the top, on each corner of which is a ball or small globe. It is remarkable for containing the only doors of entrance; the chief of which is on the West side, and leads into the body of the Church. A gallery at the West end is entered by a flight of steps on the North side, and on the outside of the tower; which is also the way to the belfry, and station for the ringers. The lower part of the tower may be considered as a kind of porch to the Church, and contains the following proper notice and order on a table on the wall:

"As there is in many parishes a rule made, that except the Corpses be brought to Church by fair day-light, precisely at a certain hour, they are not to be buried till the next morning:—And whereas there is in this parish a growing ill custom of burying at late hours, to the harm and danger of the living, without the least benefit to the dead:—And whereas many persons attending funerals complain of the inconvenience of being subjected to the cold and damp of the night air, and obliged to return home in the dark:—Therefore it is hereby ordered for the advantage of all, and the disadvantage of none, that every Corpse shall be at the Church at the times hereafter mentioned; viz. In November, December, and January at half-past three. In October and February, at four. In all the other months at five.

THOMAS MIDDLETON, Curate.

RICHARD BALL, } Church Ward.
FRANCIS HARGREAVES, } 1775."

Two Tables of Benefactions in the Church record the following Charities to the Poor.

First Table.

Mr. John Pott, schoolmaster of Norton, left the use of ten pounds yearly, for ever, to the poor householders of the parish of Norton.

Hugh Ford, late of the nearer side of the water, left the use of four pounds yearly, for ever, to the poor.—Hugh Ford and John Sherratt put in trust for both.

Hugh Meare, late of Norton-Hall houses, left the use of five pounds yearly, for ever, to the poor.—John Sherratt put in trust.

William Sherratt, late of Bearstone, in the county of Salop, left the use of ten pounds yearly, for ever, to the poor.—John Sherratt put in trust.

William Meare, late of Pott-shrigley, in the county of Chester, left the sum of fifty shillings yearly, for ever, out of a field called Annat's field.

William Ford, father of the aforesaid Hugh Ford, of the nearer house to Norton, on Ford Green, left the use of six pounds yearly, for ever, whereof forty shillings was lost.

Item—William Forde, late of the further side the water, left the use of twenty pounds yearly, for ever, to the poor.

Ellen Forde, daughter to the said William Forde, left the use of twenty pounds yearly, for ever, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster.

Mr. Thos. Sherrett left the interest of ten pounds for ever to the poor of this parish.—The principal lies upon Mr. Wm. Sherrett's property in Milton.—The Curate of Norton is Trustee for this Charity.

Rev. D. TURNER, A.B. Curate, 1804.

Second Table.

Ellen, wife of the aforesaid William Forde, left the use of thirty pounds yearly for the use of a schoolmaster.—And the use of thirty pounds yearly, for ever, to the use of the poor householders; to be dealt at the discretion of the aforesaid William Forde's heirs.

Sir John Bowyer, Knight and Baronet, left three pounds, the interest whereof is yearly to be dealt in bread.

Mr. Josiah Keeling, late of Milton, left in the hands of Benjamin Meare and Elizabeth Edwards, his executors, the sum of twelve pounds, the interest whereof is to be laid out in bread; to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish publicly in the Church, every first Sunday in the month yearly, for ever, at the discretion of Benjamin Meare aforesaid.

Hugh

Hugh Forde, of Forde Green, did, in his life-time, give the furthestmost pew, situated in the North end of the gallery; and all the sitting in the arch in the wall, in the middle part of the gallery, for the use of the poore inhabitants of this parish for ever."

In all probability, Mr. Urban, when the old Church at Norton was first built, if there was then a West gallery, the poor claimed seats therein as a right: and had no need of such bequest as the last, for we frequently find in ancient Churches, the West gallery appropriated to children, servants, and the poor; and on some future occasion I may submit to your Readers a few conjectures of the reasons which induced our ancestors to select such portion of the temple as most appropriate to their condition.

There are no *Monuments* in the Church, and but few remarkable inscriptions in the Church-yard. The following affords an instance of longevity:

"Here lie the remains of Samuel Mountford, of Norton Green, who died Feb. ye 12th, 1776, aged 93."

Near to the above, on the South-west side of the Church-yard, on a plain head-stone, to the memory of Joseph Snape, Yeoman, of Annat's-house, in this parish, who died Dec. 26, 1788, aged 73, are these admonitory lines, which are equally suitable for all repositories of the dead:

"In humble voice peruse these warning stones,

Ne'er move with thoughtless step on holy ground;

But heave a Christian's sigh o'er mould'ring bones,

And hope departed souls have mercy found.

God's sabbaths keep—his Church in reverence hold,

By them admission seek in Jesus' fold."

The Living is at present a Chapel of ease to Stoke upon Trent; but, by an Act of Parliament passed, eight or ten years ago, upon the death, cession, or other voidance of the present incumbent, it becomes a Rectory; and, in addition to its present emoluments (except 50*l.* a year, now allowed by the Rector of Stoke) will be endowed with all the great and small tithes of the township of Norton, which at present belong to the Rector of Stoke.

The following *List of Incumbents and Ministers* is extracted from the Parish Registers:

John Whelok, Minister.....	1606
Wm. Barrett, Curate	1611
John Fletcher, Minister.....	1621
Geo. Nicholson, Minister	1621
Humphridus Repton, Curans.....	1660
John Repton, Minister.....	1690
Timothy Keene, Minister.....	1743
Jonathan Clowes, Minister	1759
Thos. Middleton, Minister.....	1769
Dan. Turner, A. B. who is the } present Incumbent	1776

Several *Excommunications* are recorded in the Register in the time of the Rev. J. Repton, which are rare occurrences in the present state of Church discipline.

There are three *Meeting-houses* for Dissenters in this parish; the largest of which is in the village of Norton.

Dr. Plot (ch. ix. § 8.) records a singular custom, which formerly was observed in this county, in felling oak trees, and stripping the bark: and which he first noticed in this parish. After observing that timber in this country grew to as vast a bigness as in any part of England, he says,

"In the felling whereof [oak timber] they have this very good custom, that they flaw it standing about the beginning or middle of May, which I first observed in some fences near Norton in the Moores, Milton, Badiley, &c. where there were several oaks stood naked, divested of their bark, which they told me would not be fell'd till Michaelmas following at soonest, or perhaps not till mid winter, or the ensuing spring; which I take to be a way of so valuable a consideration, that perhaps it may deserve the debate of a Parliament, whether it might not be worth while to enforce this custome to be strictly observed all over the Nation? for, tho' by a reserve in the Act for due felling oaken timber, it may be done at any time for building or repairing houses, ships, and mills; yet for any other uses none may fell it (in consideration of the tan) where bark is worth but two shillings per load, over and above the charges of barking and pilling, but between the first of April and last of June*, when the sap is up, and the bark will run; which causes the outside of the timber to rott away quickly, and to grow worm-eaten: whereas these being fell'd in or near

* Jos. Keble's Statutes at Large, an. 1 Jac. I. chap. 22. § 20.

the winter, and having stood naked all the summer drying in the sun, become in a manner as hard and sound without as within, being as it were all heart, and not so subject to worms: by which means there would be a great deal of good timber saved, and no other could be used; nor would the use of the bark be lost to the tanner, as I suppose is presumed in the present act it would, should it have admitted felling oaks in the winter season, when the bark will not run."

Yours, &c.

W. S.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 2.

WHEN I consulted you respecting the Re-publication of a Pamphlet written by a Norfolk Clergyman, "to shew the tendency of the Speeches made at the Guildhall in Norwich," about a year ago, you suggested that some Extracts of it might with propriety be inserted in your Magazine; and I should have adopted your hint, had I not sent it to a friend on the other side of the Atlantic. One of my Correspondents says of it, "Nothing I have seen since the publication of Burke's First Letter on the French Revolution appears to me so well written as Mr. Burgess's Letter to Mr. Coke;" wherein is the following observation; viz. "Those who sit so easy now in their possessions should reflect, that, if they continue to enjoy them, they will be indebted for their preservation to the measures of those persons whom they now calumniate for their provident care." My Correspondent quoted from memory. He adds, (and I concur with him) "Mr. B.'s Letter reminded me of Mr. Burke's Treatise, both in language and argument."

The last publication I read, was the Rev. Richard Warner's Letter to Bishop Ryder, "on the Admission to Holy Orders of young men holding (what are called) Evangelical Principles." He begins with an expression of his earnest hope, that he may not, in the following remarks, be found wanting in that respect which is due to his Lordship's station, talents, and character, or in Christian charity to those who have occasioned his observations. He is not insensible of the dangers to which the Church is exposed from her external enemies; but, when he

sees among her spiritual rulers, a Tomline, a Huntingford, a Law, a Marsh; and many others, whom he does not name, not only upon the Episcopal Bench, but amongst the inferior Clergy, bringing forth their varied stores of erudition in her defence; when he adverts to the great moral engine, now in action, and to its almost certain effect upon the mass of population, which, without such a wise provision, would have either become the victims of fanaticism, or proved dangerous to the Church and State, by being brought up "without God in the world;" lastly, when he remarks the provision now making, for the increase of places of worship, where the poor may be instructed in the "reasonable service" of the Church of England, he exclaims,

"Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo."

He then proceeds to shew, and he shews it from facts, that more is to be feared from those who are improperly called the *Evangelical Clergy*. After clearly stating whom he does not understand by that term, he tells you, that he conceives of the Evangelical Clergy, as of a body of the Established Priesthood separating themselves from their brethren of the Ministry, by an arrogant claim of an exclusive knowledge of the Gospel; departing from the principles of their own Church, asserted in the Prayer-book, and in the works of the greatest English Theologians since the Reformation; bewildering their hearers, or plunging them into the gulph of horror and despair, or inflating them with spiritual pride; actions either of *Whitefield* or *Wesley*; in other words, divided by one party amongst them embracing the doctrines of Calvin, and the other not entertaining them; but agreed in considering human nature as a diabolical compound of depravity and darkness; agreed, in their notions of the *irresistibility of grace*; *sudden conversions*; *inward assurances*; and *divine illuminations*: agreed in denying the doctrine of our Church Catechism, and our Baptismal Service: agreed in asserting "Justification by Faith" alone; and in disallowing "good works" as a *condition* of Salvation: agreed, in a silent contempt of the Prelacy, and an open reprobation of those of the Clergy who do not

not think with them; denouncing them as "mere ethical preachers," a "carpal priesthood," &c.; and agreed in decriing the labours of the most accomplished Divines which the English Church can boast, together with all human learning. Admirable is the passage quoted from the *Golden Remains*, upon the importance and necessity of *great learning* to a Preacher of the Gospel. But Mr. Warner adds, that, in opposition to those great lights of the Church, the eloquent Jeremy Taylor; the learned J. Hales of Eton; the profound Barrow; the sensible and argumentative Tillotson; the penetrating Dr. Samuel Clarke; and the deeply-reasoning Bishop Butler; they array their own bewildering writers, the *Newtons*, the *Coopers*, the *Hawkers*, the *Simeons*, and the *Scots*. With respect to Scot, he quotes authority for saying, that the late Mr. Robinson of Leicester pronounced Scot the greatest Divine in England! Of a truth then, observes Warner, "the famine is sore in the land."

Mr. W. gives a rapid sketch of the origin, progress, and history of that doctrine which the Evangelical preachers so zealously promulgate. Calvin's eagle eye saw, with a glance, the opposition between the principles which take their name from him, and some of the dogmas of the Romish Church; and, for the sake of this contrariety, and because they suited the gloomy sternness of his soul, he seized upon them, and worked them into a system: but Calvinism never was generally recognized as a doctrine of the Church of England. The Fathers of our Church, while she was in her infancy, rejected the assistance of Calvin in the work of Reformation; and so guarded her Scriptural Articles, that even the 17th is easily proved not to sympathize with the peculiar tenets of the Genevan Reformer.

This, however, being a violently disputed point, he adduces, as a proof of the truth of his assertion, some passages from Bp. Marsh's "Reply to Dr. Milner, Cambridge, 1813." The Reader, who has not seen the Reply, will do well to procure it.

The death-bed conversation of the Rev. John Simpson, with the venerable Dr. Archibald MacLaine*, a few days before Dr. M. died, is peculiarly interesting, as affording a contrast to the presumptuous assurance of the Calvinist, and to the indisputable claims to Heaven which are gaped in the minds of thieves, murderers, and parricides, by the "flattering unction" of Evangelical doctrines†. He instances the declaration of Brandreth at the place of execution, that he should soon be triumphant with Christ in Heaven. H. J.

P. S. Sept. 9. — Since I wrote the above, I have received the British Critic for August 1818, and I cannot but express my approbation of the first article. The extracts from Archdeacon Daubeny's Pamphlet must interest every friend to the Church of England, and the coincidence of the last extract (beginning with "There is one point," &c.) with Mr. W.'s Letter to Bp. Ryder is very striking. The Archdeacon compares the conduct of the Evangelical Preachers with that of the dividers of the Church of Corinth, complained of by St. Paul. It was the unwarrantable divisions that took place among the respective congregations of authorized Ministers of Christ, producing invidious comparisons, which brought forth St. Paul's home question, "Is Christ divided?" — Let then (says the Archdeacon) the Preachers (calling themselves Evangelical) consider whether St. Paul would have borne them out in the unqualified language which they apply to the ministry of their Brethren. Did they but recollect by whom, at a memorable period of our history, this title of "the only true Gospel Preachers" was assumed, they would not be proud of the distinction. Which passage reminds me of a quotation in the Letter to Bp. Ryder, p. 39: "Beacon, the chaplain of Cranmer, speaks thus: 'How lamentably are we overrun with hypocritical and sensual Gospelers!' &c. He (says Mr. W.) who cannot see the image of those persons reflected in many disciples of modern Puritanical and Calvinistic Teachers must be mentally blind."

* See our last Number, p. 215.

† See the Conclusion of the late Dean Nickolls's Translation of "The Predestined Thief," as applied to the Case of Kendall, executed at Northampton 1813. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Sept. 14.*
I HAVE read with considerable attention the Correspondence which has passed between "Pasquin" and "Glericus Surriensis;" and as the subjects under discussion are of great importance, you will probably allow the insertion of another letter thereon in your Miscellany.

Every one who venerates the Establishment, and feels an interest in its prosperity, must wish for Clerical Residence to be increased; and that this wish has deeply pervaded the Episcopal Bench is evident, from the pains which have been taken to promote that most important object. It was one of the principal designs which the late comprehensive and most excellent Consolidation Act had in view; and from the benefits which have already resulted from that wise and salutary measure, I have no doubt the auspicious period is approaching, "when" (to use the words imputed to the Archbishop of Canterbury) "there will be few parishes in England without a resident minister."

It should ever be recollected, that the powers vested in the Bishops by the late Act, are powers of no inferior magnitude—requiring due caution in the execution of them, and an administration accompanied by a broad view of the particular circumstances attending each individual case. It is certainly *possible*, under this Act, that there may be six contiguous parishes in which only two curates are resident; but it is as certain that such a case can never occur, except under very special circumstances—under circumstances, calling not for an arbitrary or strict administration of the law, but for a dispensation tempered with a due regard to domestic concerns, and, perhaps, domestic misfortunes*. I have no doubt the Prelate within whose diocese the benefices alluded to by your Correspondent are locally situate, has exercised a wise discretion; but that Prelate is certainly not bound, nor would he be justified, in publishing the reasons for his conduct to the world; and it is scarcely fair to comment on that as a neglect, which, were the sufficient information afforded, would probably prove to have been a wise and moderate execu-

tion of a most important part of Episcopal jurisdiction. "Pasquin" will excuse these remarks; I give him the fullest credit for his motives, but I really must enter my feeble protest against the too prevalent practice of holding up public men as neglectful of their duty, and of undervaluing the efforts of those men to remedy existing evils. A complicated machine cannot produce all the effects for which it is intended, instantaneously; neither ought its powers to be pushed to their utmost limits, except upon some extraordinary and imperious emergency. For the same reason, we must not expect the great objects which the Consolidation Act had in view to be accomplished speedily, nor would it be advisable for the Bishops to exert the authorities confided in them by it, to their utmost boundaries, excepting in cases of the most glaring and impudent derelictions of duty. What the state of things in "Pasquin's" neighbourhood may be, I know not; I can only say that hereabouts the number of resident Clergymen has increased, is increasing, and is likely to continue doing so; and I cannot avoid hoping that the same causes will eventually produce the same effects elsewhere.

Although, as I said before, I am ready to give "Pasquin" the fullest credit for his motives, yet I cannot approve of the *manner* in which he has introduced the subject to the attention of your Readers. Your Correspondent has evidently chosen to exhibit the worst state of things, and in some instances has relied upon a matter of argument, as forcibly as if it were a matter of fact. With the greatest possible good humour, and not in the least intending either to offend or wound, I shall take the liberty of making a few cursory remarks upon the principal matters contained in your Correspondent's two Letters.

Your Correspondent wishes it to be understood, that there are really so many loop-holes for a beneficed Clergyman to creep through, when wishing for a license of non-residence, that the objects of the law are almost entirely defeated. Now really, Mr. Urban, let us for a moment refer to the Consolidation Act itself; it would occupy too large a portion of your columns to recite the clause relating to this part

* 57 Geo. III. c. 99. § 59.

part of our subject *; but allow me to refer your Correspondent to Mr. Hodgson's late most useful and valuable publication †, in which he will find a complete copy of the late Act; and also, at p. 118, a schedule of the different reasons for which the Episcopal Bench are empowered to grant licences of Non-residence. I would intreat "Pasquin" to peruse that schedule with attention; I am confident he will find that the number of reasons for which licences can be granted will fall very far short of the estimate which he has made of them, and that he will not be inclined to designate those as "*evasions*," the major part of which are required to be verified by *affidavit*. As to considering them as "*indulgences*" and "*excuses*," that is out of the question; their Lordships the Bishops have, in these particulars, not a *judicial* but a *ministerial* power, and cannot grant a licence to any Clergyman upon any plea except one contained in the 15th clause of the Act, without the strictest proof of the peculiar facts constituting the peculiar case—the direct sanction of the Metropolitan—and the indirect sanction of the Privy Council. Would "Pasquin" call such a licence as this, an "*indulgence*" and "*Excuse*?"—Let us, however, look at the subject in another point of view. Licences for Non-residence are certainly not granted in the dark; they do not issue from the palace of the Bishop, and find their way into the sacrotoire of the soliciting incumbent, without the parishioners of such incumbent, the neighbouring Clergy, and the publick at large, being apprized of the grounds upon which they were issued. A copy of every licence is required, by the 21st section of the late Act, to be transmitted by the spiritual person obtaining it, to the Churchwardens of the parish upon which he is excused residence, within one month after the grant of such licence; to be by them deposited in the parish chest; another copy is required to be pub-

licly read at the visitation immediately succeeding the grant; and another is required to be filed in the public registry of the diocese, to which all persons may have access upon paying a moderate fee. What is the reason of all these enactments, if not to guard against "*shifts*" and "*evasions*?" Is it reasonable to suppose that "*shifts*" and "*evasions*" could (were the Act less express than it is) frequently occur without detection, with all these *MAPLOTS* standing in the road? Every one is made acquainted with the causes for which the Incumbent is excused residence; and if no one complains, what is the fair inference? Why, that the causes are just—falling within the express provisions of the Act of Parliament—and that proper arrangements have been made for the due celebration of Divine Service during the existence of the Non-resident licence.

Your Correspondent intimates, that he does not perceive any progress making towards enforcing a general Residence of the Clergy. Really, Mr. Urban, I cannot conceive that "Pasquin" has paid much attention to what had been going on in the Ecclesiastical world, if this be his fixed opinion. I defy your Correspondent to search the Statute-book, and find a work of more labour, of more extensive usefulness, and yet of more dignified consideration, than the late Act. It is a Statute worthy of an English Legislature; it tempers the exercise of Power with the exercise of Forbearance, at the same time that it does not suffer the latter so far to infringe upon the former, as to render its energies ineffectual. Clergymen, Mr. Urban, are not to be treated like beasts of burden. As the Law now stands, their superiors have a just, sufficient, yet equitable controul over them; and that controul is not subject, as it was formerly, to be obtruded upon by a common informer. Formerly, the Law was in the air; a Clergyman was never secure; now he is placed under the jurisdiction of his Ordinary, and not exposed to the malicious and mercenary vengeance of an informer, except in a case of gross misconduct or neglect. Will "Pasquin" say that this is not a better state of things than existed some years ago? Will he say that the Consolidation Act is incapable of producing

* 57 Geo. III. c. 99. § 15.

† "Instructions for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, and of the Parochial Clergy, &c. By Christopher Hodgson, Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury." Reviewed in Part I. p. 46.

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producing any benefit—that it has *not* produced benefit—or is not doing so? Let your Correspondent apply to his “*authentic sources*,” and I shall be much surprized if he does not find that twice the activity, double the caution and particularity, to what existed formerly, pervade the offices of the Bishop’s secretaries; and that a most admirable system of order is established, or at least is establishing, with respect to the *local* concerns and circumstances of incumbents and curates, in those offices. Are not these improvements; and are they not eminently conducive to the extension of Clerical Residence? Will “Pasquin” say that Curates are not far better provided for now, than formerly?—There was a time, and that but a few years since too, when a Curate never could ensure either the amount of his salary, or the recovery of it; now, both the salary is definite, and the mode of recovery certain. Is this not an improvement, and one highly tending to promote the regular performance of parochial duties?—There was a time, and that too not long since, when the residence of the Curate of a non-resident incumbent could not be enforced in a parish, except under very peculiar circumstances;—now, the Bishops have not only the power of requiring such residence, but (generally speaking) cannot dispense with it excepting under very especial circumstances, and in which even the Curate must be required to reside in some near and convenient place.—Till lately, their Lordships were obliged to resort to a most circuitous, tedious, and expensive process, in order to promote the due performance of Divine Service in any Churches or Chapels in which the Resident Incumbent either neglected to perform it, or was incapable of doing so; now, they are empowered to insist upon the nomination of a fit and sufficient Curate by such Incumbent to assist him, and in default to nominate one themselves, and enforce the due payment of his stipend, as if such Curate had been nominated by the Incumbent himself. Can “Pasquin” say that these are not improvements—that their enactment as laws was not dictated by a fervent desire and wish to promote the due performance of Divine Service by a competent person, and by a person

resident on the spot where such service is to be performed? It would be tedious to go through the various emendations and additions which have been made to the laws, as applying to the question of Clerical Residence, within the last few years. I trust, however, I have instanced sufficient to shew, that the Bishops “*in their wisdom*” have done some good—that something more than “*speeches have been made*”—or “*pious sentiments*” uttered by a “*Metropolitan!*”

We now, Mr. Urban, come to the “*hovel*” and “*pigstie*” part of the case; and here I must observe, that your worthy Correspondent has fixed the almost entire blame of the dilapidations, of which he complains, upon the Archdeacons. Now, it is well-known that Archdeacons (generally speaking) are amongst the worst species of Church preferment. Their emoluments scarcely answer the expences of General Visitations; and no Archdeacon (excepting he be a man of considerable private property) can frequently undertake the personal inspection of his jurisdiction, without subjecting himself to an expence which would take the profits of his office for some years to re-pay. I am free to admit that this part of our Ecclesiastical Polity has not been sufficiently considered; and I trust that, ere long, it will attract Legislative attention, if it has not done so already*. As far, however, as *Clerical Residence* is concerned, it has not been overlooked; no beneficed Clergyman can now obtain a licence of Non-residence on the ground of a parsonage-house being unfit for his residence, except such unfitness has not been occasioned by his neglect; and even should it have been owing to the neglect of the prior incumbent, still he cannot have his licence, except he undertake to keep it in repair to the satisfaction of the Bishop. This certainly will go a great way towards preventing the dilapidation too frequently observable in parsonage-houses where Incumbents are non-resident; and where they are resident,

* There was an intention of introducing a clause to remedy the above defect, into the Bill for regulating the building of the New Churches; whether it was eventually introduced or not I am not aware.

they are not now allowed to reside out of the parsonage-house, *although they may live in the parish*, without properly satisfying the Ordinary as to the repairs of such house and premises.

The observations of "Pasquin" relative to the erection of New Churches are such as I am confident he could not, and would not, have written in a serious moment. The obvious necessity of the erection has been seen and acknowledged for years, and almost centuries past. I fully accord with the observations which "Clericus Surriensis" has addressed in reply upon this part of our subject; and I have no doubt "Pasquin" felt convinced by those observations, since he has very properly not adverted to the subject in his second Letter. This I admire; as it shews that, although he has imbibed some different ideas on these subjects to what others have, he has not suffered the adoption of them to blind his judgement, or shut his eyes against conviction; and I candidly tell him, I am not without hopes of performing a successful operation upon him, in removing either entirely or partially a certain species of *cataract* which appears to have obstructed his visionary powers.

Such, Mr. Urban, are the observations which have suggested themselves to me, upon a careful perusal of "Pasquin's" communications; Your Correspondent appears very anxious to be considered as a well-wisher to the Establishment, and I am not inclined to say he is not. I believe him to be so; but I believe at the same time, that he has been induced, from some cause or other, to look upon the subjects which he has undertaken to discuss with a jaundiced eye. It is impossible to read your Correspondent's Letters without coming to the conclusion, that he considers our Ecclesiastical Officers guilty of gross neglect, from the Metropolitcal Throne at Canterbury, to the "*gaping Churchwarden*," who attends a "*Country Visitation*;" and as he professes to gather his information from "*authentic sources*," I am perhaps taking too much upon myself in

making the observations which I have done. Let "Pasquin," however, be who or what he may, he must expect to have his arguments and assertions commented upon, when he comes to plead in your Court. In the spirit, therefore, not of an angry Disputant, but of a fair Opponent, I trust I have met him upon the Arena; and, in the hope that he may not live to see his apprehensions verified, and that I may live to see my expectations on these subjects realized, I remain,

Yours, &c. J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

ON CLERICAL DRESS.

(Concluded from p. 218.)

HAVING thus replied to the question of *qualification as necessary to the right of wearing the "scarf,"* I shall conclude all I have to observe on the authority of the 58th Canon, which S. T. B. supposes to require a contrary practice, (viz. that of "graduates" wearing "such hoods as are agreeable to their degrees," and "ministers, no graduates, some decent tippet of black,") by stating that, as it is a matter of controversy whether that Canon is obligatory on Ministers or not, I think it much fairer, and more likely to conduce to a proper understanding on this important question, to refer S. T. B. and your numerous Readers to the following quotation from the late learned Archdeacon Sharp*:

"Upon the 58th Canon, which enjoins *Ministers reading Divine Service, and administering the Sacraments, to wear surplices, and Graduates therewithal hoods*, I need say the less, because it is superseded by the Rubric before the Common Prayer in 1661, which is statute-law, and determines that *all the ornaments of the Ministers, at all times of their ministration, shall be the same as they were by authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward III.* So that the injunction concerning the habits and ornaments of Ministers, which is at the end of King Edward III.'s first service-book, with its explanation in the Act of Uniformity by Queen Elizabeth, is the legal or statutable rule of our Church-habits at this day †: and is so far from being explained by this Canon, that it

* "The Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer and the Canons of the Church of England, so far as they relate to the *Parochial Clergy*, considered in a course of Visitation Charges. By Thomas Sharp, D. D. Archdeacon of Northumberland. London, 8vo. 1753," page 243.

† "See *Wheatley's Rational Illustration*, &c. fol. page 104. and *Bennet's Phrase*

rather serves to explain the Canon itself: as I shall shew in an instance or two. For, first, this injunction of King *Edward's*, referred to in our present rubric, though it requires the *surplice to be used in all parish Churches, and Chapels annexed to the same*, yet doth, in express words, *give liberty to the Clergy to use, or not to use, the surplice during their ministration in all other places*. Which is an indulgence that the Canon doth not expressly give, and it may be some question, whether it can be fairly inferred from it. And the other thing I would observe in the said injunction is, that no order is given therein concerning the use of the hood with the surplice in *Parish Churches*, though the same is allowed to be used by Dignitaries in *Cathedral Churches*, and Masters and Fellows of Colleges, being Graduates, in their own College Chapels. Therefore, as I take it, the clause in this Canon, which enjoins Graduates to wear the hoods of their respective degrees in *Parish Churches*, is not strictly binding; forasmuch as the present Rubric, which is of later date, and decisive of all questions about the habits in ministration*, refers us to a rule by which the said

practice is not required. But I do not mean hereby in the least to except against the use of Graduates wearing their hoods in their several Churches, for which not only a Canon, but a general custom thereupon, may be pleaded, any more than I would condemn the disuse of copes, albs, and tunicles, since both Canon and Custom may be pleaded for that disuse also. The whole truth of the matter is, that both the *use* of hoods, and *disuse* of copes and tunicles, are now so notoriously and universally allowed of by the Ordinaries, that, although neither of them could in strictness be reconciled with the letter of the Rubric, yet we are not *bound*, at this time, to make any alteration in our practice. For whatever our Governors in the Church do openly and constantly permit, and consequently by a fair construction approve of, whether it will be admitted as a good interpretation of ecclesiastical laws, or not, yet there is no doubt it is a sufficient dispensation for the continuance of the usage, till further order be taken therein; and more especially in all doubtful or disputable cases, the resolution of which is left to the ordinary.—I cannot dismiss this

phrase on the Common Prayer, and on this Rubric, pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. And *Nicholls* upon the *Order for Morning and Evening Prayer*; and upon the 25th clause of the Act of Uniformity, *primo Eliz.*; also *Dr. Grey* in his Abridgement of the Codex, page 113.

* “And yet there is a very great question made about the true sense of this Rubric itself. *Dr. Grey* imagines that it refers to King *Edward's* second Service-book. It should seem, says he, to be understood according to the alterations made in the second book, 5th and 6th *Edward VI.* For the first Service-book enjoins, besides surplices and hoods, at the Communion Table albs and tunicles, and to the Bishop a pastoral staff. *Dr. Bennet* supposes the said Rubric to be limited by Queen *Elizabeth's* advertisements in 1564, and by her Canons in 1571, and by King *James I.'s* Canons in 1603. See his Paraphrase, with Annotations, on the Common Prayer. Bishop *Cosins* stands up for the compleat restoration and strict propriety of all the antient ministerial habits enjoined by King *Edward's* first Service-book; (see pages 17 and 18 of the additional notes at the end of *Dr. Nicholls's* Comment on the Liturgy). *Dr. Nicholls* is of the same opinion, but expresses himself with more diffidence, only putting this question: *If the antient ornaments, and no other, ought not to be used at this day?* (See his note at the end of the Act of Uniformity in the first of *Elizabeth*) *Mr. Wheatley* insists upon the said ornaments being enjoined by our present Rubric, but contents himself with observing that some of them are obsolete and grown out of use. (See his Rational Illustration.) The author of *The Rubric examined* (8vo. Lond. 1737.) goes wholly in *Dr. Bennet's* way (pp. 8, 9, 10, 11.) and takes for granted, that the Rubric is authentically limited by the advertisements in 1564, and Canons of 1603.—Now under this variety of sentiments about the sense and extent of this Rubric, when it is said to be *decisive* about the habits, no more is meant than that it is *the rule*, however understood, by which our habits ought to be now regulated (a point in which all parties agree); and that no Canon should take place in enjoining any thing contrary to it, or inconsistent with it. But there is no way in which the Rubric can be so explained, as to include the use of Graduate's hoods in *Parish Churches*, or of black tippets to Non-graduates, during the ministration of Divine Service. The former being restrained to be used only in *Cathedral and Collegiate Churches or Chapels*, or by Graduates in the pulpit, both in King *Edward's* first Service-book, and in the Queen's advertisements 1564, and in the Canons of 1571. And in none of them is the use of the tippet (during Divine Service) once mentioned.”

article,

article, without giving you another remarkable instance of the prevalence of custom in these sort of usages, under the approbation of the Ordinary; and the rather, because it is an instance that falls within the subject of the present Canon, and is also of peculiar consideration to us of this diocese (*Durham*), in which alone it is to be met with: it is, the *constant use of the surplice by all Preachers in their pulpits*. And it is said to have taken rise from an opinion of Bishop *Cosins*, that as surplices were to be worn *at all times of the ministration*, and preaching was properly *the ministration of the word of God*, therefore surplices were to be worn in the pulpit as well as in the desk, or on other occasions of the ministry. One cannot speak otherwise than with reverence and due respect to the authority of so great a ritualist as Bishop *Cosins* was; yet it is manifest there is nothing in our Rubrics that doth directly authorize this usage, or in our Canons that doth countenance it: nay, there is something in both which would discourage, if not forbid, such a practice. The Canons limit the use of the surplice to the *public prayers*, and *ministering the Sacraments*, and *other rites of the Church*: so doth our Rubric concerning her habits, if it be strictly interpreted of King *Edward's* order in the second year of his reign: for there the surplice is only to be used *at mattens, evensong, in baptizing, and burying in Parish Churches*. And then there immediately follows this permission, that, *in all other places*, every Minister shall be at liberty to use any surplice or no; and also a recommendation to such as are Graduates, *that when they preach, they should use such hoods as pertained to their several degrees*. Here then is sufficient warrant for using a hood without a surplice, as is done to this day at the Universities, but no appearance of authority for the use of surplices in the pulpit.—All then that I would observe upon this custom of preaching in surplices is, that none of us are *obliged to it*: though at the same time I intend no censure of the practice.—I have nothing more to add upon the 58th Canon, than the observation

of a great man upon it *, *that it did not well consist with the 14th Canon*, which enjoins the conformity of all Ministers to the prescript form of Divine Service, rites, and ceremonies in the Liturgy. And, from what has been said, you may gather from whence this exception against their consistency is taken; for it is most certain that whereinsoever the 58th Canon doth not well consist with the general Rubric before Morning Prayer, as I have shewn in one instance, *viz. the wearing hoods and tippets in parish Churches*, it doth not; therein of consequence it will be found in the same degree inconsistent with the 14th Canon. But then it is to be noted, that saving this single instance, every other exception against this Canon is at least as disputable as the true meaning and extent of the rubrical order with which it seemeth inconsistent. And therefore till it be fully agreed (which at present is not) how the said Rubric is to be interpreted, and how far it will conclude and determine our practice (of which the compilers of our Canons might not have just the same sentiments with some of our modern Ritualists) it does not seem reasonable to complain of a disagreement or contrariety in our Canons."

As this extract from such an authority, together with the subjoined notes, appears to present a comprehensive and impartial view of the controversy, it may be proper here also to give Dr. Sharp's explanation of the second part of the first Rubrick placed before the Common Prayer, as having been frequently referred to in this paper.

Dr. Sharp, having explained the nature of the Rubricks by dividing them under different heads, observes of the second class †,

"That is of such as either require to be understood with limitations, or will at least fairly admit of them. Of the first sort we have an instance in the *Order for Morning and Evening Prayer*, where it is said, *that such ornaments of the Church, and of the Ministers thereof at all times of their ministration, shall be retained and*

* "Speaking of the disuse of the ornaments prescribed in the second year of *Edward VI.* he proceeds thus:—If any man shall answer, that now the 58th Canon hath appointed it otherwise, and that these things are alterable by the discretion of the Church wherein we live; I answer, that such matters are to be altered by the same authority wherewith they were established; and that if that authority be the Convocation of the Clergy, as I think it is, only that; *that the 14th Canon commands us to observe all the ceremonies prescribed in this book; I would fain know how we should observe both Canons.*"—Additional notes at the end of Dr. Nicholls's Comment. p. 18. This is supposed to be Bishop *Overall's*.

† Vide Archdeacon Sharp, *ut supra*, p. 80.

be in use, as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI.—There was one sentence at the end of this Rubric left out at the Restoration, which would have explained it more fully. The words are there, according to the Act of Parliament set in the beginning of the book. And these words will lead us to the proper limitations of this Rubric. For, if we look into the first Act of Uniformity by Queen Elizabeth, we shall find the words of this Rubric taken *verbatim* from that Act, and to be only a part of a clause whereby the Queen expressly reserved to herself a power of ordering both the ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof otherwise hereafter, which power she did afterwards actually make use of, though not perhaps just in the method prescribed in that Act, yet so effectually, that our habits at the times of our ministration stand regulated by her injunctions to this day.—Now putting these things together, that the Rubric hath an immediate reference to the Act; and that the Act is made with an express reservation to the Queen's future appointments; and that the Queen, pursuant to this power given her, did, in the year 1564, publish her *advertisements* (as they are called) concerning the habit of Ministers to be worn by them in time of Divine Service; it will appear that her injunctions thus set forth are authentic limitations of this Rubric.—It is true, some disputes have been made concerning this power given her, whether it was only during her life (as her powers in some other statutes of the same year are expressly limited), or derivable upon her successors, and annexed to the Crown. But this makes little difference in our present question. Her injunctions have the sanction of that Parliament which granted her the said power, and the sanction too of the Act of Uniformity after the Restoration, which by this Rubric now under consideration refers (according to the explanation now given of it) to her injunctions. But if, by the Act of Uniformity in the first year of her reign, there is a reservation of the said power to the Crown, and it is derivable upon her successors, then it will follow further, that, although such injunctions had not been set forth by her, yet we should have been secured in the present allowed usages concerning habits and ornaments; because it is a rule, that, wherever a discretionary power is left with our Governors, a constant practice permitted, and for that reason supposed to be approved by them, is equivalent by interpretation, to their command."

The multiplicity of matter having drawn out my paper to an unusual length, I will now conclude my observations by stating that as there evidently appears a difficulty in explaining what a defect in expression, and want of agreement in the particulars, first caused, it may be as well to mention that as the Act of Convocation has been referred to as a proper source for the solving of this difficulty, that that sacred assembly meets together at the commencement of a new Parliament; but in what manner, and with what authority the members of it are at present endowed, I am not able to say. I merely notice this as a hint to those who consider improvements in ecclesiastical affairs as impossibilities. I have only to add that I shall feel obliged by the correction of any error which may have escaped my pen, and be happy to enter into farther discussion with S. T. B. or any of your able Correspondents.—Intending to forward you a paper on a subject nearly allied to the present for a future Magazine, I remain,

Yours, &c.

SIGISMUND.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 2.

THE Monastic Remains of Fountains are deservedly considered the most magnificent and interesting that our Country, rich in these venerable and admired works of antiquity, retains from the wreck of the general Dissolution. Besides the Church, whose beauty and grandeur need no comment here, and which are aided by the lofty and nearly perfect tower standing at the end of the North transept, the numerous buildings connected with it appear in a state of preservation unequalled by any other. Among these the two cloisters, the chapter-house, the refectory, the dormitory, and the kitchen, are the principal; and, connected with the South-west extremity of the great cloister, are some very interesting ruins of buildings, whose former use I shall not at present endeavour to name; around which are distributed so many ruins of walls and vaults—not to mention the gate, the mill, the bridge, and numerous other distant and distinct objects;—all these, in a comparatively perfect state, must claim our particular notice, and excite a lively interest for their preservation

as long as buildings thus dismantled and exposed can exist. So great indeed was the extent of this magnificent institution, that, when entire, it is said to have occupied nearly 12 acres of ground; and such were the ravages it sustained, that the buildings now cover little more than a *sixth* part of that space; yet, with every devastation, it is far more extensive, and incomparably more perfect than any other; and though its architecture is not of the most enriched kind, yet with a severity and simplicity very peculiar to this abbey, it is truly magnificent and beautiful.

It must have been remarked that, during the progress of our Church Architecture through its various styles, most buildings received alterations or additions consistent with the new invention; as wide windows were substituted for narrow, tracery for the simple opening, &c.; many Churches were wholly taken down, others in part, and numerous were the inferior alterations and enrichments. But Fountains Abbey escaped with less of these than perhaps any other building of such importance, exhibiting only *three* distinct styles; namely, the *Norman*, after it had given birth to the *Pointed* arch, both being united in the nave of the Church. This is prevalent in the cloisters, the chapter-house, some of the dwelling buildings, and likewise in the transepts. It cannot be difficult to conjecture the proportions and character of the *old choir*; nor can we sufficiently admire the exquisite beauty of that which replaced it, and the addition of a *Lady chapel* and *upper transepts* to the design;—these are the *second* style; and the *third* may be seen in the tower, the grand East window, the West window, and the North and South windows, in the pediments of the *upper transepts*, and others in different parts of the Church. Add to this, that the only ornaments which gave additional richness to the mouldings are the leaved capitals in the oldest, and partial quatrefoil turns in the latest stile; it will then be imagined how little subject this abbey was to the controul of a new design, how little embellishment has been admitted on its vast proportions, and how interesting and majestic such a building must be. It should be noticed that the choir was usually the first part of the building to receive

alteration; agreeably to which remark, we here see the beauty of a stile, better calculated for space and elegance than the more heavy architecture which it superseded. Its effect in this part above any other is most striking and judicious entering by the West door. The length and majestic simplicity of the *sombre nave* forms a grand porch or preparation for the superb choir, which opens to view its splendid variety of design, of light, and of richness. Unfortunately for the visitor to Fountains, this effect is not preserved. When these noble ruins were added to the fine domain of Studley, every sacrifice appears to have been made, to render the building an ornament to the grounds, more than an object in itself; and the Antiquary must ever regret the injudicious alterations of the interior; the level lawn, the loss of columns, and the removal of fallen walls, the types of ruins, for a tasteless plot of grass, unobstructed by a single stone, and uninjured by a leaf. To admire the architecture, was then an inferior consideration: you were directed to a gallery built for the purpose under the East window, where you could view the length and breadth of the building, and the beauty of the even grass; and the view of grounds behind, the eye-fatiguing gravel path, the uniform trees, and the *Gothic* temple which they shroud. But improvement in taste has renovated many of these absurdities, and much of the formality, the architecture, and not its length, is now talked of; the picturesque thorn and foliage, and not the even grass, is admired; the level is condemned, and the moss-grown stone replaced. No part is now pulled down to give space, and none rebuilt to obtain uniformity; and the present worthy owner is solicitous only to preserve it from wanton injury. As it was left to her, so it stands every storm and tempest; and this amiable Lady's admiration of antiquity is evinced in the improvements which have recently taken place. The principal is the removal of immense bodies of ivy from various members of the building, which were not only obstructed, but actually injured by its growth; and the destruction of trees in the choir transepts, which are far more beautiful than any other part of the Church, but which it was impossible

possible till now to see and admire. Sufficient foliage remains for the beauty of the view; and as trees and ivy can be seen any where, and architecture, and a Fountains cannot, the man of taste will justify the alteration. No description can bring the imagination to the view presented as you enter the South transept. I am persuaded Europe cannot produce its equal, so lofty, light, and elegant is the architecture, and so admirable are the two octagonal pillars which sustain the arches of the Lady Chapel at a fearful height. This is certainly the position to view these parts, but not the place to enter; a visitor should enter from the West, not from the East; now you look from a spacious choir to a narrow body limited by a small window; then you would approach by a narrow vista, and the wide choir would have its full effect on the sight; its East window would be seen as it deserves, and the matchless choir transepts would close the scene in splendour.

The writer of this was one of a party of twenty; and I affirm, that not *one* except myself turned round as they passed from the entrance to the cloister door on the South side of the nave, to view this glorious prospect from the proper position; which confirms me in a remark I have often made, that on these occasions people see no more than the Guides show them.

It is uncommon for an Abbey or Church to have two cloisters; but this is the case at Fountains; a quadrangle, formerly covered with a pent roof; and a straight cloister of two aisles, extending from the South side of the nave near the West end to the resident buildings, a length of nearly 300 feet. These cloisters are separated from the nave by a kind of vestibule in two divisions, a plain round arch and pier crossing in the centre, the Eastern having a door to communicate with the quadrangle, and the Western a door into the Church, and another leading into the cemetery on the West side. The former entrance communicated under cover from the quadrangle to the Church, and the West was for the use of those buildings on the West and South sides of the Abbey. These vestibules had no internal communication with the range of cloisters to which they were joined;

and I must now notice the injudicious alteration just made in this place, destructive of an antient character, and contrary to the good order of arrangement and consistency. This wall has been removed, and the space added to the length of the cloister; the door of the Church opened (which alone is an improvement); all this to obtain a peep from the nave of the Church to the gloomy extremity of the magnificent ambulatory. This, it must be confessed, is the only innovation that has been committed in the progress of improvement; and here it is hoped the intruder will stop. Ill-bestowed reliance on a dependant of mean abilities and taste has too often been productive of consequences as mischievous as that we now regret. Zeal without a curb, wanting the monitor which bids the Antiquary pause before he condemns that which may be irrecoverably lost, is an attainment greatly to be dreaded, not only because it triumphs over the better judgment of a well-disposed patron, but because it cramps a man's reason, and withholds his faculty of thinking while he stands in the midst of the ruin which he plotted. If the injury here alluded to extends no further than the exposure of what was never intended to be thus seen, and the publicity of a building which from necessity was made private, it is sufficiently to be condemned; but the stability of the superstructure is rendered very doubtful. This substantial wall was a main support to the roof at this end of the cloisters, already rendered weak by the falling of a portion of it, and by the accumulated earth, trees, and grass, which cover the floor of the dormitory, and are constantly exuding a damp which is fast decaying these grand vaults; and which, still more weakened by the loss of such an important buttress, may in a very few years render the whole a heap of ruins, and thus terminate the vista which incurious visitors are now directed to admire.—I have more than once been inclined to suggest, through the medium of Mr. Urban's pages, the construction of a flat roof over the crown of the cloister roof, but neither to obstruct a passage through the dormitory, or to appear unsightly. I am persuaded that nothing short of this can save the mouldering stone groins, and vaulting: it would then
be

be interesting to ascertain the existence of the stairs which formerly led from the dormitory into the nave of the Church: the door apparent in the South aisle is walled up; but it is probable that the steps are hidden only by the rubbish which fell from the superstructure.
[To be continued in a future Number.]

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Sept. 19.*
THE great end of Biography is, faithfully to delineate the progress of a man of genius, through the labyrinths of obscurity, from the shade of poverty, to distinction and fame—one who, by unwearied application, and almost unparalleled perseverance, has overcome all the difficulties of his early destiny, and raised himself to a truly respectable eminence in life. Such an one tends to excite emulation in the mind of youth, and is the admiration and theme of genius and discernment. This will apply with peculiar force to the enclosed *Memoir* of Mr. Samuel Lee, the celebrated Orientalist, delivered by the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett at the seventh anniversary of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society, held at the Guildhall in Shrewsbury, on Wednesday the 26th of August 1818. Your widely-circulated Miscellany will give it the publicity it so eminently deserves.

Yours, &c.

D. P.

"The seventh Anniversary of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Guildhall on Wednesday; and we scarcely ever witnessed there on any occasion, so numerous, so respectable, and so interesting an assembly, particularly of females.

"The Rev. Archdeacon Corbett, President of the Institution, opened the business of the day in the following address, which was heard with deep interest:

"Before I proceed to move that the able and satisfactory Report we have just heard read be printed, I cannot but advert to that part of it which records the Sermons recently preached at St. Chad's Church, in this town, for the benefit of this Institution. You have heard that the sum then collected was greater than had been before received by us upon any similar occasion, and that the Preachers were Mr. Samuel Lee and Mr. Langley. Of Mr. Langley it would be indecorous in me to say much at this time, for he is present; but his merits are well known to us as one of the Secretaries of GENT. MAG. October, 1818.

this Society—one of those gentlemen to whose zealous affection for this cause, and to whose gratuitous labours in it, we are very deeply indebted. But Mr. Lee is not present; and at the mention of his name, I may well say, as the Roman Historian did at the mention of the names of Cato and of Cæsar, '*Quoniam res obtulerat, silentio præterire non fuit consilium.*' But I go further: I not only think it would be wrong in me to pass over in silence the name of Mr. Lee, thus brought before us; but I gladly seize the opportunity of expressing my admiration at the rare talents with which he is endowed: and, unable as I am to do justice either to the powers of his mind, or the goodness of his disposition; incompetent as I feel myself to point out either the extent of his learning, or the piety of its application; yet so difficult is it to act from motives entirely disinterested, that I may be suspected of speaking with some bias upon this subject, when I announce Mr. Lee as a native of the parish* wherein I was born, and wherein I have continued to reside; and it might be supposed, from this circumstance, that I was early acquainted with the promise of so rich an harvest; that I was familiar with the progress of such unlooked-for erudition. But the fact is quite otherwise. The only education Mr. Lee received among us was that of a village school, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and arithmetic: and he left this school at 12 years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, under his ingenious and respectable relative, Mr. Alderman Lee, of this town. It was not till years after this that he conceived the idea of acquiring foreign languages; and then it was with such singleness of heart that he pursued his object, that he neither sought nor accepted opportunities of communicating it. And it was not till after an interval of six years, and then by chance, that I found out that he had in that space taught himself to read and to write in Latin, in Greek, and in Hebrew. He had taught himself the Chaldee, the Syriac, and the Samaritan languages—and all this unaided by any instructor; uncheered by any literary companion; uninfluenced by the hope either of profit or of praise. And here let me pause at this very singular feature in the portrait I am endeavouring to delineate: for where shall we meet with a devotion to letters so solitary or so pure? I know, indeed, that instances are not unfrequent, where the mind has arisen superior to its original destination, or

* At Longnor, in the parish of Con-dover, co. Salop.

where

where eminence has been attained under circumstances adverse and unfavourable. But we more generally find that a foundation has been laid; and that those who have distinguished themselves as scholars have gone through the regular routine of classical education, or have been assisted by masters of superior ability. Such was the case with Mr. James Crichton, of Clunie, in Scotland, better known by the name of '*the admirable Crichton*,' in the list of whose tutors we find the name even of Buchanan. And having introduced the mention of this extraordinary person, this '*Phoenix of Literature*,' as he is designated by one of his Biographers, I would willingly run some parallel between him and Mr. Lee; for, though comparisons are justly said to be odious, yet, if I take my example from the 16th century, I shall scarcely be accused of sinning against the spirit of this wholesome proverb, more especially as my object is merely that of elucidation: nor is it necessary for my purpose to endeavour to depreciate the panegyrics of Sir Thomas Urquhart, or of the authorities he quotes, by the more sober criticism of Dr. Kippis; for I know not that the warmest admirers of the admirable Crichton have advanced any thing concerning him, a few hyperbolical expressions excepted, that is superior to what Mr. Lee either has done, or may well be supposed capable of doing, if he thought right and fit so to do. Mr. Crichton then was the son of a gentleman of antient family and hereditary fortune; and therefore we may presume that, in addition to the living assistance I have mentioned, he was amply supplied with the usual helps and incitements to learning, and that at an age when the mind is most ductile and open to such pursuits: whilst, on the other hand, we find Mr. Lee oppressed with the cares and labours of life; without any living assistant whatsoever; without the stimulus either of hope or of fear; seeking concealment rather than the smile of approbation, and very scantily supplied with the necessary materials: for Mr. Lee's earnings at this time were barely sufficient to the poorest maintenance: yet he spared from this pittance, to purchase such a Grammar as could be met with upon the book-stalls of this town; and when he had read through a volume procured in a similar manner, he was forced to pay it away again, as part of the price of the next book he wished to purchase. Here then is a string of difficulties surmounted by Mr. Lee, which Mr. Crichton had not to combat. Again, it is said that Mr. Crichton's learning, however stupendous, was not acquired

by the sacrifice of any of those pleasures in which youth usually indulges, or by the omission of any of those accomplishments in which it becomes a gentleman to excel. Now so far as this marks out the interruptions given to Mr. Crichton's severer studies, we shall find those of Mr. Lee at least equally broken in upon, and that from causes much more imperative. Mr. Lee had not to balance between reading and relaxation; he had to pass from bodily fatigue to mental exertion—for he omitted, during the six years I have mentioned, none of the hours usually appropriated to manual labour; he retired regularly to rest at ten o'clock at night; he suffered during this time from a complaint in his eyes; and of the inadequate leisure thus left him, part even of that was dedicated to what may be deemed accomplishment: so that it does not appear that Mr. Crichton either read or remembered with greater rapidity than Mr. Lee has done. And when Mr. Lee exchanged his trade for the superintendence of a Charity-school, his hours were not much more at his own disposal. It was at this time that that well-known and much respected Oriental scholar, Dr. Jonathan Scott, one while Persian Secretary to Mr. Hastings in India, furnished Mr. Lee with an Arabic Grammar; and he had then, for the first time in his life, the pleasure of conversing upon the study in which he was engaged; and it is to this auspicious circumstance, improved, as it was, by the wonderful proficiency of Mr. Lee on the one hand (for in a few months he was capable of reading, writing, and composing in both Arabic and Persian), and to the unremitting kindness of Dr. Scott on the other, that we may attribute Mr. Lee's subsequent engagement with the Church Missionary Society, his admission at Queen's College, Cambridge, and his ordination as a Minister of the Established Church*. But, in defence of what I have ventured to assert, I must endeavour to draw this parallel somewhat closer. One of the admirable Crichton's Historians asks, Whether it does not surpass comprehension, that in his 31st year he should be master of ten different languages, and perfectly well seen in Philosophy, the

* The venerable and benevolent Speaker omitted to mention the zealous and persevering patronage which he himself has always afforded, and still continues to afford, to Mr. Lee (who strongly reminds us of Professor White); and whose liberality and kindness, in conjunction with Dr. Scott, are, we know, constant themes of their Pupil's gratitude. EDIT.

Mathematics, Theology, the Belles Lettres, and other Sciences. Now I will endeavour to take these attributes in the order in which I have quoted them. And, first, as to Languages: if Mr. Crichton began his Grammar at six years of age, a supposition by no means improbable, considering the aptness of the scholar, his station in life, and the practice of the times, we shall then find that the high degree of knowledge we have stated was acquired in about 14 years; and it is now about 14 years since Mr. Lee first opened a Latin Grammar, and he has in that time taught himself 17 different languages. It is further said, that Mr. Crichton offered to dispute in the 12 following languages:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Hebrew | 7. French. |
| 2. Syriac. | 8. Italian. |
| 3. Arabic. | 9. English. |
| 4. Greek. | 10. Dutch. |
| 5. Latin. | 11. Flemish. |
| 6. Spanish. | 12. Slavonian. |

"Those Mr. Lee has taught himself are the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Latin. | 10. French. |
| 2. Greek. | 11. German. |
| 3. Hebrew. | 12. Italian. |
| 4. Chaldee. | 13. Ethiopic. |
| 5. Syriac. | 14. Coptic. |
| 6. Samaritan. | 15. Malay. |
| 7. Arabic. | 16. Sanscrit. |
| 8. Persic. | 17. Bengalee. |
| 9. Hindostanee. | |

To which if we add the English, included in Mr. Crichton's list of 12, it makes 18, or an excess of one-third.

"As to Philosophy, the term when it stands by itself is of extensive if not indefinite meaning. The skill with which Mr. Crichton disputed with Philosophers, and upon Philosophical subjects, is much insisted upon; but the only precise idea given us is his challenge to the University of Padua, offering to prove several errors in the Philosophy of Aristotle. The extent of Mr. Lee's reading upon such subjects I am unacquainted with; but I happen to know that, during the six years I have mentioned, he was conversant with the works of Plato, made translations in English blank verse from those of Boethius, and went through the Golden Verses bearing the name of Pythagoras. And though the triumphant publicity with which Mr. Crichton exhibited himself as an intellectual gladiator upon the stage of Europe is contrary to modern manners, and the very reverse of Mr. Lee's retired and unassuming manners; yet, to shew the same convertible genius in both, I need only mention, that Mr. Lee was no sooner in Holy Orders, than he accepted invitations to preach to the largest congregations —

that he ascended the pulpit with the ease and self-possession of one long used to the station — and that he delivered his discourses with a freedom and eloquence equal to that of the best practical preacher.

"In Mathematics, we are told, Mr. Crichton was perfectly 'well seen,' and that he offered to dispute upon mathematical subjects. Of Mr. Lee I have something much more definite to relate. When he entered at Cambridge, he was unacquainted with the Mathematics; but in one fortnight he qualified himself to attend a class which had gone through several books in Euclid; and he soon after discovered an error, not indeed in Euclid, but in a treatise on Spherical Trigonometry usually bound up with Simson's Euclid, the 14th Proposition of which Mr. Lee disproved. Now as Simson's edition of Euclid may be looked upon as a text-book at either University; as it is the one usually put in the hands of students, and to which the lectures of the tutors apply, it is most wonderful if a mistake should have been pointed out in such a work, and for the first time as it should seem, by a student of not many weeks standing in that science. And as the highest honours are given at Cambridge to Mathematical learners, Mr. Lee must have anticipated a safe and easy road to those honours. But he considered this point, as he does all others, with that sobriety of mind with which he is so eminently gifted; and he contented himself with a competent knowledge of Mathematics, lest further attention to that seducing science should interfere with those studies in which the highest interests of mankind were concerned; and this decision speaks volumes as to Mr. Lee's theological views. Mr. Crichton, no doubt, was well read in the School Divinity of his day; but I know not that any of his polemical victories have been handed down to us; but of Mr. Lee it may be said, if he has an ambition, it is to know the word of God himself, and to impart that word to others; though whether he shall be honoured upon earth as the instrument of the good he has done, or may do, is I believe, a very inferior consideration with him, or rather no consideration at all. His exertions in this behalf are more than I can trust my memory with, but I have taken some pains to procure a note of them:" (and which the Archdeacon then read as follows:)

1. The Syriac New Testament, edited by Mr. Lee and published, is not a continuation of that begun by Dr. Buchanan; but an entire new work, for which Mr. Lee collated three ancient Syrian MSS.

MSS., the Syrian Commentary of Syrius, and the Texts of Ridley, Jones, and Wetstein.

2. An edition of the Malay New Testament, from the Dutch edition of 1733; and the Old Testament, is now in the press.

3. An enlarged and corrected edition of Mr. Martyn's Hindostanee Prayer-Book, in conjunction with Mr. Corrie.

4. A Tract, translated into Persian and Arabic, and printed, entitled "The Way of Truth and Life," for the use of Mahometans.

5. A Malay Tract for the London Missionary Society; and some Tracts in Hindostanee, for the Society for instructing the Lascars.

6. A Tract in Arabic, on the New System of Education, written by Dr. Bell, and first translated by Michael Sabag for Bacon de Sacy, Oriental interpreter to the King of France.

7. Dr. Scott having translated the Service for Christmas-day from the Prayer-Book of the Church of England into Persic, Mr. Lee has added to it the rest of the Liturgy.

8. Mr. Lee has under hand a new translation of the Old Testament into Persian, in conjunction with Mirza Khaleel.

9. Mr. Lee is printing an Hindostanee New Testament.

10. He is preparing for an Ethiopic Bible and other Works.

11. Mr. Lee has moreover made a new fount of letter for Hindostanee and Persian printing; and a new fount for an edition of the Syriac Old Testament, and for which he has collated nine antient MSS. and one antient Commentary. Some of these were collated for the London Polyglott; but Mr. Lee looks upon those collations both as incorrect and deficient. He hopes to restore many omissions both in the London and Paris Polyglotts.

The Archdeacon proceeded to observe, "that the next article was the Belles Lettres. Much had been said of the facility with which Mr. Crichton composed in verse and prose, of his extemporary recitations, and that he had written a Comedy, many of the characters in which he enacted in his own person. When I first had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Lee upon books, I found he had read the Latin Poets usually introduced into schools, as Ovid, Virgil, Horace, &c.: that he had read part of the Odyssey, as well as the Iliad of Homer, some of the Greek minor Poets, and some of the Plays of Sophocles. Before we parted, I lent him the Memoirs of that interesting and extraordinary young man, Mr. Kirk White, then lately printed: Mr. Lee re-

turned it to me very shortly, with a Latin Poem in praise of Kirk White, a Dialogue in Greek on the Christian Religion, and a pious effusion in Hebrew; all compiled by himself when, as I believe, he had not any accession to books, for he was during the time upon permanent duty at Ludlow, as a member of the South Local Militia for this County: and I believe the first prose composition of any length Mr. Lee turned his attention to, was the History of the Syrian Churches in India, a memoir which would do credit to the pen of any Historian. High commendations are given to Mr. Crichton's skill in fencing, dancing, singing, music, and drawing. To some of these we may have no immediate parallel to produce on the part of Mr. Lee; but it should be observed, that the skill, the neatness, and the ingenuity of Mr. Lee's mechanical performances evince the same quickness of eye, and the same steadiness of hand, that must have been the ground-work of Mr. Crichton's gayer achievements. As to music, Mr. Lee's powers are not problematical: he taught himself to play upon the flute, from an accidental circumstance, with almost intuitive readiness; and when the Shrewsbury Volunteers were raised, he qualified himself with equal readiness to be one of their military band. All this time he was a member of a Ringing Society, and gave private Lectures in Gothic Architecture. But, if Mr. Lee is thus great in what he possesses, he is not less great in what he does not possess. If he appears inferior to no one in extent or variety of genius, he is without any of those eccentricities with which genius is so often concomitant. When Mr. Crichton gave a public challenge to disputation to the Literati of Paris, to one of his advertisements stuck up on the Sorbonne, the following pasquade was added: 'If any one wants to see this monster of perfection, let them inquire at the Tavern, or the Stews;' but the whole of Mr. Lee's life has been sober, moral, and consistent. He bears his faculties most meekly. The resources of his mind are unapparent till called forth. He sought not polished society; but he mingled in it, when invited, without effort and without embarrassment; and, without losing any of his humility, he sustains his place in it with ease and independence. Mr. Lee's learning is without any tincture of pedantry; and his religion is as far from enthusiasm on the one hand, as it is from lukewarmness on the other. Let us bless God, then, that such talents are so directed. Let us bless God that they are directed in an especial manner to the interests of the Bible

Bible Society; and, perhaps, after all, the grandeur and the simplicity so apparent in the plan of the Bible Society are the two adjuncts that best exemplify the mind thus devoted to its service. Having trespassed so much on your time with reference to one article in the Report, is a reason, if there were no other, why I should not now advert to any other topic. We have much, I trust, to hear and learn in the course of the usual proceedings of the day; and, moreover, we are this day honoured with the presence of two gentlemen as ambassadors from the Parent Society: Mr. Davies, one while Chaplain to the East India Company at Bombay, and Mr. Stevens, a member of the London Committee, a gentleman who has given up much of his time, talents, and ability, to the furtherance of this good work from its commencement, and from both of whom we may expect much interesting information, both foreign and domestic."

GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

Nil est tam populare quam bonitas: nulla de virtutibus plurimis nec gratior nec admirabilior misericordia est; homines enim ad deos nullâ re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando. — *Cicero's Oratio pro Quinto Ligario.*

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 2.

PERMIT a Correspondent of many years to address you on an important topic, involving public interests, and, sorry am I to apprehend, private animosities.

"Longa est injuria, longæ

Ambages: sed summa sequar fastigia rerum."

In your Magazine for the year 1792, vol. LXII. Part I. pp. 571, 572, you state that on Thursday the 21st of June, of that same year, the first stone of THE GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY was laid, with all customary and due solemnities, by that singular philanthropist, John Coakley Lettson, M. D. who came down, with his friend the Rev. Weeden Butler, expressly for the purpose from London; and that he was cheerfully assisted by a body of distinguished gentlemen of London and of Margate, framers and founders of the Institution: such as Dr. Hawes, Mr. Deputy Nichols, the Rev. J. Pridden, James Boswell, Esq. the *fidus Achates* of Samuel Johnson, &c. I am not a young man, Sir, certainly; but I yet rejoice in the proud

recollection of my having personally and actively shared the duties of the day. Foremost among the most munificent of patrons (whilst alive) was ever found Mr. Butler's townsman the reverend Francis Cobb, Esq. on whose tomb in the Church-yard is emphatically engraven that modest and sublime eulogy, "The Friend of Margate;" and the truly good man's worthy descendants continue to be staunch advocates in the cause of the charity. I allude by design to the members of this respectable family with particular satisfaction on the subject; because they are well-known men of talent and observation, and because I consider the devoted fidelity of the attachment of such unequivocal characters to the Establishment throughout its arduous progress of late years *διὰ δόξης καὶ ἀτιμίας, διὰ δυσφημίας καὶ νουφημίας*: an irrefragable evidence in favour of its unvaried management, ever since the building was opened at West-Brook, near Margate, in August 1790, for the reception of poor patients of both sexes, and of all ages.

The utility, nay, let me not mince the matter, but let me add, the necessity of an Establishment of this general description, which unostentatiously extends to the industrious poor of our Metropolis the advantages of Sea-Bathing, must be apparent to the most superficial observer. If, although abounding in the comforts and conveniences of fortune, the more opulent classes of society feel compelled very frequently to seek its efficacy for themselves in numberless cases where malady defeats and overpowers the most judicious exertion of medical skill, wretched indeed must sometimes be the forlorn condition of the poor, labouring under the severe pressure of disease, without means or prospect of ever securing the only certain and simple remedy for their sufferings: "*Lavamini, et mundi estote.*" The benefits which have been afforded to children and adults by the timely assistance of this Infirmary, in the probable saving of limbs by subduing the most alarming symptoms of disorder in the joints; in conquering inflammation of the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours to cure, and threatened speedily to inflict the horrors of permanent blindness; in healing obstinate and distressing

sores.

sores; in resolving and removing the evils attendant on indurated glands in various parts; in restoring health and vigour to the system, from conditions of body and consequent depressions of mind the most emaciated and the most deplorable; in renovating and, to all appearance, absolutely altering constitutions, in which characters of a scrophulous disposition had been manifest; and, lastly, in preserving the lives of persons seemingly bending over the very brink of the grave, are notorious. They have equalled all the hopes, they have gloriously exceeded all the sanguine expectations, of the venerable Dr. John Coakley Lettsom and his chosen band of scientific co-adjutors in 1792. With delight I record the following names of medical gentlemen, who have nobly signed testimonials at different times to this effect: M. Garthshore, J. C. Lettsom, Wm. Woodville, Jas. Sims, Thos. Dale, J. H. Myers, Phi. Elliot, Algern. Frampton, Walter Farquhar, William Long, C. Blicke, William Blizard, Henry Cline, Wm. Norris, T. Blizard, Robt. Keate, R. C. Headington. The testimonials are honourable, and they are conclusive.

Now, from these affecting considerations, Sir, I trust your intelligent Readers will deem it evident, that the grand London Charity, called THE GENERAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY*, and situated at West-Brook, near Margate, is no common Institution; and that it powerfully demands and merits some portion of attention from London Clergymen and London Congregations in its present local destitution and abandonment by the Vicar of Margate, on principles of sound policy, aided by the sweetest suggestions of humanity, and enforced by the resistless dictates of our holy Religion.

Sir, I am authorized by men of no mean rank to affirm, that the Infirmary is controlled and conducted with honesty and honour; and that it calmly challenges the most rigorous, the most hostile examination into all its departments, all its receipts, and all its expenditures. Too long has an insidious slanderer been accustomed

"Criminibus terrere novis; ac spargere voces
[scius arma.]
In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere con-

Sir, the Infirmary is essential to the relief of our diseased poor in London and its populous environs; it is an admirable support and supplement to our London Hospitals, an almost indispensable link in the mighty chain of our eleemosynary Establishments for the weal of our deserving fellow-citizens, the industrious and indigent inhabitants of our unwieldy Metropolis. Thank God, Mr. Urban, the sentiment "*Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" is not yet extinct even in the vicinity of this harshly-treated Institution. Believe me, Sir, other good Charities, of a nature strictly parochial and local, to my certain knowledge, do still experience the blessing of annual appeals from the pulpit of Margate Church, addressed purposely to London hearers (*twice at least*) in the height of the fashionable season. The procedure is right in itself; and, were no invidious and unwarrantable distinction made, it would be highly commendable. Here, then, the weighty question rolls in upon our thought, and bears down before it every petty barrier of timidity and reserve. Why is the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary established by Londoners at West-Brook alone proscribed? Why is the only London Institution in the whole Isle of Thanet alone excluded from all dignified modes of participation in the golden tide of London pity, thus annually watched like the flowings of the river Nile, and thus annually taken always at the flood?

"Mussabat tandem tacito Medicina timore."

Creditable inhabitants of the Isle of Thanet assert, that some snows have fallen since, relative to this excellent Charity. A strange misunderstanding in Margate Church-yard [in its origin most trivial, and at the time most easy of accommodation] gave rise to a kind of awkward legal discussion at Maidstone between gentlemen who ought not to have offered on such an occasion "*partes ferre supremas.*" For a moment, allow the statement to be true. Still let me ask (*Davus sum, non Œdipus*) may not real friends to the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary believe that, with prudent regard for the sacred decorum of his cloth, the Vicar of St. John's, Margate, held himself of choice aloof from the ignominy of the squabble, and that therefore

* See a View, and Account of the Infirmary, in vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 17. EDIT.

fore he remains a reluctant spectator of the effects of that unseemly brawl? May we not hope, nay rather, Mr. Urban, shall we not soon be assured, that the Rev. William Frederick Bayley possesses a mind cultivated and enlightened, a mind far too liberal, far too ingenuous, to visit now on the wretched supplicants for his protection and favour, who never could have been parties to the odious dispute, the presumed turbulence of a very small number of impetuous Patrons, who were then, perhaps, equally in error, but who are already, alas! no longer in the same state of existence? for William Devaynes, Esq. is dead! Your Readers will have the goodness to observe that the case is with caution put hypothetically, unwilling as I am to admit the fact alleged. Once, Sir, your old Correspondent had the honour cordially to shake hands with that eminent Divine, Mr. B. in his house in Cecil-square: from pleasant remembrance of former acquaintance, I feel somewhat justified in the indulgence of my expectation that, at length, considering himself a Minister of the mild Gospel of Jesus Christ, Mr. B. will freely lend his pulpit to this admirable Establishment in its turn, and vindicate his claim to Christian charity by manly voluntary reconciliation. Fain would I twitch his gown with great respect, and with no common earnestness, uninfluenced by any feeling save one, that of profound commiseration for the helpless objects of London solicitude, plead for them the pathetic lines of Nature's Poet:

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from
Heaven [blest'd;
Upon the place beneath: it is twice
It blesteth him that gives, and him that
takes:

"Tis mightiest in the mightiest."

To the humane and persevering Committee of the much insulted Institution is here tendered the tribute of sincere approbation. To them the secret testimony of their own warm hearts, the still small voice of their consciences, must afford solid and durable consolation. But, Mr. Urban, let us not fail to remind these men of one other recompence recorded in the animating words of inspiration:

Εὐαλοποιῦνται; καὶ πᾶσ' ἁγίοις ὑπο-
μινεῖτε τὸ τοῦ χάριτος παρά Θεοῦ.

The best proof, short of ocular demonstration, that can be adduced as to the continued improvement of the Infirmary, may be triumphantly given in the words of Dr. Hurlock's Medical Report, with which I beg permission, for the present, to close my remarks:

"As a Member of the Medical Board, I have this day visited the Sea-Bathing Infirmary, and minutely examined the Patients at present receiving the benefit of the Charity. It is with great satisfaction I am enabled to report, that the greater number of the cases appear to be in a state of improvement; that many cases of the most deplorable description have received that relief which will enable them to return to their families, not as the wretched victims of lamentable disease, preventing them from pursuing their different occupations, but as efficient members of society.

"I beg leave to call the attention of the publick to the following cases, where the beneficial effects of the sea air and sea-bathing, on the scrophulous constitution will be most strikingly exemplified:

Henrietta Thomas.	Anne Stansby.
Mary Wade.	Alicia Thorn.
Eliza Barnes.	Eliza Robinson.
Marg. Galloway.	Mary Yarnley.
Sarah Chambers.	Caroline Bean.
John Owen.	

"I cannot close this Report without earnestly recommending those who are friends to the Institution to visit the above cases, where they will be highly gratified in witnessing the effects of their benevolence; and where those who doubt the importance of the Institution, will have ample confirmation of its efficacy. JOSEPH HURLOCK, M.D.

"August 31, 1818."

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Mr. Urban, CHRISTIANUS.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Sept. 21.
IN reply to the inquiry of your Correspondent "Bibliomans;" p. 98, relative to a Work cited by the Author of "Religio Clerici" (Speculum Stultorum, MS. Harl. 2422) I can only refer him to the MS. itself, now in the British Museum. I believe it has never been printed, and it would therefore be no easy matter to inform him how he may procure a copy. Of its identity with the "Narren Spiegel" I can say nothing, as I never have seen this latter Work.

I was amused by the sagacity of your Reviewer in a late Number of the

the Gentleman's Magazine, in his Critique upon the above-named little Poem. He informs your Readers that it is "pretty generally attributed to two distinguished scholars of Harrow;" and he labours unusually hard to prove that much use has been made in it of Young's Night Thoughts—whole passages of which he contends have been dexterously paraphrased.

Now in justice to the anonymous Poet, in whose secret, no matter how, I happen to be, I can assure you that he wrote single-handed; that he makes no pretensions to "distinguished scholarship;" and that he has no connexion with "Harrow."—I will add also, on his own authority, that, however singular it may appear, it so happens that he never read ten lines of Young's Night Thoughts in his life. Some of your Readers perhaps may not be sorry to hear that his Muse has not been idle, and that she is soon about to appear on the same subject which occupied her lately *.

Yours, &c. PHILO-CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, *West-square, Oct. 5.*

TO that specimen of *superstitious co-incidence*, which I pointed out in your Magazine for August, p. 131, allow me to add another, equally striking.

Among the less enlightened portion of the Irish population, if a person, describing a hurt or wound, should, with the view of illustrating his verbal description, happen to touch the corresponding part of his own or another person's body, that touch is fearfully noticed, as ominous of ill, and a sure precursor of similar mischief to the person and the part so touched, unless the narrator, or some other individual present, be careful immediately to subjoin, "*God bless the mark!*" or "*God save the mark!*" which prayer avails as a charm, to avert the dreaded disaster.

An exactly similar superstition prevailed among the ancient Romans, as we learn from a passage in *Petronius*, where *Trimalchio* relates a marvellous adventure, in which an an thrust his sword through the body of a sorceress.

* See our Review Department for this month, art. *Religio Christiani*, for some justification of our Reviewer. EDIT.

In describing the exploit, *Trimalchio* (as it appears) points out on his own person the very place of the wound, by laying his hand to the part: whereupon he immediately exclaims, "*Salvum sit, quod tango!*"—"Safe be what I touch!"—exactly equivalent to the Irish "*God bless* [or "*God save*] *the mark!*"

For the satisfaction of those, among your Readers, who have not an opportunity of consulting the original text of *Petronius*, I here transcribe the passage—"Mulierem, tamquam hoc loco, (*salvum sit, quod tango!*) mediam trajecit."

Let me add, with respect to the Irish superstition, that the touch, in those cases, is deemed to possess equally malign influence, whether applied to the naked body itself, or to the garment covering the part: and the Roman idea seems to have been precisely the same; as we can hardly presume that *Trimalchio* exposed his naked person; since we do not find such circumstance mentioned by *Petronius*, who would not have failed to notice it, if it had taken place.

JOHN CAREY.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 30.

THE following complimentary and highly flattering letter from the Sovereign of one State to the Subject of another, has been graciously sent in the name of the Spanish King to Captain Fairman, a gentleman well known in the political world for his patriotic labours and literary talents.

Yours, &c.

H.

SIR, *Portland Place, April 17.*

"The King my master has learned with pleasure, through his embassy in this Court, the good offices you have been doing in favour of His Majesty's just cause on the subject of Spanish America; and has in consequence directed me to convey to you his Thanks for the interest which, in your sundry publications in the Newspapers, you have shewn towards the sacred and incontestable rights of his august person on that part of the globe. I avail myself of this opportunity to beg you to accept my good wishes; and have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"SAN CARLOS."

To Captain Fairman.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

55. *The Bibliographical Decameron; or, Ten Days Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts, and Subjects connected with early Engraving, Typography, and Bibliography.* By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. 3 vols. 8vo.

AFTER the very tempting bill of fare exhibited in our volume LXXXVII. ii. p. 157, it might be almost sufficient to say, that our sanguine expectations have been fully gratified; and that we are not satiated with the banquet, though extended to *ten rich courses*.

In turning over the leaves of these matchless volumes, we are at a loss whether most to admire the Pen or the Pencil of the lively, indefatigable, and ingenious Author—or, what is not less admirable, the superior excellence of the various Artists in every department—more especially the English *Bodini*, Mr. *William Bulmer*, of whom a good portrait forms one of the many decorative Plates—as does that of his great Typographic Rival, Mr. *Thomas Bensley*—with those of *Plantin* and *Frobenius* of olden times—and the present “Father of the Punchon and Matrix, cyleped *John Nichols*” *.

Of these, and other of the modern Printers, are given characteristic anecdotes, with lists of several of the more beautiful productions of their presses.

* Mr. Dibdin, however, seems not to have met with an exquisitely beautiful little volume—after a vellum copy of which his heart would have yearned—*Editore Samuele Bentley*, intituled, “*Des. Erasmi Rot. Concio de Puero Jesu, olim pronunciata a Puero in Schola Joannis Coleti Loudini instituta, in qua præsidebat Imago Pueri Jesu docentis specie.*”

This little work might amply vindicate the *finet* (and the *correct*) Printing of the “*Old Boy’s*” press—not to mention Mr. Ormerod’s “*History of Cheshire*,” which, for the symmetry of the type, and excellence of the printing, will bear a comparison with the finest productions of the English or Foreign press. The same may with the strictest propriety be said of a splendid volume, which records the Visits of the Prince Regent and his Imperial and Royal Allies to the Corporation of the City of London, as noticed in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 521.

The beauty and correctness of Mr. Wilkes’s “*Catullus*” and “*Theophrastus*,” long since printed at the *Bowyer press*, and the rarity of the vellum copies, are well known.

Among the most valuable Historiographers on the Art of Printing are *Maittaire* and *Meerman*; and their portraits form part of the embellishments of the *Decameron*; as also

* “Scarcely a week has elapsed, since, in the midst of December snows [1816], I visited him and his family at Islington—his *native* place, and destined to be his *dying* one. The ‘*Septuagenarian*’—(he is now two years beyond that usual term of man’s life) was hearty, cheerful, and as anxious as ever about the success of literary projects. When I had given him a rough sketch of the manner in which the names and memories of the more antient Printers of celebrity had been treated in these inefficient pages, the ‘*Old Boy*’ gave such tokens of satisfaction as led me to hope that I had not rashly executed the important task undertaken: for, (says he) if I am not deep in the lore of *Fust*, *Jenson*, and *Gering*—if I am not worthy to hold up the garment of *Aldus*, *Philip Giunta*, *Froben*, *Oporinus*, and *Plantin*—I have at least learnt the art under a Master, who, for integrity and erudition, may possibly vie with either!”

† “Does the caustic Typographical Critic ask, ‘if Mr. N. be a *fine* Printer?’ Not a ‘*fine* fellow,’ but a ‘*fine* Printer?’—I answer, that, compared with the modern *Jenson* and *Plantin*, Mr. N. must not be called by such a name; but the *Projector*, in 8vo. the *Craven*, in 4to. and, more than either, the *Hertfordshire* and *Durham*, in folio, are quite sufficient testimonies of the skill and beauty with which the *quondam-Bowyer press* is yet conducted. And so, when the foregoing question is asked respecting ‘the beauty of Mr. N.’s press,’ let Messrs. Chalmers, Whitaker, Clutterbuck, and Surtees, take up the gauntlet which such sceptic throws down. These gentlemen have tougher bulls’ hides to their shields, for the protection of the ‘*Old Boy*,’ than I can presume to boast of.—The labours of Mr. N. have been briefly and unostentatiously made known to the publick through the medium of the VIth volume of the ‘*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*.’ They are neither few nor unimportant.”

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do

do those of the no less celebrated Bibliographers, *Antonio Magliabechi*, *Apostolo Zeno*, *Angelo Maria Bandini*, and *Jacopo Morelli*.

As the skill of the Type-founder is effectual to the beauty of a book, under this head Mr. Dibdin's remarks are brief, but characteristic :

"I love the memory of old *William Caslon*," says Lisardo, "as much as *Ly-sander* does of 'old *William Caslon*.'"

The Annotator adds,

"Do pray, good-natured Reader, and lover of honesty and ingenuity, sit down quietly by thy fire-side, and open vol. II. p. 355, &c. of that dainty repository of 'a thousand notable things,' cycloped *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*—and there thou shalt peruse to thy heart's content respecting this said 'old *William Caslon*.' How he served an apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels—began his first type-cutting experiments by executing a fount named *English Arabic*—attacked the *Roman Pica*—and, after giving (I would hope) that wretched pilferer and driveller *SAMUEL PALMER* (whose 'History of Printing' is only fit for elicampane paper) a half dozen good canings, for his dishonesty, he betook himself to that admirable printer and excellent scholar, *WILLIAM BOWYER*, who at once perceived and appreciated his worth. Hence, from *Caslon's* type-foundry, came forth the magnificent impression of *Selden's Works*, and the Coptic types used for *Dr. Wilkins's* edition of the *Pentateuch*. The grateful *Caslon* always acknowledged *Bowyer* as his benefactor and master; and such were his improvements in the art of letter-founding, that types were not only no longer imported from Holland, but *Caslon's* own performances, in turn, became an object for exportation abroad. The crabbed and eccentric *Rowe Mores* calls our hero 'the *Coryphæus* of letter-founders.'

"*Caslon* died, full of years and honour, in 1766; and in the 74th of his age.

"The *matrix* and *punchoon* had not made his heart callous, or his disposition prone 'to treason, stratagem, and spoils;' for our 'William,' like the renowned *Britton*, the Small-coal man, was, as *Sir John Hawkins* informs us, 'a great lover of musick, had frequent concerts at his house, which were resorted to by many eminent masters, and whither he assembled his particular friends and 'the companions of his youth.' Anon, Master *Caslon* 'removes to a large house in Chiswell-street'—[note,

however, that he had before lived 'in *Water-gruel-lane*;' but his *Bacchanalian* friends studiously shunning these quarters, he speedily removed therefrom]—erects an organ in his concert-room, and gives regular monthly concerts when the Moon is at the full, for the convenience of those friends who had a few furlongs to return homewards. Hence, says *Sir John*, they humorously called themselves *Lunatics*. But further. 'In the intervals of the performance ('tis *Sir John Hawkins* who thus narrates) the guests refreshed themselves at a sideboard, which was amply furnished; and when it was over, sitting down to a bottle of wine, and a decanter of excellent ale (of Mr. *Caslon's* own brewing), they concluded the evening's entertainment with a song or two of *Purcell's*, sung to the harpsichord, or a few catches; and about twelve retired.' 'O dainty *William Caslon*!' thou wert made of malleable stuff; and thy reputation, as a master in thine art, as a man of the world, and as a father and Christian, is 'so much to my liking, that hereafter ensueth a copy of thy candour-speaking physiognomy: taken, on a reduced scale, from the mezzotint of *Faber*. Thy descendants, as many as now exist, shall, peradventure, view thy honest countenance with a right goodwill and merry heart: and let them at least acknowledge that the graver of *WORTHINGTON* has been more successful than that of his predecessor.'

An excellent small portrait of Mr. *Caslon* is then introduced.

Among the more eminent Book-sellers noticed in the *Decameron*, we are delighted to find the Portraits of three of our very old friends—Mr. *Samuel Baker*, the "Father of the present School of Book Auctioneers;" *honest Tom Payne*; and Mr. *George Nicol* (the living Nestor of the profession);—and not less so with the intelligent countenances of Mr. *Robert Evans* (the worthy son of another old Friend), and Mr. *William Miller*; who, though "defunct as a Bibliopoliſt, lives to enjoy a well-earned competence, and to fill his dining-room with large-paper and illustrated copies of the Popular Authors of the day, bound in Morocco, or Russia!"

After these, as the finisher, comes the Bookbinder; and to that useful art every proper attention is paid by Mr. Dibdin; who has also given portraits of *Roger Payne* (of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 736.)

p. 736;) and of Mrs. Wier; of whom we have the following particulars:

"While this brief memoir of her labours in cleaning, mending, reviving, and perpetuating injured or decayed volumes, is passing from pen to paper, the worthy Mrs. Wier lies dangerously ill at home with a rheumatic fever, and other ailments incidental to old age: which now (to borrow Sir Thomas Wyatt's expressive language) 'hath her in his clutch.' This good woman hath 'done marvels' in her time, and in her way. Perhaps her *chef-d'œuvre* was the copy of the *Faite of Arms and Chivalry*, printed by Caxton, in the Roxburghe Collection; mended by herself, and bound by Roger Payne—for whom indeed she was pretty constantly and most successfully employed. I remember, some twelve days before the Roxburghe sale, with what eagerness and zeal Mr. George Nicol shewed this very copy to Lord Spencer—who happened to come in just at the time of our parlance of it—and the gratification expressed by his Lordship at such a restorative feat. Unless the part (it was, I believe, the last leaf more especially) were held up against a strong light, it could not have been detected. At the sale, this very circumstance perhaps put fresh mettle into the Book-knight who strove to possess it—and the hammer of Mr. Evans did not drop upon this PAYNO-WIERIAN production till it had reached the tremendous sum of 336l.! See the *Bibl. Roxb.* No. 6348.

"In the year 1774, Mr. and Mrs. Wier went over to Toulouse, for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in Count Macarthy's library. On their return, her husband betook himself to Roger Payne; but Mrs. Wier, late in life, on the recommendation of Mr. Nicol, betook herself to Edinburgh, to repair the books, parchments, vellums, &c. in the Record-office of that City: and there it was that Lord Frederick Campbell was so much pleased with her good conduct, and so highly gratified by her successful labours, that nothing would 'serve his Lordship's turn,' but he must cause a PORTRAIT OF MRS. WIER to be engraved—in the stipling manner—for the sake of a chosen bibliomaniacal few. The plate was *private*: but, with the consent of all the parties concerned, it is here made *public*: on a reduced scale, and in a more artist-like manner than its precursor. Thus let ROGER PAYNE and MRS. WIER go down together—if not to posterity—at least till the present generation of *Roxburghe's* cease to meet on the 17th of June!"

In the Tenth Day's Dialogue a further account is given (as a supplement to the "Bibliomania") of Libraries, Book Collectors, and Sales by Auction. This portion of the Work is particularly interesting, and is enriched by a variety of fine Portraits; among which are those of Lady Jane Grey; the Earls of Pembroke and Sunderland; Bishops Percy and Dampier; Dean Honeywood; Dr. Heath; Mr. Cracherode; Col. Johnes; Mr. Wodhull; Mr. T. Barrett (founder of the Lee Priory Library); John Bagford; John Murray, and Thomas Britton; with Views of Lee Priory, the Strawberry Hill, Hafod, and Auchinleck Printing-offices, &c. &c.

On the whole, the *Decameron* is so perfect and beautiful a picture, and the Work contains so many literary beauties, that it would be unjust to search out such minute imperfections as may have accidentally occurred in the haste of composition.

56. *Nugæ Modernæ. Morning Thoughts, and Midnight Musings: consisting of Casual Reflections, Egotisms, &c. in Prose and Verse.* By Thomas Park, Depositary of an Auxiliary Bible Society, Treasurer to the Sunday and National Schools, Secretary to a Benevolent Institution, Manager of a Bank for Savings; and one of the Guardians of the Poor in the Parish of Hampstead. 12mo. pp. 131. Longman and Co.

THE taste and talents of Mr. Park have long been duly appreciated, not only by his edition of the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," but still more so by the splendid and highly improved edition of Lord Orford's "*Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, 1806*;" Ritson's Collection of ancient Songs, with additions, 1812; a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany in 4to. 1813; and by a late elegant collection, intitled "*Heliconia*." But in the work now before us he is an original Author, pleasing, instructive, and pathetic; though tintured (we are sorry for his own sake to say) with a degree of plaintive sorrow, arising from the most amiable of all causes, the loss of an excellent wife.

For the distinctions annexed to his name in the title-page of this little work Mr. Park thus accounts:

"Some are *born great* (quoth Shakspeare), 'some *achieve greatness*, and

and some have greatness thrust upon them.' Through none of these channels have my Parochial distinctions been conveyed. Hereditary they could not be; or the virtues of my parents must have transmitted them, if I had not cut off the entail. They were acquired by no achievement, for noiseless has been the tenour of my way. They are retained by no enforcement, for the labour we approve is its reward. And those who know me will also know—that I rather silently acquiesced in accepting the several local appointments specified on my title-page, than sought them out for myself. They have resulted progressively from the good-will and kind favour of neighbours and friends; and I do not say I am proud (because pride under any modification is blameful), but I am sensibly gratified, by being thought capable of usefulness in my declining life, among the residents in that village where I have taken up my abode. It is my desire 'to bear those honours' (for such I reckon them) 'meekly,' fulfilling the duties connected with them faithfully; and I indulge a conscientious persuasion, that such duties and such honours are

—'More befitting to a head grown grey,
And heart much travell'd in affliction's
way,

Than UNCLIAL characters of F. S. A.'

"But it will become me perhaps a little to explain.

"About three lustrums past, I had so much literary ambition as led me to obtain the requisite testimonial for being elected a Fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries. Such Fellowship, however, even then, was more desired for the sake of its personal associations, than for the Bashaw-like privilege of having my name appear in print, with an appendage of three tails. I have 'given back those honours to the world,' by withdrawing myself from the muster-roll of that respectable Society: not from any feeling of discordance toward any one of its Members, several of whom I number among my cordial friends; but partly from the inconvenience of attending evening-meetings at Somerset-place, and partly from considering that my annual subscription might be more satisfactorily applied to other purposes."

For very many reasons no Antiquary, and few Polite Scholars, can read the above extract without experiencing the most poignant regret.

"Some readers of the present little Work (if *work* it may assume to be termed) will readily recal to mind, that in the year 1804 I put forth an enlarged

edition of Harrington's *Nuga Antiqua*; a miscellany of antiquated trifles, which met with full as much approval as was merited. In the present publication I have drawn together various *Nuga Moderna* of my own: conceiving that there are others, like myself, who may oft-times be more disposed to take up a small volume of sententious remarks and detached observations, than to occupy their leisure in the analysis of more extended compositions. Yet let me at the same time intimate, in the sentiment as well as words of Cowper,

'I would not trifle merely, though the world
Be loudest in their praise who do no
more'."

The Volume is divided into two distinct parts:—The first consists of casual Reflections and Sententious Remarks. The second, of Poems on various occasions, but chiefly of a serious or religious tendency.

Of the sensible remarks in prose, the following sentences may be a fair and pleasing specimen:

"Authors are often blamed for egotism, with a very thankless illiberality; since no passages in their works meet with such eager and reiterated perusal as those which speak of themselves. Hence, I believe it will be found, that the opening of the third book in Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and of the fifth in Cumberland's 'Calvary,' are read with more frequency, and excite a stronger degree of interest, than almost any other portion of those distinguished productions.

"The relative merit of an engraver to a painter I regard as that of a translator to an original author; and do not, therefore, concur in sentiment with the late Mr. V. Green, who urged it as a *right* (in an epistolary appeal to Sir Joshua Reynolds) that mezzotinto-scrappers should be admitted to the rank of Royal Academicians.

"Criticism was formerly deemed the handmaid of Literature, but is now become the pert rival of her mistress, and cuts a more dashing appearance, though sometimes in left-off clothes.

"Critics, like young chirurgeons, oft grow wantonly cruel in the exercise of professional implements. They who once used the pen only, may now be said to imbrue the pen-knife in their victims; and if the edge is but keenly polished, and the work of incision dexterously done, it seems a matter of small concernment how deeply they cut, or how profusely the suffering subject bleeds. The inconsiderate publick wonder

der at the operation, the operator is lauded as a man of ability, and thence encouraged to display his merciless skill on some new candidate for critical dissection.

"The hypocritical spirit of the present day is an anti-christian spirit. It is the growing bane of the young, and the persecution of the aged. By detracting from the value of every thing that is ingenious or meritorious, the sphere of our rational, and even social enjoyment appears to be narrowing, and so does our ingenuous candour. The same spirit and temper leads also, most unhappily, to be 'extreme to mark what is done amiss,' and thereby militate against a sacred injunction,—'Judge not, and ye shall not be judged.'"

Some extracts from the Poetry shall grace a different portion of our Magazine, (see p. 350.)

Long, very long, may it be before the worthy Bard takes possession of the Freehold at Acton, most feelingly described in his "*Allodium Sepulchrale*, or the Poet's Landed Property!" a Poem we recommend to the attentive perusal both of the gay and of the serious.

57. *The Gospel Kingdom, considered in respect to some Practical Means of its Advancement. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Halstead, in Essex, on the 25th of July, 1818, at the Visitation of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend William Lord Bishop of London: the substance of which was also preached before the University of Cambridge on the 5th of July, 1818, being Commencement Sunday. By the Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. & F.S.A. Rector of Ashen; Chaplain to His Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea; and alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. 8vo. pp. 40. Rivingtons.*

NUMEROUS are the instances which might readily be adduced of living Ornaments of the Established Church, and that in every department from the Primate to the Curate, who reflect honour on their sacred profession, by their valuable labours, both in the pulpit and from the press. But, without any invidious comparison, it may safely be said, that few of them are more conspicuously useful than *Dr. Yates*. The service he has rendered to the Church by his various publications, is incalculable; his Clerical exertions at Chelsea Hospital, and at the Philan-

thropic Society, are well known; and his meritorious exertions in behalf of the many Charitable Institutions in the Metropolis (particularly the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Literary Fund, and the Philanthropic and Royal Humane Societies) are truly exemplary.

Having said thus much, we shall only add, that the present Discourse is printed by the command of his Diocesan, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Bishop of London; and it is inscribed, in a manly Dedication, to the Earl of Liverpool:

"I cannot withhold the expression of my devout acknowledgments to Divine Providence that your Lordship should have entitled yourself to the gratitude of the British Nation and of every friend of humanity, by strongly marked, judicious, and liberal endeavours to augment the usefulness and increase the efficiency of our excellent Church Establishment.

"Your administration, my Lord, having all the splendour that military achievement and a liberated world can bestow, will yet receive more permanent glory, more unfading honour, from the assistance afforded to the advancement of the holy and happy kingdom of the Gospel, by your Lordship's exertions, in Council and in Parliament, for securing an augmented influence to the Public Worship of the Church of England."

Under his important and multifarious engagements, we can hardly venture to suggest to *Dr. Yates*, that he would most highly oblige his Brethren at Somerset House, and the Learned World in general, by completing his "*History of Bury*."

59. *Considerations on the Sea. By the Rev. James Rudge, M.A. F.R.S. Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. 12mo. pp. 70. Hatchard.*

FREQUENTLY have the pious effusions of this worthy Divine been commended in our Review; and we are not less pleased with the present "*Considerations*," which deserve a serious perusal.

"They were written at Hastings, and, with little or no alteration, were preached in the Parish Church in which I have officiated for the last ten years, as an introductory Sermon, after a long separation from my Parishioners. An unremitted attention to the duties of a most anxious

anxious and laborious situation had very considerably impaired my health, and rendered an absence from my professional engagements for some months indispensable. By the blessing of Almighty God, I derived infinite benefit from the use of the means to which I was advised to resort; and I impute the restoration of my health, under a good and gracious Providence, in a great measure to that Element, to which I have endeavoured, in the following Work, to render a humble, but very sincere tribute of my admiration and gratitude. With these impressions, I felt that there was no subject upon which I could, with more propriety, address my Parishioners, on the first occasion of our meeting, or one which came more directly home to the heart of the Pastor!"

We are glad to observe, that Mr. Rudge intends to favour the publick with his "Lectures on the Apostle's Creed," and also his "Lectures on Scripture Characters."

59. *Shakspeare and his Times; including the Biography of that Poet; Criticisms on his Genius; a New Chronology of his Plays; a Disquisition on the Object of his Sonnets; and a History of the Manners, Customs, &c. &c. of his Age.* By Nathan Drake, M.D. Author of "Literary Hours," and of "Essays on Periodical Literature." Two Vols. 4to. Cadell and Davies.

THE publication of this work will form an epocha in the Shakspearean History of this Country. So abundant is the light thrown by it upon the singularly interesting period in which the Poet lived, that not only every admirer of his writings, but every person who is curious on the subjects of our literature, manners, customs, and their history, must occasionally resort to it for information. Respecting the Poet himself, the least is acquired; but for this reason only, because little was attainable. All that could be done by examining and comparing the materials already known, by research in the writings of Shakspeare and his Contemporaries, Dr. Drake has, with unwearied assiduity, and much sagacity, effected. But of little, much cannot fairly be made; and where no notices remain, the Biographer cannot be blamed for scantiness of information. But for the works of the Poet, that most immortal part

of him, our Author has done more than all his Commentators together. He has pointed out the beauties of his earliest poems, with a critical judgment, against which no fair appeal can be made. He has ascertained the object of his Sonnets (hitherto a mystery), and repelled unmerited censure, in the most manly and effectual way, by pointing out their real beauties. He has laboured the chronological view of his Dramas with more attention and exactness than any preceding Author, and has pronounced the most reasonable judgment upon the claims of the Plays which have been doubtfully ascribed to Shakspeare. He has extended his views to the Authors who were contemporary as general Poets, or who might be esteemed to have prepared the way for him in the Drama. In a word, he has left nothing undone which a judicious admirer of our great Bard could have wished him to undertake; and has performed much which no one would have thought it reasonable to require.

Such being our settled opinion, on the most mature consideration of Dr. Drake's present work, it will not be thought extraordinary that we should be desirous still further to extend our observations upon it. Works of such elaborate and successful research, united with so much sound and original criticism, are of very rare occurrence; and therefore, if, which we do not expect, we should by any persons be thought to exceed our proper bounds, it is a fault which we are not likely very often to repeat.

The Second Volume introduces us to matters of still higher interest than the first; for here we come to the consideration of Shakspeare's own Poems; on which no man has ever thrown half so much light as Dr. Drake. His estimate of them is not the result of an enthusiastic partiality, but of sound judgment and good taste; by the aid of which he has boldly and successfully combated the errors of some of our most favoured Critics. He begins with a view of the Poet's first, most steady, and best patron, the Earl of Southampton, to whom, with the most ardent gratitude, he dedicated his earliest poem, the *Venus and Adonis*. After remarks, in excellent taste, on that and the *Tarquin and Lucrece*, Dr. Drake proceeds

proceeds to the *Sonnets*, which he not only illustrates by a new hypothesis respecting their design, but vindicates, most ably and clearly, from the unjust depreciation which they had suffered from the caprice of Mr. Steevens. It is made perfectly clear, that the beloved person, whom, with a kind of equivocal adoration, the Poet addresses and celebrates in the majority of the *Sonnets*, was undoubtedly the Earl of Southampton. The language of love adopted in them is clearly shewn to be no other than the fashionable language of friendship at that period; a language adopted by Shakespeare even in his prose addresses to the same Nobleman. It will hardly be credited, by those who now examine the *Sonnets* of Shakespeare with an unbiassed mind, or peruse the just remarks of Dr. Drake upon them, that a man so acute and ingenious as Mr. Steevens could be so completely blind to their merit, as he has proved himself by his expressions on the subject. He has asserted, "That these *Sonnets* are composed in the highest strain of affection, pedantry, circumlocution, and nonsense;" a picture which Mr. Malone only ventures to soften, by saying, that it appears to him "overcharged," and by other apologies equally invalid. Dr. Drake, on the contrary, meets the question properly, by charging all of affectation and pedantry that is really in them, to the universal fashion of the age; by confessing the charge of "circumlocution," but accounting for it; and by positively denying, as well he may, the accusation of "nonsense." He then shews, by a great abundance of examples, the melody, perspicuity, spirit, and original beauty of a majority of these *Sonnets*; nor is it possible for any Reader of taste to peruse these specimens, without full conviction, both of the strange prejudice of Mr. Steevens, and of the exalted merit of the Poet.

As we cannot go into the variety of our Author's illustrations, we shall content ourselves with a single specimen; but one in itself decisive. It is the 29th *Sonnet*:

"When in disgrace with fortune and
men's eyes,
I all alone beweepe my outcast state,
And trouble deaf Heaven with my boot-
less cries, [fate;
And look upon myself, and curse my

Wishing me like to one more rich in
hope, [friends possess'd,
Featur'd like him, like him with
Desiring this man's art, and that man's
scope, [least:
With what I most enjoy contented
Yet in these thoughts, myself almost
despising, [state,
Haply I think on thee,—and then my
Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth, sings hymns at
Heaven's gate:
For thy sweet love remember'd, such
wealth brings,
That then I scorn to change my state
with kings."

On the whole, we are fully prepared to agree with this very judicious Critic, in the general character of Shakespeare's minor poems, with which he concludes this Fifth Chapter of his Second Part; opposite as it is to the fashionable authority of Mr. Steevens.

"That the Poems of Shakespeare, although they are chargeable with the faults peculiar to the age in which they sprung, yet exhibit so much originality, invention, and fidelity to nature, such a rich store of moral and philosophic thought, and often such a purity, simplicity, and grace of style, as not only deservedly placed them high in the favour of his contemporaries, but will permanently secure to them no inconsiderable share of the admiration and the gratitude of posterity."—Vol. II. p. 86.

We cannot proceed further in our analysis of this work without noticing the most clear and just vindication of Shakespeare against the charge of plagiarism, from a writer in all respects his inferior. The charge was made by a most blundering, though well-intentioned writer in the *Monthly Magazine*, who at once accusing, and attempting to defend, the great Poet, both on false grounds, has heaped mistake upon mistake, in a way which can hardly be conceived, without seeing the sentiments of Dr. Drake. The sum of the accusation is, that Shakespeare's printer, Jaggard, printed as his, and with his permission, two Epistles which were written by Thomas Heywood; and certainly had been printed long before in Heywood's book, entitled *Britain's Troy*. The brief, but irrefragable refutation of the charge is, that Heywood himself, when complaining of the printer, explicitly acquits Shakespeare of all concern, in it. This appears in Heywood's

wood's Address to a Bookseller (N. Oke) prefixed to his "Apology for Actors," in which are these remarkable words:

"Here likewise I must necessarily insert a manifest injury done me in that worke, by taking the two Epistles of *Paris to Helen*, and *Helen to Paris*, and printing them in a lesse volume, under the name of another (*Shakspeare*), which may put the world in opinion *I might steale them from him; and hee, to do himselfe right, hath since published them in his owne name*: but, as I must acknowledge my lines not worth his patronage under whom he hath published them, so the author (*Shakspeare*) I know (*was*) much offended with Mr. Jaggard (the printer), that (*altogether unknowne to him*) presumed to make so bold with his name, &c. &c. THOMAS HEYWOOD."

All this very curious matter, both of accusation and defence, will be found in detail, in Dr. D.'s Second Volume, between pp. 44 and 49.

Having ably handled the whole subject of his author's minor poems, Dr. Drake proceeds, in Chapters VI. and VII. to give such a view of the dress, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of London, in Shakspeare's time, as he had given in Part I. Chap. 5—9, of those of his rural contemporaries; that is to say, an ample and masterly one. Chapter VIII. contains a brief, but very satisfactory, view of the rise of Dramatic Poetry in England, and of the authors in that line who preceded Shakspeare. The authors so enumerated are only 20 in number, and are placed in chronological order. They are these—1. Thomas Sackville; 2. Richard Edwards; 3. John Hill; 4. Geo. Gascoigne; 5. Lewis Wager; 6. Robert Wilmot; 7. Thomas Garter; 8. Thomas Preston; 9. Geo. Wapul; 10. Tho. Lupton; 11. Geo. Whetstone; 12. Nathaniel Wood; 13. Geo. Peele; 14. John Lilly; 15. Thomas Hughes; 16. Thomas Kyd; 17. Christopher Marlowe; 18. Thomas Lodge; 19. Robert Greene; 20. Thomas Legge.

Of these Writers, though some are acknowledged to have possessed, and occasionally displayed, in their dramas, considerable poetic powers, it is clearly shown, that no one can be supposed to have offered any advantageous model or example for the genius of Shakspeare. Certain anonymous plays which appeared in the

same interval are also enumerated. Extracts from the characters given, of these poets, and their dramas, might here be inserted with great advantage to the reader and the author; but, as we are obliged to study compression rather than copiousness, we must content ourselves with only referring to them, as judicious and able pieces of criticism.

We now come, in Chapter IX. to the important period of our Bard's commencing *Dramatic Poet*, which, by arguments of great force and probability, Dr. Drake has assigned to the year 1590. The chronological list of his plays, as arranged by this critic, stands thus:—1. *Pericles*, 1590 (the arguments for which being justly attributed to Shakspeare, we will notice hereafter); 2. *Comedy of Errors*; and 3. *Love's Labour Lost*, 1591; 4. *Henry VI. Part 1.*; and 5. *Part 2.* the second and third of the common editions, 1592, (excluding entirely that which has been called usually *Part 1.*); 6. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and 7. *Romeo and Juliet*, 1593; 8. *Taming of the Shrew*, 1594; 9. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and 10. *King Richard III.* 1595; 11. *Richard II.*; 12. *Henry IV. Part 1.* and 13. *Henry IV. Part 2.* 1596; 14. *The Merchant of Venice*, and 15. *Hamlet*, 1597; 16. *King John*, and 17. *All's Well that Ends Well*, 1598; 18. *Henry V.*; and 19. *Much Ado About Nothing*, 1599; 20. *As You Like It*, 1600; 21. *Merry Wives of Windsor*; and 22. *Troilus and Cressida*, 1601; 23. *Henry VIII.*; and 24. *Timon of Athens*, 1602; 25. *Measure for Measure*, 1603; 26. *King Lear*, 1604; 27. *Cymbeline*, 1605; 28. *Macbeth*, 1606; 29. *Julius Cæsar*, 1607; 30. *Antony and Cleopatra*, 1608; 31. *Coriolanus*, 1609; 32. *The Winter's Tale*, 1610; 33. *The Tempest*, 1611; 34. *Othello*, 1612; 35. *Twelfth Night*, 1613.

It will be observed, that in this list, Titus Andronicus, and all the additional pieces which are contained in the fourth folio, and reprinted in Mr. Malone's Supplement, viz. Sir John Oldcastle, &c. are omitted; for which the author assigns his reasons at large in the proper place.

Interesting as this work is, in every part, to the lovers of English Poetry, and pre-eminently so to that numerous body, the admirers of Shakspeare; we have now reached a portion of it which

which more powerfully arrests our attention than any other; that is, the chronology, and critical view of our great Poet's Dramas. These objects occupy the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Chapters of the Second Part; and are illustrated with more felicity of research, conducted by a more cool and steady judgment, than have hitherto been brought to the inquiry.

That in an arrangement where we have so little aid from fact or secure document, a great part *must* rest upon conjecture, will readily be allowed. The task of Dr. Drake has been principally to compare and weigh the conjectures of former writers, and, by the aid of a new and critical view of the Dramas themselves, either to confirm their opinions, or to propose his own.

Here we may observe, that one play, *Pericles*, is established as the work of Shakspeare, which had before been regarded as doubtful: but that two which have had a place in all modern editions, namely, the *First Part of Henry VI.* and *Titus Andronicus*, are completely excluded. Nor is the smallest countenance given to the claims of *Lochrine*, *Sir John Oldcastle*, *Lord Cromwell*, *The London Prodigal*, *The Puritan*, *The Yorkshire Tragedy*, which indeed have never been supported by any competent author. As they had been sometimes attributed, Mr. Malone thought fit to re-print them, with *Pericles*, in a supplemental volume, but without much contending for their authenticity. The genuine productions of our Poet for the Theatre are therefore stated as 35, of which the list and succession have just been given.

Pericles, the first of these, is considered as the earliest effort of the young Dramatist, in 1590: and as being principally, if not entirely, his own. This play was printed in 4to, as early as 1609, by Henry Gosson, who explicitly gave it as the work of Shakspeare. It is not among the twenty quartos reprinted by Mr. Steevens, in four volumes, probably because, at the time of that publication, the Editor had not considered it. The testimony of Dryden is with propriety adduced as of great authority, both for its being Shakspeare's, and for its being his earliest play:

"Shakspeare's own Muse his *Pericles*
first bore,

The Prince of Tyre was elder than the Moor."—*Prolog. to Circe*, 1677.

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After enforcing the external, Dr. Drake dwells upon the internal evidence for this play, which he displays with great strength, by the citation of many beautiful passages. For its dumb shews, and other irregularities, a ready apology is found, in the practice of our Poet's predecessors; by which it is not wonderful that he should have been seduced in his very first attempt. From a suggestion of Mr. Steevens, it is shown to be probable that Shakspeare meant his Prince of Tyre, to be called *Pyrocles*, a name borrowed from Sidney's *Arcadia*, published in 1590, and much admired by Shakspeare. How it became corrupted or confused into *Pericles* is uncertain.—The conclusion of the whole inquiry, to which more space is allotted than to any other, is this:

"That by far the greater part of this play issued from the pen of Shakspeare, that it was his first dramatic production, that it appeared towards the close of the year 1590, and that it deserves to be removed from the Appendix to the editions of Shakspeare, where it has hitherto appeared, and incorporated into the body of his works." P. 226.

The Comedy of Errors, which stands in this list as the second play, is ably defended by Dr. Drake from many imputed faults. Of *Love's Labour Lost*, the next in order, it is allowed that "no play in the Author's works exhibits more decisive marks of juvenility;" yet it is asserted, that it displays several poetical gems, contains many just moral apothegms, and is distinguished by "an intrinsic, and almost inexplicable power of pleasing, which serves, perhaps, better than any other criterion, to ascertain the genuine property of Shakspeare," which, if applied to *Titus Andronicus*, and what has been called *The First Part of Henry VI.* at once evinces the vanity of their pretensions." The spuriousness of the latter of these has indeed been fully proved by Mr. Malone, and is here confirmed by further proofs. Rejecting this, therefore, the two plays hitherto called the Second and Third Parts of *Henry VI.* will stand as the First and Second; and are considered by Dr. D. as the next productions of the Poet; originally, perhaps, sketched by Marlow, Peele, and others, but totally recast and reformed by the masterly hand of Shakspeare:

"If,

"If, however," says Dr. D. "it should be thought convenient to have the *Old Play of Henry the Sixth* (i. e. the First Part) at hand for reference, let it be placed in an Appendix to the Poet's works; dislodging for that purpose the disgusting Tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, which has hitherto, to the disgrace of our National Literature, and of our noblest Poet, accompanied every edition aspiring to be complete, from the folio of 1623, to the re-impression of 1813!"

As we cannot thus go through the whole list of these plays, we shall content ourselves with producing a few specimens of the author's animated and eloquent opinions on the plays of Shakspeare. In his account of the 5th of them, the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, he launches out into a copious, but very amusing view of the various fictions of Fairy History, antecedent to Shakspeare, particularly among the Goths and the Scotch; and concludes by shewing with what beauty of imagination Shakspeare has made a new Fairy system for himself, which from that time has superseded every other.

"The canvas, it is true," says our author, "which Shakspeare stretched, has since been expanded, and new groupes have been introduced; but the outline, and the mode of colouring which he employed, have been invariably followed. It is, in short, to his picture of the Fairy World that we are indebted for the *Nymphidia* of Drayton, the *Robin Goodfellow* of Jonson, the miniatures of Fletcher and Browne, the full-length portraits of Herrick, the sly allusions of Corbet, and the spirited and picturesque sketches of Milton." P. 354.

Dr. Drake quotes several fine eulogies upon our great Bard from a German Author, Augustus William Schlegel, whose Lectures on Dramatic Art were translated in 1815, by Mr. Black; and the English reader has great obligations to him for bringing to his notice an author of so much merit. Yet his own pen is equally able in characterizing, whenever he undertakes it, the peculiar excellencies of particular Dramas. On *Romeo and Juliet* he thus expresses his feelings:

"Such is the force of the appeal which the Poet makes to the heart, in this bewitching Drama, that, were it not relieved by the occasional intervention of lighter emotions, the effect would be truly painful; but with his

wonted fertility of resource, our author has effected this purpose in a manner, which, while it heightens by the power of contrast, at the same time diversifies the picture, and exhilarates the mind. Every hue of many-coloured life, the effervescence of hope, and the hushed repose of disappointment, the bloom of youth, the withered aspect of age, the intoxication of rapture, and the bitterness of grief, the scintillations of wit, and the speechless agonies of despair, tears and smiles, groans and laughter, are so blended in the texture of this piece, as to produce the necessary relief, without disturbing the union and harmony of the whole, or impairing, in the smallest degree, the gradually augmenting interest which accompanies the hapless lovers to their tomb." P. 362.

In speaking of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Dr. D. justly condemns the blind and tasteless decisions of Hamner, Theobald, and Upton, who not only disputed the authenticity of this Drama, but condemned it as a very inferior production. So far are these opinions, however, from having any just foundation, that we may safely assert the peculiar style of Shakspeare to be vividly impressed on all the parts of this Drama, whether serious or comic. Dr. Johnson also supports him in the opinion that no one of his plays more abounds with aphoristic sentences; and "few have more lines and passages which, singly considered, are eminently beautiful." P. 368.

Without further extending our view of this truly attractive work, we may surely feel confident, that no intelligent reader can have perused what we have written upon it, without being convinced that we have directed his attention to a book admirably planned, and executed with vigour and ability abundantly sufficient to do justice to that plan. In fact, diligent investigation, accurate discernment, sound judgment, and elegant taste, will be found employed in every part; in full proportion to the demands for each of them respectively, from the various subjects of discussion.

The third part of the work, which is of necessity the shortest, exhibits to us Shakspeare only in his retirement at Stratford, where with heart-felt satisfaction we see him flourishing in wealth, acquired by efforts of talent and genius, which at once have made

made the name of the author immortal, and have added the brightest wreath of glory to his country.

As the Newspapers have lately noticed that some descendants of the Bard have been discovered in indigent circumstances, let us hope that the intimation will not be lost; but that the liberality of the country will at least give competence to the descendants of him to whom we are so deeply indebted for national glory.

60. Monk's *Vindication of the University of Cambridge*, (continued from p. 249.)

WITH regard to the eligibility of a stranger to the offices of the University, Professor Monk thus writes:

"The next topic, which demands consideration, is Sir James Smith's argument upon the eligibility of perfect strangers to the Botanical, as well as some other Professorships. The truth of this bare position, that the University possesses the power, if it should have the disposition, to make such an appointment, is never likely to be questioned. The Professorships of Botany, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Mineralogy, owe their origin, their continuance, and their appointments, to the votes of the University Senate; and under such circumstances it is a piece of superfluous labour to demonstrate, that the Senate possesses the *right* of bestowing the appointment wherever it pleases. He had better have contented himself with general arguments, for the *propriety* and *expediency* of choosing a stranger in preference to one of its own members, than have adduced precedents which, when examined, are rather calculated to deter the University from repeating the experiment."

"Thus we find that Sir J. Smith's precedents of strangers being appointed to Professorships, amount to three; those of Viganì, Rolfe, and Bradley, who were the first that filled their respective offices: but not a single instance has he found, of a perfect stranger having been elected to an office already established, which is obviously the only case that could be made to wear the semblance of an argument in behalf of his own pretensions. The distinction is important. When it was an object to introduce into the University a pursuit hitherto uncultivated in the place, it was right and necessary to look beyond its limits for an able instructor in that science. But, when a study has once been established, and successfully pursued by some of its own body, it is

more consistent with justice as well as policy, to elect one of them to fill a vacant appointment, than to have recourse, as was done in the first instance, to aliens. It is by the hope of these offices and distinctions, that our members are encouraged to devote their leisure to such pursuits. When a gentleman educated amongst us is proposed as a candidate, not only his abilities, but his personal character, can then, roughly be appreciated by the electors themselves, instead of being taken upon the partial representation of others; and in the choice of such a person, there exists a security, that he will have a community of views and feelings with the University, and a devotion to its interests, which it would be unreasonable to look for in a perfect stranger. It is, besides, natural and proper to be extremely cautious in admitting into the bosom of our Institution, and investing with our offices, persons, however unexceptionable in their private characters, who have been educated in a system of studies and discipline very dissimilar to our own, and whose age and talents may give them influence over our junior members. Besides these objections, which appear to me to deserve the fullest consideration, other reasons will suggest themselves to the reader, why the election of a stranger is a measure of questionable policy.

"I will not, however, deny that cases may be imagined, where such a step would be advisable; as, for instance, where there is a want of well-qualified candidates among ourselves, or where the transcendent attainments of a stranger, unalloyed by any objectionable circumstance, promise to confer honour upon the University. I might have thought Sir James Smith's case came within this description, had there been no eminent Botanists in our own body, and had the information which I once received, turned out correct,—that he had altered his opinions of religious dissent, and become a sincere member of our Church. But before I discuss the question here alluded to, it is necessary to mention a most extraordinary opinion entertained by Sir James, that in coming forward as a stranger, quite unconnected with the place, he is contending for a right of the University, which he would sacrifice if he were to enter himself a member of any college. This is mentioned in page 19, and repeated in page 48;—'It cannot be wondered at, that I should therefore persist in standing on the ground which is certainly most honourable to both parties.' To talk of 'contending for a right of the University,' which

which nobody has ever disputed, is surely not very intelligible language; and this must be classed with the assertion of the Preface,—that the present publication was necessary for the justification of the University. Sir James Smith may spare himself all trouble of this kind for the future. The University of Cambridge, if its conduct be censured, or its privileges attacked, possesses both the power and the will to defend itself, and can never wish for the interference of a person unconnected with it, especially that of a dubious friend. There are, however, certain privileges, which people of a sound mind are not much in the habit of exercising; as for instance, the privilege which a man possesses of destroying all the title deeds of his estates—the privilege of disinheriting his own children, who never offended him, and of leaving his whole property to strangers. Of the same description is the privilege, which it is impossible to deny that our Senate possesses, namely, that of bestowing the office in question upon a stranger, though they might have an accomplished and unexceptionable candidate among themselves. I am equally unable to comprehend what is meant by its being ‘more honourable both to the candidate and to the University,’ or indeed to either party, that he should not be a member of any of its colleges. How, for instance, would it be more honourable to Cambridge, to number Barrow, and Newton, and Porson among its professors, had they been adopted from another University, instead of being fellows of one of the colleges within itself?”

This point is again touched upon, p. 31, in a passage which we quote with some degree of pride:

“Sir James, however, feels so strongly upon this point, that he afterwards indulges himself with the following sentence:—

“Where would have been the celebrity and the utility of the foreign Universities of Edinburgh, of Göttingen, of Pavia, and many others, had the choice of their Professors been restricted by any rules, but the claims of acknowledged and eminent ability?” p. 58.

“The allusion contained in these words is much too obvious to have been unintentional; and I reply, that neither Cambridge nor Oxford (since Oxford is pointedly excluded from the list) will fear a comparison, with respect to celebrity or utility, with Edinburgh, or Göttingen, or Pavia, or any other University in existence.—The question of *utility* must be determined in a great

degree by the opinion of the publick, which is shown pretty clearly, in the increased numbers of students who have of late years flocked to this place, as well as to our sister University, which is the co-ordinate pillar of the establishment, and whose appointments, with respect to rules and restrictions, stand nearly upon the same footing as our own,

“Upon the score of *celebrity*, which can only be derived from the eminent reputation of many individuals, I rather think that there is no Cambridge man who would not court investigation and comparison. To avoid the invidiousness of selection, I shall allude only in general terms to the numerous living personages, distinguished in every species of merit, who owe their education to our system. But to a few of their predecessors I may venture to make a more particular reference. Greater celebrity in theological pursuits has never been obtained than is enjoyed by Lightfoot, Cudworth, Pearson, Barrow, Sherlock, and Waterland; of whom it is remarkable, as well as gratifying to record, that they were severally Masters of Colleges. In Philosophy, the splendour attached to the names of Bacon and Newton is so dazzling, as to eclipse the celebrity, not only of all our other philosophers, but of all whom the world has yet seen. Since, however, the question concerns appointments to Professorships, I shall just remark, that, had the range of choice been ever so much extended, more eminent mathematicians would hardly have been found, at the time of their respective elections, than Cotes, Whiston, Saunderson, Smith, and Waring, our actual Professors subsequent to Newton. Among the Naturalists and Physiologists of this University, even Sir J. Smith appears to acknowledge the unrivalled celebrity of Harvey and Ray; to whose names he will, perhaps, allow me to subjoin those of Hales and Heberden. The poetical celebrity of Cambridge is recognised wherever English literature is cultivated, and by all who are aware, that she counts among her sons the following bards—Spenser, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Shirley, Cowley, Milton, Waller, Dryden, Otway, Prior, Gray, and Mason. Lastly, but certainly not with least satisfaction, I mention our more appropriate celebrity for classical scholarship—in which department, among many other names, those of Stanley, Gataker, Bentley, Dawes, Taylor, Markland, and Porson, will stand a comparison with the *élites* of all the Universities in the world.”

Upon the subject of Sir James's dissent from the Established Church, and

and his disqualification on that account, we find the following fair, candid, and, we must say, liberal opinions, whatever may be thought of them by the enemies of our Establishment.

"Sir James is, I understand, a member of a congregation of Dissenters, who assume the title of *Rational Christians*. What are the points of belief or unbelief which characterize this sect, or to what extent they carry their disapprobation of our opinions or discipline, I have never been perfectly informed; nor can this be discovered, but by surmise, from the publication before me. It is, however, a point of no importance to the present question, which, as it strikes me, is simply this:—whether a person, whose opinions upon theological subjects differ avowedly from those of the Church of England, and so as to disable him from that subscription which is requisite for admission to degrees, ought to be invested with an office of some rank and consideration, or with any office at all, in either of its Universities? Before I state my reasons for answering this question with a decided negative, it is right to mention, what Sir James Smith considers a qualifying circumstance in his own case,—that he has received the communion in the Church. His words are these: 'I had always been in the habit of attending frequently the public worship of the Church, and of receiving the Sacrament there many years since; not on any particular occasion, nor with any particular object, except the principle of Christian communion.' I should be sorry to shew any captiousness in noticing peculiar modes of expression, which may be merely the results of a loose and hasty mode of writing: but no reader can fail to remark an ambiguity in the above quotation, which leaves the time, the continuance, and the ground of this *habit* somewhat doubtful. Sir James seems, indeed, not unwilling, in case of his being appointed Professor, to make the declaration, that 'he conforms to the liturgy of the Church of England as by law established.' In what way such conformity can be reconciled with dissent, is a question to be determined by the conscience of the individual himself, with which I do not feel myself entitled to interfere. It is sufficient for our present purpose to remark, that he who refuses his assent to the doctrines of the Church, is a person whom it was designed by the law of subscription to exclude from its pale, and who cannot be in any sense considered a member of that Establishment."

"I have searched Sir J. Smith's *Considerations* without finding a reason, or shadow of a reason, alleged for waving the established principles and practice of the University in his favour. He talks, indeed, of 'arbitrary and pernicious limitations;' but this is obviously to assume the whole subject in dispute: a mode of reasoning to which he is particularly addicted. He forgets that the question itself is, whether the limitations, to which he alludes, be pernicious or salutary. From his friends, however, with whom I have courted discussion, I have been able to hear one, and only one, argument in his favour; it is this: that the subject which he wishes to teach to the University is not Divinity, but Botany; in which pursuit a person's theological creed can be of no consequence. To this reasoning it must be replied, that those who, in a particular case, establish a precedent for the admission of Dissenters to offices in the University, will be answerable for all the results to which that precedent may lead. We may expect that one of the first results will be, the abolition of subscription at taking degrees, which cannot, in that event, reasonably and consistently be refused: the inevitable consequence of this, the introduction of Dissenters of every description to Fellowships, and the various offices of tuition in the different colleges, is a matter which no friend of our Establishment can contemplate without most serious alarm. It will be no answer to allege, that these apprehensions are overcharged and visionary, or that this is the jargon of intolerance. The danger, far from being imaginary, is so obvious, that no person, who does not wilfully close his eyes, can fail to perceive it. I am not so ill-informed of the history of our University, as not to know, that direct attempts have heretofore been made to abolish subscriptions at taking degrees, with the avowed object of admitting Dissenters into the Colleges: *graces* to this effect were brought forward in our senate in the years 1771 and 1787; which, though abortive, were countenanced by a pretty large party in the place itself. In both these attempts the leading persons were confessedly of the Unitarian persuasion; a party which is now scarcely heard of in the University, and which amongst the young men possesses, I believe, no hold at all: but abroad it is strong and active, and shews itself hostile in the extreme to our ecclesiastical constitution. It will be seen by a letter of Dr. Priestley's to Mr. Pitt, published in 1787, how much the Dissenters relied on efforts then making at

at Cambridge for procuring them a participation in those collegiate advantages and emoluments, which have hitherto been appropriated to the members of the Church of England."

"It is highly worthy of remark, that one of the earliest measures taken by the Long Parliament for the subversion of our ecclesiastical and civil constitution, was a declaration against this same subscription: in the year 1640, the House of Commons voted, upon the report of their Committee, that 'the subscription in the University of Cambridge, to the three articles of the 36th canon, is against law and the liberty of the subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any student or graduate whatsoever.' Such progress did those legislators make in their ideas of law and the liberty of the subject, that three or four years after, they sent to Cambridge a Parliamentary Commission, which expelled the greater part of the Masters and Fellows of the different Colleges, for refusing to subscribe a test of their own imposing, and supplied the vacant places, without any attention to qualifications or statutes, with friends and partisans of their own.

"If the Establishment is to be maintained at all, it is absolutely necessary that the Universities should not become the scenes of Sectarianism. This will hardly be disputed by any one, who considers the influence which these institutions possess upon the minds of the higher and middle orders of society. It is useless to urge, that the ecclesiastical state is sufficiently supported by the law of the land, when it is considered that the persons themselves, who make and repeal the laws, receive their educations here, and must be expected to think and act in their legislative capacities, according to the ideas and principles, which they have imbibed during the period of their academical residence."

"In p. 50, Sir J. Smith invites a comparison between his own case and that of Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke, in the following notable and extraordinary words:—

"Would Newton or Locke, those distinguished advocates of the Christian faith, be *now* excluded from Cambridge or from Oxford, on account of their peculiar opinions upon difficult and speculative points? Surely both Universities would be but too happy to erase from their records the memory of their having undervalued the talents, or persecuted the principles, of either."

"Whatever similarity there may be found in point of science between Sir

Isaac Newton, John Locke, and Sir James Edward Smith, there certainly can be none at all in circumstances. Where did Sir James discover that Newton was ever 'excluded' from Cambridge, 'on account of his peculiar opinions,' or on any account whatever? Where does he learn, that his talents were undervalued, or his principles persecuted in this University? I have perused the words again and again, hoping to find that they might bear some different interpretation; but no other meaning can possibly be attached to them. An account could hardly be given more contrary to the facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain them. If records and history are to be trusted, Sir Isaac Newton never experienced any treatment in his University, but that of unbounded deference and respect for his talents, and the fullest confidence in his principles. Horace, indeed, remarks—*Urit enim fulgore suo, qui pregravat artes Infra se positas*,—(which Sir James will, perhaps, apply to his own case;) but, if ever there was a perfect exception to this general rule, it is that of Sir Isaac Newton's treatment at Cambridge. As his merits were unprecedented, so likewise were the honours paid to him during his lifetime without example. So great was the confidence reposed in his attachment to the Establishment, that the University, at an alarming crisis, when it had incurred the resentment of James II., by its determination to support the Church of England against all inroads, deputed Newton as one of its commissioners to defend and justify its conduct. His case, therefore, is remarkably inapplicable to that of Sir James Smith; who, till he can produce some evidence of Newton's having been excluded, or undervalued, or persecuted at Cambridge, must be considered to have pronounced an unfounded 'libel upon the University.'

"The mention of Locke, his other prototype and fellow-sufferer, proceeds upon a palpable blunder. He seems to have heard something about Locke having been deprived of his Studentship at Christ Church; but he does not know, what a person who speaks at all about that philosopher might have been expected to know, that this expulsion proceeded neither from his University, nor from his College, but from the ministry of Charles II.; and that the ground of it was a suspicion not of his *religious principles*, but of his *politicals*. Locke was abroad at the time, and was suspected of holding communications with certain disaffected persons: the mandate for his expulsion, as well as the whole

whole correspondence between Lord Sunderland the Minister, and Bishop Fell the Dean of Christ Church, has been printed in the Appendix to Mr. Fox's Historical Fragment; an account of it is likewise given in Bishop Law's Life of Locke, prefixed to his works, and may be found in every common biographical collection.

"Sir J. Smith endeavours to make the parallel complete, by avowing that his religious notions are the same as those of Newton and Locke. He says—

'If the doctrinal sentiments of Locke and of Newton, which it would be dishonest in the writer of this, when questioned, though he disclaims all controversy, to disown, prove the cause of his exclusion from the University of Cambridge, or of his being received with less cordiality, or Christian charity, at her altars, he will not want motives of consolation.' p. 51.

Now, if he had told us, either what his own opinions are, or what he conceives those of Newton and Locke to have been, we should be able to form some judgment of this resemblance. But as he is silent on both heads, the question is what Mathematicians call an *Unlimited Problem*, in which nothing can be determined without some assumption being made. I have seen it mentioned that the votaries of Socinianism sometimes lay claim to these two illustrious characters, as favourers of their opinions; but I have never been able to learn that they could produce sufficient grounds for such an assertion. In Newton's Works I have not been able to discover any thing from which such sentiments can possibly be deduced or inferred; there are, on the contrary, various particulars in the life of that ornament of his species, which render the supposition highly improbable.

"As for Locke, whence does it appear, that he denied either the Divinity of our Saviour, or the Atonement? The contrary may be inferred from his Letters to Bishop Stillingfleet, upon the subject of our Lord's Divinity, in which he repels the insinuation of his having impugned the doctrine, as well as from his express interpretation of some passages in the New Testament. However, not only Locke and Newton are doomed to serve as a parallel to Sir James, but Erasmus also:

'Erasmus, with all his doctrinal ambiguity, would probably be as joyfully received, and as readily appointed a Cambridge Professor, as heretofore. It were a libel on the University to suppose the contrary.' p. 50.

"As to a comparison between the two characters, it requires a strong fancy to perceive the slightest resemblance. But what is Sir James thinking about, when he talks of the doctrinal ambiguities of Erasmus, in spite of which he was heretofore appointed a Cambridge Professor? It is truly astonishing to find a literary gentleman so ill-informed upon the most common pieces of biography. Erasmus was made Greek Professor* in the year 1509, having previously proceeded to the degree of B.D. at Cambridge. In 1511, he became Margaret Professor of Divinity. But Sir J. Smith should recollect, that both these appointments took place some years previous to the Reformation; and that the 'doctrinal ambiguities,' of which he speaks, existed in a much later period of his life, long after all connexion with this University had ceased. However, it would be a pity that the supposition, which he makes in so triumphant a tone, should remain unnoticed. I reply, therefore, that if Erasmus, or as learned a man as Erasmus, were now to be candidate for a Professorship in Greek or Divinity at Cambridge, avowing at the same time his assent to the Pope's supremacy, or to Transubstantiation, or to any other of the dogmas of the Romish Church, he would infallibly be rejected as an unqualified candidate; unless, indeed, we should suppose the electors to be capable of violating their duty, their oaths, and the most solemn responsibility that can attach to men."

61. *Travels in Canada and the United States.* By Lieut. Hall. Longman and Co.

THIS is one of the most impartial and moderate travellers, with whom we have lately become acquainted—his descriptions are often lively, his observations judicious; and his personal details, without descending to the minutiae of a professed gossip, are spirited and entertaining.

* "I anticipate the charge of anachronism, in claiming Erasmus among my predecessors; although Dr. Barrow in his *Praelection*, or inaugural oration, did the same. The Regius Professorship was certainly not founded till 1546: but there existed in the University before that year an office of teacher or reader in Greek, of which Erasmus was, as far as I can ascertain, the earliest holder."

62. *Religio Christiani; a Churchman's Answer to Religio Clerici.* 8vo. Hatchard.

IF to this pamphlet we assign more time than its worth demands, be it understood that our homage is paid to our readers and to THE CAUSE.

Little ceremony and less compliment need be observed towards the writer of such low trash; e. g.

"I greet thee, CLERICUS! Thou barkest gratis,
Till thou hast told thy name. But, when thou tell'st it,
Perchance thy cow may quit her scanty glebe,
And fatten with her master in a stall."

That name is "EDWARD SMEDLEY." In Part I. pp. 529—531. art. 103, we reviewed "*Religio Clerici*," and mentioned it as the presumed composition of two Harrow scholars: we have since ascertained the truth, and are happy thus early *suum cuique tribuere*. Whilst we withheld not the meed of heartfelt approbation from the tenor of Mr. Smedley's Poem, we hung over the tomb of Dr. Young its due wreath for that originality of conception which in his modest Preface Mr. S. candidly disclaims. Our remarks are on record, and we trust they prove our moderation. Our few extracts from "*The Night Thoughts*" justify our allegations; sure we are that we could have continued our extracts of parallel beauties from the two works with accuracy and ease. In every English library of value are and ought to be found the Pastor of Welwyn's writings; upon this national occasion they have been fairly and freely and fortinately consulted: not but that throughout his animated publication our Scatonian Prize Bard demonstrates, that he too is a Christian poet, that he too draws near to the source of knowledge and inspiration, and drinks deep from its living waters.

In the *blank* and vapid effusion before us, a kind of imaginary counter-charm to the popularity of "*Religio Clerici*" is pertly exhibited. Its declared object is to shew a truism, viz. that a religious man will adhere to the Church of England on account of the purity of its doctrines, and the excellence of its constitution, and "not from any interested motives of avarice and ambition." *Ah! qu'il est*

bien vrat, tout ce que ce bon monsieur dit là! "As the Author of '*Religio Clerici*' has inveighed bitterly against those exertions which are being made for spreading the Bible, sending out missionaries, &c. the writer of this pamphlet wishes to shew, that such exertions, so far from being inconsistent with a sincere attachment to The Establishment, are the very best proofs that can be given of it."—NOTE. "Mr. Carey and his brethren have done incalculable good in the East Indies. The Church Missionary Society and The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have also done much good of late."

[Herein we note the cloven hoof of schism, *ὅσπου ποτεσπου* with a vengeance! Of late, i. e. we suppose, not till a dozen years ago, when, forsooth, the pulings of the Bible, Aux. Bib. and Missionary Clubs, startled from long slumber the giant twins of The Establishment; of which more anon.]

"But we must give the palm to the Dissenters." *To be sure!*—"Any person of common sense, who is in the habit of observing the signs of the times, [periphrasis perelegans, euphoniæ gratiâ: scil. any alchouse tinker in Church and State,] must perceive that, if the Church will come forward and throw herself into the scale of those exertions which the Nation is determined to make for the spread of the Gospel, she will preponderate in the scale of National consequence; otherwise, she will ere long kick the beam. The Church is indeed in danger: but she is more in danger from her own inactivity than from the activity of her enemies."

On this conspicuous ground of contest the sons of THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND invite her foes to come forth and face them. We peremptorily deny the imputation. Let our traducers come forth! We deny the reluctance of our Spiritual Guides to distribute the Bible, to dispense the antient Oracles of God, and preach the Gospel of his Christ: we deny alike, without heat and without fear of the issue, their want of ability, their want of energy, their want of benevolence, and their want of zeal. To such coarse abuse, were we not restrained by the known 'gentleness of our calling,' we could bluntly reply, in the contemptuous words of Warburton,

Warburton, *Mentris, impudentissime!*

Apprehending a world of figures, the present scribbler somewhat quaintly and obscurely mutters thus:

"Religion was the guise of shrewd Ambition, [tity
When, like a thief, with picklock sanc-
He broke his way into the house of God,
Stole from its place the golden lamp of life, [stead.
And left his own dark lantern in its
The lamp has been recovered, and is shining [proaches,
Brighter and brighter, as that morn ap-
Which soon will make it needless. Yet the robber,
Shrugging his bigot shoulders in the cold,
Grudges the ray, and at the temple's door,
Stands with his picklock and dark lantern still."

Though the drift of the text be dubious, however, the vile jesuitical commentary is significant enough of malignity and falsehood.

"There is little doubt but that the principles of Bibliophobia are the same in every age. An antipathy to the spread of the Bible must proceed from one or the other of these two motives. Either from an aversion to the Bible itself, or else from a fear that, by the general diffusion of it, the common people should become wiser than their teachers, and should be able to discover whether they are or are not teachers sent from God. *The latter is evidently the case with my clerical opponent.* (See Rel. Cler. p. 12.) This was the very principle on which the Church of Rome acted. It is a principle of spiritual tyranny and ambition,—a principle directly opposite to that of the Reformation."

To the foul charge in this commentary, printed by us in *Italicks*, we earnestly request every sincere Christian Reader to rivet his attention.

"Accipe nunc horum insidias, & crimine ab uno
Disce omnes."

Most ponderous is the charge, and it is stated in terms plain, concise, and strong. This it is: From fear that by the general diffusion of the Bible the common people should become wiser than their teachers, and should be able to discover whether they are or are not teachers sent from God, CLERICUS (or the writer of *Religio Clerici*) cherishes "an antipathy to the spread of the Bible." With a view

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to send home this foul charge, it is rammed down hard with a wadding of a reference to p. 12 in *Rel. Cler.* in seeming triumph over so palpable a proof of so serious an accusation.

Now, if, on calm examination of the selected passage, we do find it thus obnoxious,—if we do find it inimical to the widest possible dissemination of the doctrines and precepts of Sacred Truth,—why, then, there is an end to discussion of the matter. Clericus, at best, is a vile apostate from the faith which he professes, and a perjured traitor to the God whom (for lucre) he affects to serve. Whereas, if no blot or smutch or stain on his cloth shall appear; if, on the contrary, it shall be manifest to all men that with a steady aim, Clericus points the well-served battery of his successful satire at *blatant* Gospel sciolists and empirics, whose absurd hallucinations and blasphemous glosses on topics of Scripture tend to poison the soul's health of their unhappy dupes, with an effect infinitely more pernicious than that which all the medical quacks who ever wielded a pestle could possibly inflict on the frail and perishable bodies of their deluded patients,—then, also, the whole dispute is summarily and convincingly decided.—We print the passage alluded to, and we print it entire. Our Readers will scrutinize carefully, and judge for themselves:

"Time was, and pity 'tis such times are fled,

When none explain'd the Scriptures but who read;

Another rule our wiser moderns teach,
What matters reading?—They profess to preach.

All are expounders now, and children prate,

Where greybeard wisdom us'd to hea-
tate;

And teening misses, for a day-school prize,

Transpose the types, and mar the Pro-
phesies.

But little needs there for a Churchman:
now,

The classic guidance of the birchen bough;
But little needs there for a Clerk's re-
nown, [gown,

The seven long years' probation of the
And the close wooing Science made us
pay,

'Till Cam or Isis blazon'd us M. A.

Ah! how unfitting for more saintly ken,
This carnal scholarship of worldly men!

Why

Why waste our youth on learning, when
we see

All knowledge jumps to them extempore?
Each pious 'prentice freely may dis-
pense

Salvation, licens'd now for eighteen-
And should devotion tempt him from
his awl,

He'll get his Orders, if he gets his call.

"With what presumption this empiric
tribe

All disagree, and yet must all prescribe!
So body-quacks delude the gaping
throng,

Right but in calling one another wrong.
Truth is but one, the forces of the mind,
Heat, flame, and radiance, in a point
combin'd;

But error, glittering with unsteady blaze,
Splits the diverging beam ten thousand
ways.

Each sect, united 'gainst The Church
alone,

Deals some specific nostrum of its own;
Varies the mixture and the dose at will,
And shews how many means there are—
to kill.

On strong digestions one professor tries,
Fumes which transport, and gas which
mystifies;

Or, for a valetudinarian soul,
Warm cordial drops, which cherish and
console;

Sermons for saints whose fervour needs
repose,

And glowing hymns to waken such as
Another gives you, proud to pay his
court,

Some Bible-meeting's neatly stitch'd re-
Where, by the doctors cunningly devis'd,
Cases and cures are yearly advertis'd;

Or asks, however low your purse and
spare is,

Your mite to furnish slops for Mission-
Religio Clerici, p. 12. et seq.

It is plain, Clericus boldly impugns
not 'the spread of the Bible,' not
'the diffusion of Christian light,' but
gross and barbarous fanaticism; not
the blessed promulgation of Gospel
tidings, but jargon, cant, and crude
interpretations by illiterate, dull, self-
witted, and blundering enthusiasts.

As we already remarked, we are
satisfied on the strictest investigation
that the gifted young clergyman who
put together *Religio Clerici* for the
press proudly seeks to identify his
own tenets with those of Young, yet
in no servile manner. Nor will we
permit ourselves to doubt the sincer-
ity either of his avowed reverence
and regard for the Holy Scriptures, or
of his desire faithfully to expound the
blessings of Revelation; to this will-

ing tribute of our esteem Mr. Smed-
ley's character and profession entitle
him. At all events, our Church
is active and zealous in the service
of the Most High. Confident we are
that two excellent great National So-
cieties, conceived, born, cradled,
nurtured, and trained to maturity
and fullness of years, exclusively under
the auspices of THE ESTABLISHED
CHURCH, do positively now exist and
abound; that the one is called The
Society for promoting Christian
Knowledge: that the other is called
The Society for the propagation of
the Gospel in foreign parts; and,
moreover, that these societies do an-
nually distribute by tens of thousands,
not Bibles and Testaments merely,
but Prayer-books and admirable reli-
gious tracts to the indigenous poor
of our land, to our gallant soldiers
and sailors, to our numerous colo-
nial settlements and dependencies,
and (but as they are related to us
by species) to perfect strangers. In-
calculable is the good done without
noise by these large and harmonious
societies. They roll their mighty
waters along in placid majesty, fer-
tilizing in their uniform and steady
course many regions under various
climates: strong but silent is their
current, for their channel is vast and
deep: their tides ebb not; but the
phenomenon raises no veneration in
the minds of vulgar spectators, be-
cause such can neither clearly per-
ceive their grandeur, nor recollect
their duration, nor calculate the ex-
tent of their utility.

Now, whatever may be their distinct
deserts, The British and Foreign Bible
Society, incorporated in 1804, and
The Church Missionary Society, of a
date more recent still, do not ema-
nate from the Established Church of
England. Their waters are hard and
brackish, on comparison, to the taste,
and emit a hot empyreumatical smell
from fermentation. These works are
the laboured productions of several
discordant Grand Junction Compa-
nies, of which each boasts its pecu-
liar and separate rules and orders and
directors, and they all agree only in
one important particular, namely, in
their disparagement of the soft water
from the *native rivers* just mention-
ed. From the muddiness of their own
'Auxiliary' canals, and from the oc-
casional stops and irregular brab-
blings

blings of their subsidiary wooden pipes and clumsy *jets d'eau*, however, much may be inferred; and hence, intelligent observers, whilst, at first, in some slight measure compelled to gaze at the pomp and parade of the pageant, are led at last with tolerable precision to determine in thought the extravagance and shallowness of the reservoirs.

Constantly and almost imperceptibly, the natural rivers are fed by innumerable springs and streamlets; they are swollen by sudden (*mortuary*) showers, fostered by dews from above, warmed and illumined by the sun of Reformation and Righteousness, and gently stirred and cleansed by the pure winds of Heaven.—The complex and intricate machinery of these would-be monopolists works mainly underground, and requires forcing-pumps for its display, with moveable committees for its support. Nor is this all. Of the spiritual *water-work* concern the importunate agents incessantly pester every serious inhabitant of the land, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, with bellowing requisitions for 'voluntary' subscription and prompt payment to their novel, heterodox, and heterogeneous plans, at the same moment that they concur in slandering the liberality of all who content themselves with the resources of their pious forefathers.

To drop the metaphor, *Quod nobis sic ostenditur, increduli odimus*. And why? Every periodical Bible or Missionary measure is proclaimed by sound of trumpet. Enormous placards announce it on our walls. Every tavern-meeting is a farce got up with theatrical shew, to which poor people and fine dames are pressingly invited. At the hour of promised interest, the curtain is drawn, the golden calf is seen seated in the chair of the scornful, and a performance begins, of which the obvious tendency is to jumble and confound all wholesome distinctions, and to place clergy and laity together to harangue on topics of salvation *extempore*. Of course, it not unfrequently happens, therefore, that the most fluent, the most plausible spokesman is deemed by the mixed company present the most accomplished disputant, if not the best canonical divine; and by more than one unreflecting auditor all the solid

advantages of strict early education, of college study, of episcopal ordination, &c. are overlooked or disregarded. THE GRAND MILLENNIUM is at hand; all things come alike to and from all men, 'the spread of the Bible' is the significant war-whoop of Sectarianism, as 'Reform' is that of Jacobinism. God grant that the predominancy of both over our happy constitution in Church and State may not be the unhallowed consummation! *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.*

Chelsea.

W. B.

63. *The Duty of Discrimination in Charity. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Leicester, on Monday, the 23d of March, 1818, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Leicester Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M.A. Rector of Gumley, Leicestershire, and Prebendary of Lincoln. 8vo. pp. 44. Cadell and Davies.*

A SENSIBLE Discourse, from Phil. i. 9, 10. The language is plain, unaffected, and well adapted to the pious and laudable occasion for which it was composed and preached.

64. *An Examination of the Doctrine of Calvin: A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin's in Leicester, on Thursday the 2d of July, 1818, at the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. To which is added, the Doctrine of Necessity briefly considered. By the Rev. James Beresford, Rector of Kibworth, Leicestershire, and late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. pp. 67. Hatchard.*

FROM Luke ii. 14, "Glory to God in the Highest—and on Earth Peace, Good-will towards Men,"—this learned and eloquent Preacher enlarges on the more immediate object of the solemn Meeting at which his Brethren of the Established Church were assembled.

"It is," he says, "or ought to be, a meeting of cordial friends, combined for the accomplishment of the dearest objects—objects of such inestimable value, and such awful importance, that all other purposes to which human exertion can be applied are, in comparison, as toys, or shadows."

Conceiving it to be one essential part of the clerical duty, "to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word;" and considering the doctrines of

of Calvin to come under that description; the Preacher, with great energy, protests against the adoption of them within the pale of the Establishment, and expatiates on their pernicious tendency.—On this head, however, we have neither room nor inclination to enlarge; and cannot but consider it as one of "The Miseries of Human Life," that talents so admired as those of Mr. Beresford should be confined to a controversial subject on doctrinal opinions.

65. *The Calvinistic Clergy defined; and the Doctrines of Calvin maintained; In a Letter to the Rev. James Beresford, A. M. Rector of Kibworth; occasioned by his Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church at the Bishop's Visitation, and published at the Request of the Bishop and Clergy.* By Edward-Thomas Vaughan, A. M. Vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, and Rector of Foston. 8vo. pp. 253. Hatchard.

THE pious and very learned Vicar of St. Martin's, indignant at what he

conceives to be a personal attack from his own pulpit, remonstrates in strong terms, and with much ingenious argument, against the opinions of Mr. Beresford. But we must refer to the Letter itself, for a particular of the vindication of Calvin and his disciples, amongst whom Mr. Vaughan is proud of being distinguished. In fact, he identifies himself with that celebrated Reformer, and undauntedly withdraws the veil which has so long concealed the mysterious doctrines of Calvinism.

The Letter begins with much courtesy; but the conclusion, with regret we observe, is too warm for the sober discussion of a grave Divine.

"*Their Swagger*" (by the bye it should be *Swaggerer*) is an unguarded expression; as are some others which we forbear to mention. One word, however, in the beginning, may be remarked, as not implying what it was evidently intended to designate. *Humourist* is not a correct appellation for a Writer of Works of *Humour*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication:

Mr. Justice HARDINGE'S Miscellaneous Works, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Old Church of England Principles: opposed to the *New Light*:" in a series of plain, doctrinal, and practical Sermons (68 in number) on the First Lesson in the Morning Service of the different Sundays, and great Festivals throughout the year: for the use of private Families, young persons, and Country Congregations; to which are added, Prayers for private Families, and young persons. By the Rev. RICH. WARNER, rector of Great Chatfield, Wilts. 3 vols.

Sermons preached in the Tron Church, Glasgow: by the Rev. Dr. CHALMERS.

On the Simplicity and Ingenuity of the Evidence in favour of the Miracles recorded in the Gospels, contrasted with the best and most striking Wonders of the Christian Church in the succeeding centuries; by Rev. W. FAULKNER, A. M.

A new Biographical Memoir of JAMES THOMSON (introductory to a superb edition of the Seasons, &c. with original illustrations and embellishments.) This volume will contain many interesting incidents of his early life, and that of his rural patron, Sir WM. BENNET, of Marlesfield, Bart. a fac-simile of Thomson's hand-writing, and specimens of an unpublished and autograph collection of Thomson's early poems, twenty-nine in number, which MS. has been pre-

served nearly a century by the lineal descendants of the Duke of Montrose, to whose sons, Mallet, the friend of Thomson, was Preceptor; together with a compilation, including the criticisms and essays on Thomson's Works, by Murdoch, Johnson, Cibber, Warton, Aikin, Anna Seward, &c.

A Graphic and Historical Description of the City of Edinburgh; comprising a series of Views of its most interesting remains of Antiquity, public buildings, and picturesque scenery. The drawings and plates by J. and H. S. STORER.

Sketches of America, being the Narrative of a Journey of more than 5000 Miles through the Eastern and Western States, contained in Eight Reports, addressed to the Thirty-nine English Families who deputed the Author, in June 1817, to ascertain whether any, and what part of the United States would be suitable for their Residence; by HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON.

The Emigrant's best Instructor; or, the most recent and important information respecting the United States of America: selected from the Works of the latest Travellers in that Country, particularly Bradbury, Browne, Hulme, and Birkbeck, &c.; by JOHN KNIGHT.

Important Extracts from Original and recent Letters written by English Emigrants in America to their Friends in England; by J. KNIGHT.

A few

A few Leaves from my Field Book; by WILLIAM WOOLCOT; containing a Poem on the lamented Death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, on Health, Belvoir Castle, the Æolian Harp, the Robin, with Notes, &c. &c.

The Beauties of Affection, a Poem, by Mr. G. H. TOULMIN.

Prince Chilia, a satirical history of all Nations in the world, after the manner of Swift's Gulliver, by TOM BROWN.

"Lamioli," a Novel, in three Volumes, by C. F. WIELES, esq.

"Time's Telescope" for 1819; or a complete Guide to the Almanack, containing an explanation of Saints'-days and holidays; with sketches of comparative Chronology, Astronomical occurrences in every month; and the Naturalist's Diary, explaining the various appearances in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and a description of Fruit-trees: to which will be prefixed an Introduction containing the Elements of Chemistry.

Preparing for Publication:

A Continuation of Sir RICHARD HOARE'S History of Ancient Wiltshire, comprising the Northern Division of the County. The first portion of the Work (in which the course of the Wansdyke and the Rudge-way, and the religious Circles at Marden and Avebury, will be minutely described) will terminate the Author's Researches as far as regards the History of the Britons in Wiltshire. The Second and concluding Part will describe Roman Towns, Stations, Villas, and Roads.

Sermons on some of the principal Doctrines and Duties of Christianity. By PETER SMITH, A.M. Assistant Minister of Ladykirk, Berwick.

A Polybian View of the late War in Spain and Portugal, containing a statement of the Rupture, a survey of the War, and a development of the leading causes of Failure and Success. By Brig.-gen. M'DONNELL. 2 vols. 4to.

A Volume containing every important transaction of the Regency, from 1811 to the last Dissolution of Parliament; comprising every article of public interest, with suitable comments, attached to no party. By Mr. CAULFIELD, of Bath.

Dr. J. CAREY has in the press a new Edition of "*Dryden's Virgil*," with Remarks on the text, as corrected from Dryden's own two folio Editions.

Dr. CAREY has also forth-coming a new Edition of his "*Latin Prosody made easy*"—and "*Drakenborch's Livy*," the *Regent's* pocket Edition.

A series of Illustrations to Mr. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope and Gertrude of Wyoming; by Mr. WESTALL, engraved by Mr. CHARLES HEATH.

Remarks on the present state of Musical Instruction, with the Prospectus of

an improved plan, in which the great need of a new order of Musical designation, and the important advantages resulting therefrom, are explicitly stated, with an illustration of the same in the way of practical application. By JOHN RELFE, Musician in Ordinary to His Majesty, Professor and Teacher of Music.

Doctor SPURZHEIM has just published at Paris a new work on the Physiology of the Brain, entitled "*Observations sur la Phrénologie; ou la Connaissance de l'Homme moral et intellectuel, fondée sur les fonctions du Système Nerveux*." The work contains several Plates illustrative of the Doctrine. And Dr. S. has added two new Organs to the thirty-three contained in his work, called the Physiognomical System, lately published in England, which he has since discovered, namely:—one which (agreeably to his observations) gives the propensity to mysticize, and causes the possessor to deal in Fiction, to be superstitious, &c. and which he calls *Organ de Supernaturalité*. It is the same Organ as Dr. Tho. Forster has already described under the name of *Organ of Mystifyingness**, but which Dr. S. has but recently admitted as a distinct faculty. The second new Organ arises from a Division which Dr. Spurzheim has made of the Organ of Individuality into *Individuality* and *Phenomenality*, or the perception and accurate recollection of particular occurrences, facts, phenomena, &c. Doctor T. Forster does not admit this to be a faculty of the human mind distinct from that which he has described under the name of *Individuality* or the *Perception of Individual Objects*, &c. Neither has Dr. Gall, the celebrated author of the System, admitted it to be a separate Organ.

Dr. T. FORSTER has been for some time preparing for the press "*Observations sur l'Anatomie et Physiologie du Cerveau des Animaux*," and has already prepared many drawings of the Crania of different Animals and Birds.

A French paper says: "Monsieur WATSON, a Scotchman by birth, who resided long at Rome, has passed some time in France, on his way to London. He has had the happiness to make a Literary discovery of great importance—a manuscript of the poems of Ossian, deposited by some Scotchman at the College of Douay, in the commencement of the last century. We are assured, that this manuscript agrees, in sense, with the translation of Macpherson; which is sufficient to demonstrate the authenticity of these poems, the subject of so many literary disputes."

* Sketch of Phrenology, &c. p. 56.

SELECT POETRY.

THREE SONNETS.

By Mr. THOMAS PARK.

(See p. 333.)

1. To the Author of "*The Sabbath*," and
other *Contemplative Poems*.

WHEN as a letter'd stranger thou wert
sought, [admir'd
Ingenuous Grahame! much though I
Thy sober sense, though much my heart
desir'd

Again to greet thee,—little was I taught
That thou hadst claims upon my better
thought

Of more than mortal binding; that, in-
spir'd [tir'd,

By heavenly musings, thou hadst oft re-
Like him in holy vision upward caught,
And commun'd with thy Maker: while each
field

Became a temple consecrate with praise;
Each grove an altar, which could in-
cense yield

To the great Shepherd!—Oh, may I oft
raise

My feeble voice in fellowship divine,
While the rapt sabbath of the soul is
thine!

2. Written on the Pier Head at Dover, after
a visit to Denton Court, the Seat of Sir
EGERTON BRYDGES, Bart.

DENTON! thy tranquil bowers have
tun'd my heart

To such pure love of sylvan quietude,
That the gay tumult of this crowded
mart

Seems irksome, and for solace much too
rude. [of war

Yon armed mounds, where rush the sons
To the trumpet's clangor, bode no calm
delight; [like jar

And round this peopled pier, a strife-
Of voices puts all soothing thought to
flight.

Thy wood-crown'd walks, dear Denton!
brought the coo

Of the mild dove on my unstartled ear;
Thy airy uplands did my slow step woo,
Thy verdant valleys could my dim sight
cheer; [to me

And all thy charms were heighten'd still
By life's prime charm—refin'd society.

3. SOMNIUM JUCUNDISSIMUM.

— "Oh! too transcendent vision,
To sorrow's phantom-peopled slumber
given."—LORD BYRON.

SWEET was the dream that cheer'd me
yesternight:— [near mine,
I thought an arm of strength was plac'd
Form'd with a symmetry that seem'd divine,
Yet lifeless, and as pallid to the sight
As clay-cold corse. The hand was open
quite:

And I perceiv'd within its hollow palm
A wound, that testified some deadly harm
Had hapt its Owner. Soon, to my delight,
The fingers, moving, grasp'd my arm
around, [ground;
And gently drew me upward from the
And, as I rose, how heavenly was the joy
That did my visionary thought employ,
For I soon found (and blessed be the
sign!) [mine.

It was a SAVIOUR's hand that grappled

Mr. URBAN, *Great Yarmouth, Aug. 19.*

I TRANSMIT you a description of our
Annual Procession or Water Frolic;
written by the late Doctor Glover, then of
the East Essex Regiment of Militia, com-
manded by Col. Bullock, encamped on
Hopton Common, near Yarmouth.—This
procession, instituted for going the bounds
of the town, was formerly conducted with
much parade, attended by many gentle-
men of the neighbouring counties.—In
the year 1799, William Fisher, esq. (whose
memory will always be venerated for his
great hospitality and convivial talents)
invited, with many other gentlemen, the
officers of the East Essex Regiment;
and Glover (*a bon vivant*) being of the
party, a few days after produced the
verses, which I believe were never printed.

—The procession was many years discon-
tinued; but Robert Cory, jun. esq. Mayor
in 1816, renewed it, and it was never
more splendid than in the present year
of Samuel Paget, esq. our most worthy
Mayor. J. W.

IN seventeen hundred and seventy-nine,
The first day the Dog-star appear'd as a
sign,

At Yarmouth the fam'd Water-frolic began,
An annual custom 'fore memory of man.

By the quay-side a squadron of pleasure-
boats rode,

Their holds with choice wines and provi-
sions well stow'd,

Sails, awnings, and colours were gaily dis-
play'd,

And they danc'd on the white waves with
pleasing parade.

At nine in the morn his good worship the
Mayor, [repair;

With his Corporate train to the bridge did
The marshal-men clearing his way to the
barge,

While the fifes sweetly play'd, and the
drums beat a charge.

In great state he march'd, and the mul-
titude round

Made the skies with their loud acclama-
tions resound;

So Venice's Doge, on a grand gala day,
Issues out with his Senate to marry the sea.

The

The Muse would be thrown in a fit of
 despair,
 Should she strive to describe half the cha-
 racters there;
 Field-officers, clergymen, lawyers, phy-
 sicians, [ticians.
 And gay macaronies, and grave poli-
 cits, Sailors, Foxhunters—nay fine Ladies
 too, [crew;
 All with one accord—join in this jovial
 Which cover'd the quay, in such crowds
 to embark, [ark.
 That it seem'd Noah's family ent'ring the
 No sooner they weigh'd, and were sail get-
 ting under, [thunder;
 But Jove three salutes gave of his terrible
 This compliment pass'd—from lightnings
 keen, [seen.
 A grand feu-de-joye in the Heavens was
 The kind Pleiades then, to do all in their
 power, [shower;
 Politely pour'd down a most plenteous
 Thus, like fishes, thro' Braydon *, they
 merrily drove,
 With water not only below—but above.
 At the Cross † they refresh'd—and at
 fam'd Garianonum ‡
 His Worship uncork'd a fine old magnum
 bonum;
 Norwich river they enter'd, Burgh Castle
 they pass'd, [liant fleet cast.
 And near Reedham their anchors this bril-
 Here the gentry debark'd, and their com-
 pliments paid; [cloths laid;
 While the servants adroitly the table-
 When such feasting began as few folks
 could remember,
 Who ne'er din'd at Guildhall on the ninth
 of November.
 During this Entertainment concertos most
 grand [sex band;
 Were delightfully play'd by the East Es-
 When the cattle on shore were so pleas'd
 with the sound,
 That like Orpheus's brutes they came
 dancing around.
 Nay, stranger—'tis said the old river god
 Yare [Mayor;
 Popp'd his head above water to peep at the
 While two Tritons arose from their pearly
 resort, [ton's port §.
 And swam off with a flaggon of Warming-
 The dinner being ended and chaplain said
 grace,
 The toast in a regular routine took place;
 No skylights, no heeltops, the chairman
 allow'd, [flow'd.
 And mirth, wit, and humour spontaneously

Each guest did his utmost endeavour to
 please, [and glees,
 With songs, stories, bon-mots, and catches
 At some of the jokes—e'en the Priests cried
 encore; [roar.
 And the table was constantly kept in a
 Among the mad mortals who were at this
 show, [Jacko;
 Was the half-gaitered Doctor || and Captain
 The first a strange genius, much given to
 foolery, [drollery.
 And the other replete with good-nature and
 There was Major O Fatoo, a fine honest
 fellow, [low,
 Alert and in spirits, both sober and mel-
 There with many more jolly dogs join'd in
 the sport, [Comus's court.
 Which instead of the Mayor's made it
 Shades of evening descending, the gallies
 unmoor, [before;
 And pass'd by the places we've mention'd
 When the people on land, as the boats
 came in view, [new.
 Their tokens of joy with fresh vigour re-
 When the music's loud clangor, and can-
 nons dread rattle,
 Made some wise ones suppose it the heat
 of a battle;
 Who, long apprehensive from foreign Ar-
 madas, [vade us.
 Declar'd they at last had arrived to in-
 Now arriv'd at the quay from this wat'ry
 roam, [got home;
 It was midnight ere most of the parties
 For when at the bridge they began to de-
 part, [heart.
 Each good fellow found himself heavy at
 So tost off a glass, to drive sorrow away,
 And repeated with pleasure what pass'd on
 that day;
 The frolicks of which, howe'er Cynics may
 scorn, [unborn.
 Shall be lis'd out in praises by children

Mr. URBAN, Taunton, Aug. 25.
 MR. JACKSON having complained, in
 his last Lecture, that no person had
 been found to celebrate Sir H. Davy's
 triumph over the Fire Damp, which had
 been so destructive to Miners before the
 invention of his Safety Lamp, I have been
 induced to make the following dramatic
 sketch. If you think that it is worthy of
 insertion in your Magazine, and may ex-
 cite persons of more ability to turn their
 attention and muses to the same sublime
 subject, it is at your service.
 Yours, &c. LYCHNOPHORUS.

* An extensive water leading in a direction from Yarmouth River (the Yare) to Norwich River.

† One of the direction-posts in the form of a cross, in the channel of Braydon.

‡ Now called Burgh Castle on the Yare, four miles from Yarmouth. The Garianonum was the station of the Stablesian horse during the Roman empire, and then a very strong fortress.

§ Put into the water to cool, and stolen by the Pirates alongside.

|| Glover.
 Scene—

Scene — A Coal Mine that has not been entered since the great explosion, A. D. 1754. — FIRE DAMP seated in a massy elbow chair, with his hands in his pockets; a white night-cap, considerably soiled, on his head, and, to all appearance, frightened out of his wits.

Carburets, &c. &c. stand around at respectful distances, but none of them visible by reason of PITCH-DARKNESS.

FIRE DAMP rises and takes a turn — (not only revolving on his own axis, but with a mutual revolution among his particles), he soliloquizes after the manner of Comedians.

Shall I, who claim these mansions as my own,

Quit my domains, and abdicate my throne
Before this upstart mortal, who would be
Prince of the Air, and govern even me?
Shall he, another Tamerlane, confine
Me, the illustrious Monarch of the Mine,
And make the object of his barbarous rage
A poor, insulted prisoner in a cage?
A slave — a paltry instrument of his —
Shall I disgrace my ancestors for this?
Give up my empire and existence too
To feed his Lamp? no — burn me if I do —
My Royal father (blessings on his head)
Exploded now and number'd with the dead,
Maintain'd his honour with his latest breath,
Dreaded through life, and desperate in
death.

When dire COMBUSTION ventur'd to attack
These murky regions, how he drove him
back —

Destroy'd — annihilated — put him out,
And slew his comrades in the general rout.
He died — but ev'n in death his glory rose,
He died like Samson with his slaughter'd
foes.

Born at that moment in his watery grave —
Not yet a gas — an embryo in the wave —
I well remember with what joy I view'd
Our royal cavern with their bodies strew'd.
Dimpling I smil'd to catch the widows' tear,
The orphans' moan was music to my ear.
Each lengthen'd sigh — each agonizing
groan

I mock'd with hollow murmurs of my own,
And joy'd to think that, one day, decom-
pos'd,

No more by liquid particles enclos'd,
I too might emulate my father's death,
And slay my thousands with my parting
breath.

Now, now, alas! sad rumours reach my
ears,

Destroy my rest, and fill my soul with fears.
But — ATMOSPHERIC, my good friend, ar-
rives, [vives.

And with his presence, sick'ning hope re-

(Enter ATMOSPHERIC out of breath.)

Good Atmospheric! — I am glad thou'rt
come, [me some?

I want good news — and dost thou bring

(ATMOSPHERIC sighs — but is manifestly
unable to speak.)

Oh! how I envy thee — the light-wing'd
breeze

Bears thee aloft o'er continents and seas;
No bonds confine thee — thou art free to
rove

The perfum'd garden and the spicy grove,
Steal odours from Hymettus, and then sail
To shed the fragrance over Tempe's vale;
To sip at will the pearly dew of night,
Or bask and wanton in the solar light;
Or faint and scorch'd beneath the fervid
beam,

To sweep the surface of the rippling stream.
Oh! how I envy thee — debarr'd the light
And fix'd for ever in eternal night,

I know no change; for should I quit my
place, [space,

And seek for freedom in the realms of
If dire COMBUSTION meet me, how could I,
Unmix'd and uncompress'd, the fiend defy?
Or, too much mix'd, although the fiend I
mist,

Diluted, dissipated, I should not exist.

(ATMOSPHERIC with eagerness — but evidently
scarcely recovered from a state of exhaus-
tion.)

No more, my friend — I cannot stay to
hear —

Arm with dispatch — the enemy is near —
Swift he approaches — even while I speak,
Trembling, I hear his dirty basket creak —
He comes — the Magic Lantern I discern;
Now, fire and fury — blaze, blow up, and
burn.

(Enter Sir HUMPHRY DAVY with a Safety
Lamp in one hand, and Newman's Blow-
Pipe in the other.) — FIRE DAMP makes an
attack on the Lamp, but the retreat of
his forces being cut off as fast as they
come to the attack, he is destroyed by
inches. In the course of the struggle he
utters many exclamations, but none of
them reducible to writing. What remains
of him, Sir HUMPHRY compresses into his
Blow Pipe, and sends up from it a sky-
rocket of ignited platina. On seeing the
signal, old KING COAL comes forward from
the back of the stage, where he has been
confined by the usurper. — He compliments
the Hero on his victory, and is in turn
congratulated on his restoration. — Sir
HUMPHRY invites him to dinner; he cour-
teously declines the invitation, (evidently
mistaking him for the Duke of the same
name) — but "calls for his fidlers three;"
— they play. The whole concludes with a
grand dance of Pick-axes and Shovels,
singing —

Hurrah, — the Tyrant is dead,
DAVY hath slain him, and cut off his head;
DAVY hath slain the Philistine at last,
And DAVY's locker shall hold him fast.

Exeunt omnes.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 5.

Sir *F. Burdett* alluded to the case of *Ferguson*, who had been committed to *Newgate*, for writing a letter to a *Mr. Dykes*, tending to influence his vote at the next election. He thought *Mr. Ferguson* had been most harshly treated, when he recollected how leniently the House had dealt with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had been guilty of a much greater offence in procuring a seat in that House for a person, through his patronage as President of the Board of Control. The Noble Lord was a wholesale dealer in this species of traffic; he was for buying a seat, but *Ferguson* had only attempted to influence a vote. He should be glad to know in the name of justice, reason, and common sense, why the House had thought proper to send this man to gaol, while the Noble Lord was sitting there without having received any censure whatever. The House would remember, that during the administration of *Mr. Perceval* and the Noble Lord, a gentleman was introduced into that House under the most corrupt and aggravated circumstances. *Mr. Henry Wellesley* was the agent employed in the transaction, and he was the person who received the money for the seat. Now, so far as any infamy attached to parliamentary corruption, a more corrupt case could not be imagined. When the gentleman (*Mr. Dick*) entered the House, he was disposed to exercise the dictates of his conscience, and he preferred giving up his seat to voting contrary to his conscience. It was unjust to imprison a person like *Ferguson*, under the pretence of preserving their mock purity and independence, while others had thrown over them the broad shield of impunity. When this bright robe of purity was taken off, there was nothing but "dowls, filthy dowls" beneath. (*A laugh.*) The Hon. Baronet concluded with moving that *Mr. Ferguson* should be discharged forthwith.

Lord Castlereagh said the Hon. Baronet had not brought forward this subject out of any feeling of tenderness towards *Ferguson*, but in support of that common cause towards which he had directed all his efforts. Whenever any meeting took place in the metropolis, at which the Hon. Baronet thought that he had lost some part of his popularity, he immediately came down to the House, and started some question in the hope that he should regain it. (*Hear, hear!*) This was the object,

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and the only object of the present motion; and having stated this, he must leave the discussion of *Ferguson's* case to those Members of the House who were better acquainted with it.

Mr. C. Wynn did not understand how any one could argue that, because the House of Commons omitted to do its duty nine years ago, it was not to discharge it now. To that vote he was no party; he was, indeed, in favour of further proceedings. No grounds had been laid for the proceeding which the Hon. Baronet required the House to adopt. In the former case, they did not dismiss the Noble Lord without censure; but he (*Mr. Wynn*) thought it much too mild. After one of the transactions which had been alluded to, the House had, in the next year, passed an act, declaring it to be a most flagrant offence. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, an Act of Parliament had been passed specifically with reference to the offence. After some observations from *Col. Wood*, *Mr. Brand*, and *Mr. Curwen*, the motion was negatived without a division.

Lord Castlereagh, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Alien Act for two years longer, adverted to the grounds on which the measure had been first introduced, and those on which it had been continued in a milder shape. The recent conspiracy of the French refugees in the Netherlands for the destruction of the Duke of Wellington, and the subversion of the French Government, shewed the propriety of arming Ministers with power to break up similar combinations of foreigners in this country. There was a question, whether the Army of Occupation might not be removed by the end of the third year; that was provided for by the treaty. But, whenever the foreign troops should be removed, it was impossible to consider their removal without considerable anxiety. He trusted that Europe would subside into that tranquil state of good government; but things might take a less favourable turn. On these grounds it was that he proposed the continuance of the measure. The power vested in Ministers had been exercised with great moderation. In six years it would be found there had been only nine persons sent out of the country under the Act. In 1817 there had been only two persons sent out, and in 1818 but one.

Lord Althorp and *Mr. Lambton* protested against the measure in any form.

Sir

Sir S. Romilly said the measure was a part of the Continental system, by which our Government was to be subservient to the views of the Despots of Europe. Formerly it had been the boast and glory of this Country to afford shelter and protection to the oppressed and persecuted from other countries. He should be unworthy of the protection he and his ancestors had received against persecutions, such as were at the present moment suffered in Spain; he should be ungrateful for the advantages he had derived from English kindness to aliens; he should be unworthy of those benefits, if he did not struggle to extend the same benefits to others. They merely desired to be allowed to remain in peace under the supreme protection of the British Constitution. The Noble Lord had talked of it as a mitigated measure. In what respect was it mitigated? It was not limited to those who had not come into the country previously to the passing of the Bill; not to those who lately came into the country; but it extended to those who were long established in the country; and by the returns before the House, there appeared to be not less than 20,000 persons who were in a manner naturalized, who had fixed upon this country as their choice; and those persons were now to be banished from the country at any moment when Ministers chose; nay, what was infinitely worse, when any individual, from private motives, chose to complain of them. The evil was much aggravated by the burden being thrown upon every one to prove himself a natural-born subject. This was often difficult to be proved, and the bill would therefore throw an obstacle in the way of natural-born subjects. One thing he wished to press upon the attention of Scotch Members, if there were any in the House. This bill was a violation of one of the most important of the Scotch Laws, that against wrongous imprisonment. That distinctly provided that none should be sent out of the country; and the decision of the Court of Session had clearly established that this exception extended to aliens. The question was fully tried in the year 1778, in the well-known case of Wedderburn and Knight. Knight had been a native of Africa, and had been bought five or six years before by Wedderburn, who had brought him with him to Scotland, and afterwards wished to take him back to Jamaica. Both points, his condition as slave or free, and his obligation to return with the man who had regularly bought him, was decided by the Court of Session. He was not only declared to have been free from the moment he came into Britain, but it was also found that he could not be again sent out of the country.

On a division, Lord Castlereagh's motion was carried by 55 to 18.

May 6.

Mr. G. Banks moved the second reading of the Game Purchase Bill. He stated its object to be the subjecting purchasers of game to the same penalties with the sellers.

Mr. Curwen, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Lockhart opposed the measure, as adding another severity to the already oppressive system of the game laws, for breaches of which there had, in one year, been 1200 prosecutions. The measure would also have the abominable effect of making servants spies on their masters.

After some observations from Sir C. Burrell in favour of the bill, and from Colonel Wood against it, the second reading was postponed to Monday se'nnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 7.

Lord Kenyon moved the second reading of the Cotton Manufactories Regulation Bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale said he should reserve, for the Committee, his objections to the restrictions which the bill contained on the free exercise of labour. He could not distinguish between a maximum on labour and a maximum on wages.

The Earl of Liverpool wished the House to observe, that the object of the bill was not to regulate labour generally, but the labour of children, or persons under the age of 16 years. It was, he believed, a principle of the common law, and a principle which, he hoped, would be recognized in the Committee, that it is not lawful to overwork children.

The Bill was then read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, General Thornton's motion, which had been several times postponed, for abolishing the oath against the belief of transubstantiation, was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. Huskisson moved for leave to bring in a bill to vest in the Crown certain parts of Hainault Forest, with a view to improve the growth of ship timber.

Mr. Brougham said, that Government had favoured Lord Lonsdale, by selling him Kendal manor for 14,000*l.* being, as a wealthy individual had told him, two-thirds less than he would himself have given for it. He thought it better that Crown lands should always be put up to auction.

Sir James Graham affirmed that Lord Lonsdale had actually paid the price at which the land had been valued by the Crown Surveyors, and which was full twice as much as it was worth, being 40 years' purchase, the rent being at present quite inconsiderable. He did not think that Lord Lonsdale had sold, since the sale, as many enfranchisements as indemnified him for the purchase money.

House

House of Lords, May 8.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, the Duchess of Cumberland's Annuity Bill, the Loan Bill, and a number of private bills, in all 81.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Brougham* prefaced a motion for going into a Committee on the Bill for the Education of the Poor with a long and elaborate account of the state of the funds appropriated to this purpose, from subscriptions, donations, &c. He mentioned various instances in which bequests for charitable uses, more or less connected with the object of educating the poor, had been most scandalously embezzled or misapplied. The revenues arising from lands given for charitable uses, amounted to upwards of 800,000*l.* and if they had been properly managed, the income would, by this time, have amounted to between 1,500,000*l.* and 2,000,000*l.* He urged the expediency of a commission, with ample powers to examine into the state of the trusts for charitable uses.

Lord *Castlereagh* approved of the appointment of a Commission, which should consist of persons of rank and station. He thought that the Charter-house should be exempted in the bill, on the same principle as Winchester, &c. After some further conversation, the House went into a Committee. An exception was agreed to as to the Charter-house. An amendment to except Harrow school was negatived by 53 to 30. On our re-admission to the gallery, we found the House engaged in a conversation respecting the extension of the bill to Scotland, which was terminated, by a motion of Mr. *Brougham*, to make it, in the mean time, an instruction to the Committee to inquire into the subject.

The Report of the Bill was then brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

May 13.

Dr. *Phillimore* obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the 26th Geo. II. commonly called the Marriage Act.

Mr. *Jones* obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of the several Courts of Justice in Wales, and to amend the Laws relative to the same.

Mr. *C. Wynn*, after referring to various precedents, moved an Address to the Prince Regent to remove Mr. T. Ferguson from his office of surveyor of the taxes in the county of Lanark, he having been guilty of a corrupt attempt against the freedom and independence of Parliament, and of a high breach of privilege.

On the motion of Sir *F. Burdett* the Clerk read the petition of the "Friends of the People" in 1793 for parliamentary reform, and a resolution of the Committee

on the Great Grimsby Election, stating that Mr. W. W. Pole, by his agent and others, had been guilty of bribery. Sir Francis then briefly observed, that as, in the case just notified, no steps had been taken against those accused, he must protest against the inconsistency and injustice of proceeding in the way proposed against Thomas Ferguson.

Mr. *S. Bourne* thought it harsh to deprive the individual in question of his means of subsistence after the imprisonment he had undergone, and the heavy expense he had incurred.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* and Lord *Folkstone* supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Jones*, Mr. *Methuen*, and Mr. *Lytellon*.

Lord *Binning* then moved the previous question, which, after some observations from Mr. *Canning* against the original motion, and a reply from Mr. *C. Wynn*, was carried, on a division, by 106 to 57.

Lord *Castlereagh* brought down a message from the Prince Regent relative to the marriage of the Duke of Kent, which was ordered to be considered to-morrow; and an Address was agreed to, thanking his Royal Highness for the communication.

The House went into a Committee on the Irish Assessed Taxes Bill.

Mr. *Vanillart* was disposed to give some relief to the existing burdens of the people of that country. The revenue at present fell short of the existing debt about one million and a half; the latter being six millions and a half; and the taxes only produced about five millions. 1st, as to the Hearth Tax, he did not intend any material alteration; it was his intention, however, to propose a very considerable reduction in the tax on windows, to the amount of 25 per cent. The stagnation in trade had affected, to a certain extent, every part of the Empire; and consequently where any modification could be made, it was reasonable to afford it, in justice to the pressure on the people. In lodging-houses, occupied by the poor, only 1*s.* a window would be charged, whatever the number of windows. To induce absentees to reside there, a great reduction would be made in the higher scale in respect of servants, horses, carriages, &c. The duty on jaunting cars, from 6*l.* 10*s.* would be reduced to 2*l.* 2*s.* He then moved a resolution for repealing the present duties, &c.

Sir *H. Parnell* moved an amendment for the repeal of the Hearth Tax, which, after a long conversation, was withdrawn.

Sir *J. Newport* moved an amendment on the resolution respecting the Window Tax, proposing a reduction of 50 instead of 25 per cent.

On a division, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried.

Th

The remaining resolutions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 14.

Lord *Auckland* moved that the Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill be read a third time this day six months. His principal object for postponing it was to give full time for the trial now in progress of sweeping chimneys by machinery, under the direction of the Surveyor General, which he was glad to find had already succeeded in sixty instances of the most difficult chimneys.—The motion was agreed to.

Lord *Holland* addressed the House on the subject of the Alien Act, which was now about to be continued. In that House a Minister of the Crown rested this measure purely on British grounds; in the other House a Minister supported it as necessary for the tranquillity of other countries. Was the system which had been established abroad, at the expence of so much blood and treasure, so frail and tottering, that if a few wretched homeless individuals should be allowed to breathe the air of England, or find a resting-place in any part of this free country, it would infallibly be overthrown? and were the opinions of a Fouché, a Decazes, or any French Minister of Police, in future to regulate the administration of justice in Great Britain? It had been urged that, if an Alien Act had been properly enforced in the Netherlands, the attack upon a noble Commander at Paris might have been prevented; but this attack had been made since the establishment of an Alien Act there; and in the two years when no such act existed, no attack had been made. After evincing an ignorance of what had been the policy of every State of Europe, after having forced the title of King on the Sovereign of the Netherlands, who had too much good feeling and good taste to wish for the appellation himself, Ministers had induced him to depart from what had at all times been the policy of Holland: Sir W. Temple said, "that the object of its Government had been to make that country the common refuge of all miserable men; and that this was a principle from which no treaties could move them." His Lordship concluded with moving an Address for copies of all correspondence relating to Aliens since November 1815, and also relating to passports refused to persons going or coming from the Netherlands since that period.

Lord *Liverpool* repeated his former statement, that the continuation of the Alien Act had not been adopted in consequence of any communication with foreign Powers, but because it was expedient for the safety of this country. The Noble Lord had thought proper to connect the flight of certain persons to the Netherlands with

this measure: but since the Alien Act had passed, only three persons had been sent out of this country, and not one of them in consequence of any communication with any other Government. We must look at the state of Europe; and if there was an Alien Act in other countries, driving all persons of the worst character into this country, was it fitting that this Government should not have the power to send them out? The Noble Lord had complimented the Sovereign of the Netherlands, and there was, indeed, no one more deserving of panegyric; but when the Noble Lord alleged that we made him a King, he must refer the Noble Lord to the acts of that State, and he would there find that it was the voice of his own people that occasioned his elevation. He thought that the Noble Lord had made out no case to justify the Address proposed, and he must therefore refuse his concurrence.

Lord *Caernarvon* supported the motion, which was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir J. *Mackintosh* addressed the House at great length on the lamentable effects which had resulted from the facility with which Bank of England notes could be forged. For twelve years before the stoppage of cash-payments there had been only one execution for forgery of Bank notes. In the last seven years not less than 101 persons had suffered death. The expences of prosecutions for forgery on the part of the Bank of England last year were 30,000*l.*; in the present year, in which prosecutions had made such gigantic strides, in the three months of which returns had been made, the expence was within a few hundreds of 20,000*l.* The general average struck him as extremely alarming. It was 265*l.* for each individual prosecuted since 1797. It appeared that from the year 1805 to the year 1811 the number of capital punishments was 390. From 1811 to 1818 it was 580, which was one-eighth more than in the former period. Since the last discussion of this subject in the House, he had seen many ingenious artists and scientific persons, and was induced, from their representations, to believe that, although the evil could not be suppressed whilst the circulation of small notes continued, it might be considerably mitigated. In the United States of America, already an example of national happiness, and likely soon to become one of wise legislation also, he had been informed that a paper currency existed to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* America might, therefore, be fairly stated to be the second country in the world with respect to a paper circulation, as she undoubtedly was in the character of a shipping and commercial Commonwealth. Her paper currency was,

however, convertible into money, forgery was not a capital offence, and the crime was of rare occurrence. The circumstances of America might be unfavourable to the commission of the offence; but it was nevertheless remarkable, that the banks in that country, not having the assistance of the gibbet to depend on, employed the utmost ingenuity in the fabrication of their notes. He was informed, on the other hand, by a very ingenious artist, that any boy who had been six months with an engraver, might imitate, so well as to make the difference imperceptible, the notes of the Bank of England. He did not mean to say that the Bank could be easily deceived (against that they took good care), but the poor and helpless part of the community, on whose behalf he now implored the interference of the House. He concluded with moving, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the means of more effectually preventing the forgery of the notes of the Bank of England, and to report their opinions thereon.

Mr. *Vanillart* said, it appeared to him that it would be more expedient, with a view to the production of a complete report, and the discovery of an adequate remedy, to address the Crown for the appointment of a Commission which should be charged with this inquiry. The duration of this Commission would be limited only by the extent of their labours, whilst that of a Committee must be regulated by the sitting of the House. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had stated, that he had had several new methods of fabricating notes submitted to his inspection, and that he thought well of some of them. For his own part he must say, that he had examined a great number, and that although many were extremely plausible, some radical defect was discoverable in them all. Still he did not despair that a considerable improvement might be effected, although he felt it right to caution the House against entertaining very sanguine expectations with respect to an effectual remedy. He concluded with moving an amendment, to the effect of addressing the Prince Regent for the appointment of a Commission.

After a long and general discussion, the amendment was carried by 106 to 44.

Mr. *J. P. Grant* addressed the House on the case of Count Las Cases, and concluded with moving an Address for copies of any correspondence with the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, relative to the Count.

Lord *Castlereagh* considered the motion as calculated to throw great odium on Government, which, it would be found, they did not deserve. The fact was, that Count Las Cases had been detected in endeavouring to establish a correspondence between

the prisoner in St. Helena and certain persons in Europe. He had not been delivered at all to the Government at Ostend. He was conveyed in the common packet-boat there, and there was no communication in order that he might be detained when he was there landed. With regard to his papers, when they were taken, his own seal had been put upon them, and they had been sent after him to Ostend. It had been expected they would reach him there, but though they did not, they were afterwards received by him; and a letter had been transmitted from him in return, that he had received them just as they were when he had put his seal on them.

House of Lords, May 15.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the second reading of the New Churches Bill. He said, that it was in contemplation to build five additional churches in Mary-le-bone, four in Pancras, four in St. Leonard's, four in Bethnal-green, three in Lambeth; and other parishes in and about the metropolis, would have corresponding additions. In the country, the supply would be in a similar proportion to the present deficiency. Manchester, it was thought, would require an addition of seven churches, Sheffield four, Stockport three, Birmingham three or four, and so on. Under the provisions of the bill, it was supposed that 100 churches would be built at the public expense, and private subscriptions would probably furnish the means of erecting from fifty to one hundred more. The Dissenters had decidedly the advantage of the Church, in there being no restraint upon their erecting places of worship; but in building places of worship for the Church of England, reference must be had to the rights of property and to the discipline of the Church. Perhaps he might be of opinion that these restrictions were carried too far; but they existed, and could not be overlooked by their Lordships in considering this measure; for, if the Dissenters possessed such decided advantages, it was the duty of their Lordships to afford the Established Church the means of balancing them.

Lord *Holland* would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he hoped it would undergo some modification, by which the Church revenues would contribute something to the erection of new places of worship. This might be done by suspending, for a time, presentations to vacant dignities not connected with the cure of souls. He reminded the House that the merit of originating this measure was with Earl Grosvenor, and with him only; the merit of Ministers only went to the amount of the sum granted by this bill, and not to the principle of the measure.

Lord

Lord Harrowby ascribed the origination of the measure to the late Mr. Perceval.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* confirmed this statement; and observed, that the formation of a fund from vacant dignities would be very slow and inefficient.

The Marquis of *Landowne* wished to legislate on principles of equity, and not to tax Ireland and Scotland for a measure, which, he understood, did not extend to those parts. Considering the comparative small number of the Protestant population of Ireland, it was not perhaps necessary that it should extend to that country; but in Scotland there were very extensive districts without a place of public worship.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied, that the

same attention was due to the Established Church of Scotland as to that of this country; as this measure was proposed, not for the Church of England alone, but the general cause of religion, Scotland had a fair claim to her proportion of assistance from the general revenue of the country. As to the hardship of drawing contributions from Ireland, it must be remembered that Ireland and Great Britain were united, and their exchequers consolidated; and he did not see how that country could be relieved without admitting the principle that charge ought in all cases to be entirely local.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

India Board, September 28.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:

General Order, by his Excellency the Governor General, dated Camp Owreeah, on the left bank of the Jumna, Feb. 21.

The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief cannot quit the field without offering his best acknowledgments to the Officers commanding the several divisions of the combined army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.—To Lieut.-general Sir Thomas Hislop it might seem superfluous to offer praise; yet there are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of victory. The temper and forbearance with which his Excellency (possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his troops) endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgment with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-general Sir John Malcolm in the battle of Mehadpore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individual; while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's forces, through the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-general Doveton, complete the dignified exploits of the army of the Deccan North of the Godavery.—Major-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, with the Bombay division from Guzerat, has exhibited the most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the campaign.—The leaders of the Bengal divisions have simi-

lar claim on the Governor General's approbation; the vigilance and judicious movements by which Major-gen. Marshall constrained the Pindarees, in their retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander-in-Chief had indicated his plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieut.-colonel Adams, with his division, ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently, by the skilful direction of his detachments, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarees, which had escaped by an incalculable chance when nearly surrounded by the two divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major-gen. Donkin. The strenuous exertion and scientific marches of the latter Officer cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarees towards the North; a derangement of their plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major-general, and beneficial to the publick. Though the course of events did not give to Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigour and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in this army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major-general have been in promoting the object of tranquillising Central India.—Fortune was more favourable to Major-gen. Brown in presenting opportunities; and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangement affording honourable proof of his military talents.—Brigadier-gen. Hardyman, by a gallant and well-conducted action, reduced a considerable territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to be troublesome; and the judicious disposition which Brig.-gen. Toon made of his force, prevented any enemy's attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the campaign, by an inroad into Behar.—If the conduct of Brig.-gens.

Brig.-gens. Smith, Munro, and Pritzler, in the Poona State, be not here particularised, it is only because their operations are still in process, so that the praise which could be awarded, large as it would be, might prove inadequate to achievements, the annunciation of which has not yet reached the Governor General. — Throughout the late enterprise, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of every department in the army have been such as to deserve the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief's warm approbation. The alteration produced, within three months, in the state of Central India, is beneficial to the inhabitants in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every Officer who has been engaged in this undertaking, the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the Hon. Company, by efforts of zeal and courage, for which the Governor-General offers his earnest thanks, however unequal that acknowledgment may be to the merit which calls it forth.

By command of his Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General,

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Gov.-General.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated March 25, 1818.

The following forts have been reduced subsequently to those adverted to in our letter of the 10th ultimo*, viz. Logur and Issapoor, Tekoona, Tonjee, Raju Muchee, and Koaree†, by a force sent from this Presidency, under command of Lieut.-col. Prother, aided by a detachment from Poona, to assist in the operations.—Ramghur and Paulghur‡, by the detachment which recently proceeded into the Southern Concan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, of the 1st battalion 16th regt. of native infantry.—Russaulghur, a strong hill fort, situated about 40 miles to the South-east of Fort Victoria, has likewise surrendered, under an arrangement which we authorised Col. Kennedy to negotiate with the Killadar, under which the sum of 5000 rupees has been assigned to him.—The fort of Nowapoor has surrendered to a detachment from the force stationed at Beera, under the command of Major Kennett, which we had ordered to attack it. The fort is situated about 18 miles East of Soughur||, and was intended to be made

use of as a depot for supplies for the armies employed to the Northward.

A copy of Mr. Elphinstone's Dispatch, dated the 7th of March, to the Most Noble the Governor General, has been just received, of which a transcript is forwarded.

(Inclosed in the preceding.)

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. M. Elphinstone to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, Bailsur, March 5, 1818.

It is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what Gen. Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the dragoons: while in this situation he received a blow in the head from a sabre, which had nearly proved fatal, but from the effects of which he has now almost recovered.

[Then follows a report from Brigadier-Gen. Pritzler, dated Camp, near Singhur, the 2d of March, 1818, stating the operations against that fort, and its surrender by capitulation.]

During the siege, there was killed, 1 Bombay artificer. Wounded, Europeans: 1 corporal, 11 rank and file; 1 rank and file, since dead. Natives: 2 mattrasses, 5 gun lascars, 3 puckallies, 3 rank and file, 2 pioneers, 3 hired bearers; 1 puckally, 1 hired bearer, since dead.

A Dispatch from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor General, dated Camp, at Yeer, the 7th of March, 1818, relates the flight of the Peishwa to the Northward, after the battle with Gen. Smith on the 20th of February; also the expulsion of the enemy from Newassa by Col. Deacon, and the surrender to the same Officer, of Chakua and Kuma, and the commencement of the siege of Loghur, the fall of which was speedily looked for. Mr. Elphinstone adds: "Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the force under Gen. Munro to any great operation, that Officer has advanced towards the Kistna, and has taken Badamy and Bangalcote. The first of these places is one of the strongest hill-forts in India, and made a famous defence against the whole Mahratta army, under Nana Furnavese, although attacked with a spirit unusual to the people. The storm of this place, with such a force, must impress the natives with a surprize and admiration that must raise our character, and facilitate our conquests in all parts of the country."

[Then follows the General Order issued by Sir T. Hislop, on breaking up the army of the Deccan.]

[Next follows a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 25th of April, 1818, enclosing a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, reporting the latest operations of the force of the Concan,

* See Gazette of July 16.

† These forts are situated in the vicinity and to the Eastward of the Ghauts, between Bombay and Poona.

‡ In the Southern Concan, near Fort Victoria.

|| Soughur, about 80 miles East of Surat.

Concan, under the command of Col. Prother; also a dispatch from the Officer commanding at Malwan, announcing the occupation of the forts of Ramghur and Caunta. A postscript to this dispatch says: "Accounts have been received of the reduction of the forts of Thula and Ghosala, by the detachment under the command of Lieut.-col. Prother, and of Dewghur, by the force under Lieut.-col. Imlack, C. B. who has occupied the last of the enemy's forts in the province of Salsee."]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated May 11, 1818.

The following Dispatches have been received; viz. From Brigadier-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, dated the 8th of April. — From Col. Adams to Brig.-gen. Doveton, dated the 17th of April, reporting the defeat of the Peishwa's troops on the 17th of last month, in a valley near Sewny*, on which event we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations; and we have the further satisfaction of adding, that by a letter subsequently received from Mr. Elphinstone, we have been informed, that "all the villages in the Peishwa's country are filled with his fugitives, followers, &c. and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. No certain intelligence has been received where Bajee Row himself is, nor what troops are still with him." — A letter from the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, describes the distressed state of the enemy's troops who have made their appearance in that district; and Mr. Elphinstone has added, that similar accounts have been received from all parts of the country. — A letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 7th of this month, to Mr. Secretary Adam, reports the military operations in the Northern quarter of the Deccan, which have led to our occupation of the fertile valley of Jooneer†, and the whole of the important district dependent on that place.

[The Dispatch, above alluded to, from Sir J. Malcolm, merely states the surrender of Ranjun, and the flight of Cheetoo.] Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.-col. J. W. Adams, C. B. to Brig.-gen. Doveton, dated April 17, 1818.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of intelligence I had received of Bajee Row being in full force at Peepulhore, I marched last night from Alumdeo at nine o'clock, in hopes of sur-

prising him by day-light. On reaching Peepulhore, I found the enemy had moved on to Sewny, and resolved to follow him up without delay. A little after sun-rise I encountered his advanced party, in full march, driven back to the Northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of your movements on Pandurcourah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwa's united force in an extensive valley near Sewny. — I am happy to state, that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the rocks and jungles through which the cavalry and horse artillery were obliged to act. — The number of killed, on the part of the enemy, may be from 3 to 400. Four fine brass guns, about six-pounder calibre, and one considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores, have fallen into my hands; three elephants, nearly 200 camels, and some treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not, as yet, been able to ascertain. The measured distance of the road from Alumdeo to this place is 31 miles, the distance in the course of operations, as marched by the troops, considerably greater. I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well to refresh the troops, as afford time for the baggage and supplies to join; after this I shall have the sincerest pleasure in co-operating with you, and receiving your instructions as to the best method of further harassing the enemy, on whose troops the surprise of this morning may, I trust, have a happy effect, dissection and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Row's cause not unfrequent. — I have the honour, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-col. Com. N. S. F.

[A Dispatch from the Governor of Bombay, dated the 16th of May, with its accompaniments, state the dispersion of the body of horse which had entered Newassa Pergunnah, and the submission to Capt. Davies, of Appa Desaye Nepaunker, and Chimahee Appa Sabeh, the Peishwa's brother, with their troops, amounting to between 2 and 3000 horse.]

A letter from Brig.-gen. Munro to Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, Komenaul, the 6th of May, says: "As I advance through the country, I continue occupying it by means of sebandies, for several miles on the right and on the left of my line of route, and shall continue to do so on my return."

Then follows a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir M. Nightingale, enclosing a dispatch from Lieut.-col. Prother, stating the surrender of Ryghur, in which he found the Peishwa's wife and five lacks of specie.

* Probably the Seouny marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about 25 miles South-west of Hoosingabad.

† Jooneer, about 50 miles North of Poona, and nearly the same distance West of Ahmednuggur.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

TREATY FOR THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity!

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their Plenipotentiaries, the Ministry of the five Courts having assembled in conference, and the French Plenipotentiary having made known, that, in consequence of the state of France, and the faithful execution of the Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815, his Most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the 5th Article of the said Treaty should cease as soon as possible, the Ministry of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia [the names of the Powers you will see are placed in the alphabetical order], after having, in concert with the said Plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared, that their Sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation; and wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815, their Majesties named [here follow the names of the Ministry], who have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. 1. The troops composing the Army of Occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to Commissioners named for that purpose by his Most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the 9th Article of the Convention concluded in execution of the 5th Article of the Treaty of November 20, 1815.

3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the Army of Occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied Powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to com-

GENL. MAG. October, 1818.

plete the execution of the 4th Article of the Treaty of November, 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th October, 1818.

6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, by draughts on the houses of Hope and Co. and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the *rentes*, mentioned in the above Article, shall be delivered to Commissioners of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the Royal Treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

7. At the same epoch, the Commissioners of the said Courts shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France the six obligations (*engagements*) not yet discharged (*acquittés*), which shall remain in their hands, of the fifteen obligations (*engagements*) delivered conformably to the second Article of the Convention concluded for the execution of the fourth Article of the 20th of November, 1815. The said Commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of seven millions of *rentes*, created in virtue of the eighth Article of the said Convention.

8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner if possible, in the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of Grace 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the Ministers.]

We have found the above Treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the Sovereigns, with the specification of the different years of their several reigns.]

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 17, 1818.

An article from Strasburg, in the *Moniteur*, speaking of the approaching evacuation of the French territory, bestows the highest eulogiums upon the conduct of the troops during their abode in France.

The Prefect of the Moselle has enjoined the

the several Mayors throughout his Department to restrain the inhabitants from expressing, in any offensive manner, their exultation at the departure of the foreign troops.

A Royal Ordonnance has appeared in the French papers, taking the command and whole control of the National Guard of France out of the hands of Monsieur, and vesting it in those of the Minister of Interior, and under him the Mayors, Prefects, &c. This measure is a severe blow to the power and consequence of the Ultra Royalists; and they are said to be absolutely furious on the occasion.

The seamen and merchants of Dieppe are establishing a herring-fishery in that port: the fish are caught on the Eastern coasts of England!!!

A canal from Paris to Dieppe, which is of no small interest to the commercial intercourse of England with France, has been undertaken by a company of rich capitalists. Their project is now under consideration in the Bureaux of the Minister of the Interior. It is to be terminated by 1832.

The French Minister, M. Laine, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Dijon, recommending instruction to the lower orders, on account of the visible and undeniable evils produced by the want of it.

SPAIN.

Information has reached town from Madrid of a sudden and total change in the Spanish Ministry, and the exile of its leading members; M. Pizarro having been banished to Valencia, M. Garay to Saragossa, and M. Figarot to Andalusia. The causes of this event are unknown; but conjecture ascribes it to the predilection shown by the fallen Ministers towards America, and their decided preference of Russian interests. The three new Ministers who are to succeed those displaced are, the Marquis de Cassairujo, as Prime Minister; Counsellor of State Himas, as Minister of Finance; and Lieut.-gen Cisneros, as Minister of Marine. Of the character of the new Ministers it is said, they are men likely to recommend and pursue, so far as their power is commensurate with their will, a high and despotic course.

Ferdinand has deposed no less than 17 Chief Ministers since 1814: of these the greater part are in exile abroad, or confined in convents. The three Ministers just dismissed had been transacting business with the King, as usual, on the morning of their downfall, without the slightest indication of any diminution of the Royal favour. — Seventeen persons, chiefly military officers, were thrown lately into the dungeons of the Inquisition, charged with *Freemasonry!!!*

It is said, that Charles IV. and his Queen, since the abdication of the Throne

of Spain, have been allowed to endure even personal privations by their illustrious son Ferdinand. The writer of a letter in a daily paper says, he saw the aged pair at an inn in Verona, unable to pay their way, and enduring extreme humiliation from the clamorous demands of the landlord.

A national bankruptcy, and an almost consequent revolution, seem fast approaching in Spain. Letters from Madrid speak of a loan of 20 millions of francs being wanted for the exigencies of the moment; and they also express great doubt whether it can be raised so promptly as circumstances require, since the *derangement* of commercial fortunes will contribute to render it difficult. Several respectable banking-houses in the Spanish capital have suspended their payments; and it is said they have dragged with them in their fall a highly-established house at Cadiz.

ITALY.

Letitia Buonaparte, according to accounts from Rome, has had a lucky wind-fall, by finding gold and silver in bars, jewels, lace, &c. in the cellars of her palace, which was occupied by the French Police when Rome was in the possession of their troops.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria has issued an Ordonnance, directing an entire revision of all the laws in his kingdom relating to agriculture, with a view to their amelioration.

Another fanatical sect has sprung up in Saxony.—It has its principal seat at Hochstadt, near Grimma; and the leaders of it preach that beatitude can only be obtained by making pilgrimages to Jerusalem.

A Representative Constitution has at length been introduced into the Grand Duchy of Baden. An official document to this effect, comprising 83 articles, has recently appeared in the German Journals.

It is said, that Lord Castlereagh is to submit to Congress a Memorial from Sir Joseph Banks, relative to the means of delivering Europe from the predatory attacks of the Barbary Powers, and of civilizing the Northern Coast of Africa. It is also believed, that the Congress will take into consideration the means of ensuring the general execution of the principle agreed upon at Vienna for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 10.—The Emperor Alexander last night honoured Mr. Clarkson, the zealous and indefatigable friend of the abolition of the slave trade, with an audience of upwards of an hour. This honour was the more striking, as Mr. Clarkson, we understand, appears here without any commission from the African Institution, or from any other body of men whatever,

ever, and without any connexion with the English Government, but merely as an individual using his personal efforts to promote a cause to which the best part of his valuable life has been devoted. Being personally known to the Emperor Alexander, and having a full confidence in his openly expressed zeal to secure the abolition, he anticipated some advantage to the cause, from a personal interview, and a kind of friendly communication; although he had no doubt of the disposition of the British Minister at Congress to exert his best official endeavours to promote the object which he has so much at heart. The present state of the slave trade question is generally known. All the powers of Europe have already abolished it, except Spain and Portugal. The former has already abolished it North of the line, and has entered into a convention to abolish it South of the line in May 1830; the latter has abolished it North of the line, but has as yet fixed no definite period for its abolition South of the line. The object of the abolitionists, and that which Mr. Clarkson wished particularly to impress upon the Emperor Alexander, is, to procure from the latter power a limitation of the trade in point of time similar to that agreed upon by the former. In addition to the universal prohibition of the trade, they are anxious that, for its more complete prevention, it should be declared piracy.—These two objects Mr. Clarkson represented to Alexander; and we are assured that the result of the interview was highly gratifying to all the friends of humanity; his Imperial Majesty having listened to the details with the most sympathizing interest, fully entered into the policy recommended, and promised his most cordial and efficacious support.

SWEDEN, &c.

The coronation of the King of Sweden, as King of Norway, took place in the principal church of Drontheim, on the 7th of September.

It appears, that the people of Norway, however they may constitutionally submit to their new Sovereign, are in no disposition either to pay him personal respect, or relinquish their privileges. The Diet, by a great majority, rejected a proposition made by the Swedish Government for changing certain articles of the constitution; and, with equal decision, rejected a proposition of going to meet the King on the frontiers. His Majesty's reception at Drontheim had, however, all the appearance of being sincerely cordial; but we learn, from private correspondence, that Norway is considerably agitated; and the King's stay there was not unattended with marks of insult, and proofs of disaffection. The heavy pressure of the taxes, and the rigour with which they are exacted, were

the alleged causes. This discontent, on one occasion, broke out into actual insurrection, and it was found necessary to have recourse to military assistance to repress it; about ten of the malcontents were arrested and held in custody. No blame has been attached to the King on this occasion: the whole odium has been thrown on the Storthing (the Senate), as the cause of this oppressive system of government.

RUSSIA,

It is rumoured, that the Emperor Alexander has come to an understanding with the French Government respecting the disposal of the *material* of his army to France. He intends, it is said, to re-convey the men to Russia by sea, leaving the horses, with their full mountings, and his guns, &c. in France, where they are much wanted. With all these he is amply provided at home; and, as he receives a good price for what he disposes of to the French, and the conveyance of his troops by sea will be less expensive than marching them over-land, the arrangement is considered to be for the advantage of both parties.

Among the extraordinary rumours now afloat on the Continent, it is said, that Russia is to be divided into three parts, the North, West, and South; over which Alexander will place his three brothers, with the title of Kings, while he remains supreme head of the whole. The vast extent of the Russian Empire has suggested this idea, and there is probably no other ground for the speculation.

Letters from Odessa announce, that the great profits which were derived in the last year from the sale of grain have not failed to rouse the industry of the agriculturists. Large tracts of land, hitherto neglected, have been sown. "Wheat, therefore," say the letters, "is so abundant in the markets of Southern Russia, that if Europe does not come to our assistance, we shall not be able to find vent for it."

At the village of Slobodka, in the government of Smolensko, there fell on the 29th of July (O. S.) an aerolite, with such violence from the air, that it penetrated nine werschoks deep into the ground. The stone weighed 7lb. has a rough surface, and through the dark brown mass that covers it glimmers the proper substance of stone itself, which is of a grey colour, and sprinkled with metallic sparkles.

ASIA.

Bombay Papers have been received, which contain accounts from the army; stating, that on the 10th of May the garrison of the important fortress of Rygbur, after three days spent in negotiation, had surrendered to the detachment under the command of Lieut.-col. Prother, on condition of being allowed to march out with their

their arms and private property. In the fort was found public property to the amount of five lacks of rupees. The Peishwa's wife was also in the fortress at the time of its surrender. She is to be allowed, it is said, to retire to any place she may fix upon. On the 7th of May, Capt. Davies, with a detachment from Brigadier Gen. Smith's division, came up with Nepaunker's camp, on the Godavery.—The river was crossed by our troops in presence of the enemy. They then formed, and advanced upon the latter in admirable order. When almost on the point of charging, Nepaunker held out a flag of truce, and submitted, together with Chimnajee Rao Appa, the Peishwa's youngest brother, and another Chief named Appah Dessay, both of whom were in Nepaunker's camp. The terms upon which these Chiefs submitted were, that they should accompany our army with their whole force to Ahmednugger, and there await the determination of Mr. Elphinstone as to the future disposal of them. It was reported, that Bajee Row was at Boorhampore, where he was to remain till he received an answer to a reference made by him to Mr. Elphinstone.

A Bombay Gazette has brought us an abstract of an important Proclamation issued by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, in the Deccan, declaratory of the views of the British Government; and the policy intended to be pursued with respect to Bajee Row (the Peishwa), and the territories lately under his authority. After detailing the various acts on the part of the Peishwa indicative of his insincerity, and of his hostile disposition towards the Company's interests in India, it proceeds to declare, that Bajee Row is deposed, and that his dominions are henceforth to be placed under the management of the British power. It mentions also the military arrangements in progress for that purpose, and our determination to rescue the Rajah of Sattarah from the custody of the nominal head of the Mahratta States. A Principality is to be established for the maintenance of the rank and dignity of this Rajah. These proceedings, it is added, have been viewed with feelings of the highest satisfaction by the inhabitants of the Concan, more than three-fourths of which district was within the dominions of the Peishwa.

The following curious account has been taken from a Bombay paper:—"Mr. Powell, commander of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered from a rock, 21 miles N. W. of Nooaheevah (one of the Marquesas), a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814, he proceeded thither from Noaheevah with four others, all of whom had

left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers that were in high estimation among the natives of Nooaheevah; but losing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished through famine, and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rain. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks; when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to the island, in which effort he must, no doubt, have perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when it became extinguished, and never could have been restored but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket, which he had broken up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild birds were his sole aliment; with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking-vessels. The discovery made of him from the Queen Charlotte was purely accidental: the rock was known to be desolate and barren; and the appearance of a fire, as the vessel passed it on the evening, attracted notice, and produced an enquiry which proved fortunate for the forlorn inhabitant of the rock, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, whither Mr. Powell conveyed him, and left him under the care of a European of the name of Wilson, who had resided there for many years, and with whom the hermit had had a previous acquaintance."

Letters from Candy of the 15th of April have been received, which, we are sorry to state, represent the health of the troops in a less favourable light than former accounts. The cases in the hospital, which were only eight, had risen within a few days to 200. The rebellion still continues; and the motions of the insurgents are such as to keep the troops continually on the alert, which proves very exhausting. So determined are the rebels in their harassing warfare, that our military never can promise themselves security from their attacks, in which they are much assisted by the woody face of the country, which enables them to approach our troops simultaneously on all sides, without being discovered till made known by their attacks. They are also exceedingly subtle in contriving means to lead our troops into the snares laid for them. For example, on one occasion they set fire to the

the country residence of an Adigar, rightly judging, that the troops would fly to the spot to endeavour to extinguish the flames: the *finesse* took, and the soldiers soon found themselves fired upon from the woods on all sides. Such is the opinion entertained of their address in seizing opportunities for mischief, that even the sick in our army hospital, recollecting the fate of Major Davy's men, keep their arms beside them, constantly loaded.

AFRICA.

Authentic accounts from the coast of Africa state, that the Spaniards have transported a greater number of slaves to the West Indies in three months of the present year, than in the same interval in any preceding year. Twelve thousand slaves were lately imported into the Havannah, from Africa, in the course of one week.

AMERICA, &c.

A Commercial Treaty between England and the United States of America is said to be in great forwardness.—The latter is reported to have recently offered the King of Naples 30 millions of dollars for the cession of Syracuse, in Sicily—but without success.

We have received New York Papers to the 27th ult. Among these is one which it is impossible to read without pain and indignation. It appears, that four or five Indians, in the neighbourhood of Pensacola, "supposed to be hostile," were made prisoners by a detachment of militia, and given into the custody of a jailor. It was subsequently, however, determined to remove them to another place; but on their way they were "overtaken by a party of exasperated citizens of the Alabama territory," and murdered. What there was in the conduct of these wretched men to excite the vengeance of the "exasperated" Americans, we are not informed. The narrator of the transaction satisfies himself with exclaiming, "such are the unhappy consequences of Indian warfare!"

Much alarm is excited by the symptoms of an approaching failure already betrayed by the National Bank of America. The shares decrease rapidly in value, and the notes are at a discount; official notices having been issued by the "branch Banks" in the various States of the Union, announcing that they will not receive the notes of their own offices, except in payment of debts due to the country.—What difference is there between such a state and one of bankruptcy?

The *Charleston Times* contains the subjoined article. "It will be recollected, that last fall a number of English officers, commanded by one Col. M'Donald, arrived at Amelia Island, for the purpose of joining Gen. M'Gregor. After the occupation of the island by the American

troops, they sailed in a Patriot privateer for St. Bartholomew's, whence they directed their steps to the Main. We have understood from good authority, that Col. M'Donald and eleven others landed in the month of May somewhere on the Oronoke, intending to join a body of Patriots which were said to be stationed there. They, however, accidentally fell in with a small party of Royalists, who summoned, or ordered them to surrender. This they refused to do—an action ensued, and they were all cut off to a man. As the fate of these unfortunate men is not generally known, we think it our duty to publish the account for the information of the families and friends they may have on the other side of the Atlantic. The above information is from a source that may be relied on."

American Papers have arrived, containing an account received from the Island of Trinidad, of the capture, on the 24th of August, of Guira, by the Independent squadron commanded by Brion. The place was taken by storm, and the attack and defence appear to have been maintained with the most desperate valour. In several instances no quarter was given. The whole of the crew belonging to a principal ship of the Insurgents were put to the sword by the Royalists, who had effected a boarding, while the troops in the Spanish fort and gun-boats were indiscriminately massacred.—Although the main fact is established of the capture of the place, yet these details seem very questionable.

Letters from Buenos Ayres state, that a Proclamation was issued on the 21st June, ordering all the male population, foreigners excepted, from the age of 15 to 50, to be enrolled in the militia: all clergymen and friars, natives of Spain, have been ordered to leave the country, and to embark for Europe within two months.

The Count de Arcoz, at present Prime Minister in the Brazil, has immortalized himself in the opinion of his countrymen by a magnanimous trait. It was through the wise measures and exertions of the Count, that the late revolution of Pernambuco was attended with no fatal consequences to the Crown. King John VI., the reigning Monarch, grateful for his important services, handed to the Count a blank sheet of paper, with his name only signed at the bottom, telling him to write thereon any thing he wished; as it would be considered as the Sovereign's will, and immediately executed. The Count took the paper, and wrote thereon an order for the liberation of all the prisoners detained at Pernambuco, and held for execution. The King commanded that the order should be carried into immediate effect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Immediately after a thunder storm in July, at *Hadenham*, in the Isle of Ely, several living creeping creatures were picked up from off the highway by the peasants of the neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Pritchard pronounced them to be full-grown locusts, each measuring six inches in length, and in no wise differing from those which he had seen in Egypt and other distant countries.

The *Ipswich* Humane Society has voted a silver medal to Master Edward Acton, aged 13, for having preserved the life of Jonathan Archer, a boy eight years old, on the 20th July last; who must otherwise inevitably have been drowned. The inscription upon the medal is as follows:—"The reward of feelings possessed by a youth, more alive to the danger of others than of himself."

Aug. 25. A servant girl of Mr. Coward, of *Fishstoft*, near Boston, died by the imprudent practice of drinking cold water whilst in a state of perspiration. She had just returned from the harvest-field when she indulged in the fatal draught, and lingered in consequence in a miserable situation from the previous Saturday until the Tuesday on which she died. She was only 18 years of age.

Sept. 30. Several parts of Wales have, within the last few days, been visited by tremendous gales of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain. At *Cardigan*, whole districts were inundated. A new bridge over the river *Arth*, and two houses in the village of *Pennant*, were swept away by the flood. At *Mydrim*, the flats were one entire sheet of water, which carried every thing before it: several farms have received considerable damage, and many trees have been torn up by the roots: Sir James Williams's farm had the roofs of the house, and other buildings, carried away in an instant.

Oct. 14. The Annual Meeting of the friends and patrons of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at *Birmingham*, drew together a numerous assemblage from amongst the most respectable families of the town and its neighbourhood. The chair was kindly taken by the Marquis of Anglesey, who appeared deeply interested in the whole proceedings. The examination of the children was conducted by Dr. De Lys and Mr. Hill the secretary; and the method pursued by these gentlemen, while it afforded the most convincing evidence of the usefulness and advantages of the establishment, appeared to us admirably calculated to display the attainments and proficiency of the pupils. The readiness and precision

with which they replied to and solved the various questions proposed to them, called forth the liveliest feelings of satisfaction and delight, and in our view offered the best tribute of acknowledgment to the unwearied attention and persevering skill of Mr. Braidwood, their instructor. Prior to the close of the proceedings a ballot took place for the admission of three boys and one girl into the Asylum.—The anniversary meetings of this excellent charity cannot be otherwise than most animating to those who rejoice in the perfection of a good work; for while the mind is impressed with the mournful reflection that deafness from birth, and its attendant consequence dumbness, prevail to a lamentable extent, they yield the cheering conviction, that it is still within the power of human agency to rescue objects thus afflicted from their abject state of mental imperfection, and thereby enable them to rank as intelligent, social, and accountable beings.

The game-keeper of Mr. Tessier, of Woodcot-park, in Surrey, was recently murdered in the grounds,—supposed by poachers: three are in custody. A stick had been thrust between his cravat and his neck, and twisted round.

Claremont park and gardens have been shewn (by the express permission of Prince Leopold, on his leaving England for a short foreign tour) five days a week, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, by tickets only, signed by Sir R. Gardiner, Col. Addenbroke, Mr. Ammerchuber, and Mr. Phillips, on written application made to them.

A spring, supposed to contain salubrious properties, has lately been discovered at *Thetford*. The water is perfectly clear, and has a strong mineral taste. Some of the inhabitants recollect its having been open till within these 30 years, and at that time they say its medicinal qualities attracted many people to the town; but the spring was closed by a medical practitioner, who imagined it was likely to injure his practice. It is situated in a field occupied by Mr. Munn, who searched for it in consequence of a description which an old inhabitant had given of it.

The King of Prussia has presented the President of Corpus Christi College, *Oxford*, with a beautiful vase, in grateful testimony of the homage and urbanity which that society had the honour of paying his Majesty while residing within their walls, during the visit of 1814. The vase was manufactured at Berlin. It is formed of the most exquisite porcelain, tastefully decorated with ornaments of gold, and emblems delicately significant of his Majesty's residence in the University. One side is enriched with a miniature portrait of

of the donor, and on the other there is a representation of the city of Berlin. The vase was accompanied by a letter from Prince Hardenberg Prime Minister to the Prussian King, couched in the handsomest terms of compliment, with sentiments of great respect toward the President.

The Act relative to the erection of Churches is beginning to be put into execution in Devonshire. The Lord Bishop of Exeter and Lord Rolle (to whom the greater part of the buildings at Exmouth, and almost all the lauds in its vicinity belong), visited that place lately, accompanied by an architect from Bath, who has traced the outlines and dimensions of a new Church, to be erected on a piece of ground (behind the Beacon Inn) the property of Lord Rolle, who has presented it to the Parish for that purpose. It is estimated that the building of the church will cost 7,000*l.* of which 4,000*l.* will be advanced by government, and the remaining 3,000*l.* by Lord Rolle, who will receive ample indemnification for the loan, by being legally authorized to hire or dispose of a certain number of pews.

Manchester and its neighbourhood are at length restored to tranquillity, the rioters having returned to their duty, with a conditional promise of some advance of wages. 300, however, of those who were most outrageous have been refused employment at all the factories; and it is said that those in employ support them.

Much dissatisfaction is said to be existing at Preston, Bolton, Burnley, and other parts of Lancashire, though not expressed by open acts of violence: numbers are out of employ, and weavers that have work can earn only from 3*s.* to 10*s.* per week.

An old Roman coin was lately purchased in the neighbourhood of Penrith, from a farmer who had found it in one of his fields; and, on examination, it proved to be one of Faustina, the wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: it is very perfect. Two heads of battle-axes have also been lately dug up near the Roman-way upon the fell, of rather peculiar construction. They are composed of copper and brass, and very entire, and in shape somewhat resembling the head of the tomahawk used by American savages.

The Chain Bridge over the river Tweed, at Dryburgh Abbey, is "again erected," on a new and more elegant plan. It is calculated to be more than double the strength of the last one; the span is the same, viz. 262 feet, and no doubt is entertained that it will completely answer the purpose. The motion of the platform is comparatively nothing. This is the only bridge of the kind on so extensive a scale in Britain, and it is rather singular it should be the only bridge over the Tweed connecting Roxburghshire with Berwickshire.

As Mr. W. Magnay, of the house of Magnay, Pickering, and Co. of London, was lately passing the Royal Canal in Dublin, just below the bridge, he learned that a boy about the age of 14 had been fishing, and slipped into the Canal. He immediately pulled off his coat and waistcoat, and plunged in for him; unsuccessful the first time, he attempted a second, and pitched with his head upon the boy, which turned him round, and enabled him to lay hold of his leg, and bring him on shore. He was immediately conveyed to a public-house, and, with the assistance of a surgeon, in about 20 minutes animation was restored.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle*, Oct. 3. His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state of mind and in good bodily health, but without any diminution of his disorder."

"*New palace*, Oct. 9. The Queen has passed another good night. It has not had, however, any material influence on her Majesty's disease."

The amiable Princess Sophia has for a long time, we regret to add, been seriously ill at Windsor.

Up to the 31st July the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt had received, on account of the Banks for Savings, 1,254,021*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* with which has been purchased 1,569,424*l.* 3 per cents.

By 58 Geo. III. cap. 69, intitled, "An Act for the regulation of Parish Vestries," it is enacted that from and after July 1, 1818, no Vestry Meeting of any Parish shall be holden until three days public notice shall have been given thereof, by the publication of such notice in the parish church on Sunday during Divine service, and also by affixing such notice, fairly written or printed, against the church-door. S. 1.—That in case the Rector or Vicar, or perpetual Curate, shall not be present, the persons in Vestry assembled shall elect one of the inhabitants of the parish chairman of such Vestry, who shall have a casting vote (in addition to his own proper vote or votes) on all questions in the said Vestry; and minutes of the proceedings shall be fairly made in a book, to be provided by the churchwardens and overseers, which minutes shall be signed by the chairman, and such other inhabitants as may think proper to sign the same. S. 2.—That in such Vestries every inhabitant present, who is assessed to the poor-rates under 50*l.* per annum, shall have one vote for every 25*l.* per annum, for which he is so assessed, but so that no inhabitant shall have more than six votes. Inhabitants jointly rated, to vote according to their several proportions; but if only one of such jointly-assessed inhabi-

ants be present, he shall vote in respect of the whole charge. S. 3.—Any person coming into a parish since the last rate may vote in respect of the property for which he is liable to be rated. S. 4.—Inhabitants who have refused or neglected to pay their poor-rates after demand made, are not entitled to vote or be present at any Vestry, until they shall have paid the same. S. 5.—Parish books, papers, accounts, &c. are to be kept as the inhabitants in Vestry shall direct; and any person in whose custody any such books, papers, &c. may be, who shall destroy or injure the same, or shall refuse to give them up after due notice of an order of Vestry, shall, on conviction, forfeit not exceeding 50*l.* nor less than 40*s.* to be recovered before two Justices. S. 6.

A small issue of new Crown Pieces has taken place this month (October), completing the series of the new Silver Monies. The obverse is impressed with the effigies of his Majesty, with the inscription *Georgius III. D. G.*, &c. and the reverse has the figure of St. George encountering the Dragon, surrounded by the Garter. The edge of the piece is marked in raised letters, with the words "*Decus et tutamen*," and the year of the King's reign. The head of the King is modelled in the antique style, after the character of the Greeks, and combines with the gracefulness of the design, the best and most pleasing likeness of his Majesty that has yet appeared upon our Coins. The Reverse is a well-chosen and pleasing allegory, suited to the occurrences of the time. The figures are not drawn according to the old manner, with all the stiff heraldic emblems and trappings of the 14th century, but are pure and classical studies from the finest models of the Antients. In the image of the tutelary Saint of England, mounted on a spirited horse, and trampling upon the fallen Dragon, whose body is pierced by the spear, which has been broken in the encounter, while the hero prepares to renew the attack with the sword, is displayed an obvious allegorical representation of the genius and valour of Britain triumphing over the Demon of Anarchy and Despotism. Justly described as our glory and defence (*decus et tutamen*), this beautiful Coin will transmit to posterity a record of the great and brilliant events which, under Providence, have led to the restoration of peace and happiness throughout the world. The design and engraving is by Pistrucci, who has lately been employed at the Mint, and who in the art of engraving the steel dies for the coinage, as well as in that of design and composition, has shewn himself equally eminent. To give a high relief to the impression on both sides of the piece, has hitherto been considered as impracticable in the fabrication of Coin,

and it has therefore been the custom to keep the Reverse as low as possible, consisting of some inferior device, in order that all the effect may be given to the Obverse. But in the present instance the relief both of the head and reverse is so managed that the machinery of the Mint has been applied with success to produce a bold impression on both sides, and by that means to render the Coin, in the Reverse as well as in the Obverse engraving, uniform in beauty and effect.—The fabrication of this Coinage, by means of some improvements which have been recently introduced into the machinery of the Mint, has been effected in a very superior manner. The universal practice of sizing the blank pieces to their proper weight with the file or scraper, was highly detrimental to the beauty of the Coin, by causing deep abrasions to appear on the surface. The new Crown Pieces are untouched by the file or scraper, and the adjusting process is performed with a greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been attained, by a very ingenious mechanical instrument, which reduces the bars or fillets to an uniform thickness, and causes the pieces to be produced of their given weight without the assistance of any manual operation.—The very great difficulty of having the raised letters upon the edge of Coins, which are struck in the collar, has hitherto prevented the Royal Mint, as well as the foreign Mints, applying the same to the fabrication of Monies intended for general circulation. The Crowns of former Monarchs have the raised letters, but the pieces being struck out of the collar, are neither perfect in the circle, nor uniform in size with each other. To produce the raised letters on the edge of the Coin, it is necessary, in order to free the piece from the collar, that the latter should consist of various parts, constituting what the French call the *Virole Brisee*. Medals and specimen pieces are frequently struck in the *Virole Brisee*; but it was reserved for the British Mint to accomplish the task of fabricating a whole Coinage which should have the raised letters on the edge and at the same time be struck in the collar.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 23. *The Burgomaster of Saardam*, or *The Two Peters*; a Melo drama, from the French.

Oct. 13. *The Barber of Seville*; a Comic Opera, in two Acts. The Music by Rossini, Parisiello, and Bishop.

Oct. 20. *Proof Presumptive, or the Abbey of San Marco*; a serious Drama, in three Acts from the French.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Sept. 26. *Sigismar, or the Switzer*; a serious Melo-drama.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

John Kingston, esq. Comptroller of Stamps, appointed a Commissioner of that Board, *vice* Bindley, deceased.

James Boswell and T. Glyn, esqrs. Commissioners of Bankrupt, *vice* Owen and Horne.

Whitehall, Oct. 3. The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen respectively, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

The Hon. Alexander Maitland, of Clifton, co. Mid Lothian, and of Rose Hill, co. Hertford, general in the army, and colonel of the 49th reg.—Henry Johnson, of Bath, esq. General in the army, and Colonel of the 81st reg.—Anthony Farrington, of Blackheath, co. Kent, esq. general in the army, Colonel Commandant of the 1st battalion of the royal artillery, and Director General of artillery and field train.—Sir Harry Calvert, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Lieut.-gen. in the army, Colonel of the 14th foot, and Adjutant-general of the forces.—James Campbell, of Invernell, co. Argyll, esq. Lieut.-general in the army, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight Commander of the Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.—Sir James Wilmoughby Gordon, of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Major General in the army, Col. of the 85th reg. and Quarter Master General to the forces.—Felson Elwill Bathurst Hervey, of Lainston, co. Southampton, esq. Colonel in the army, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, Lieut.-colonel of the 14th reg. of light dragoons, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath; with remainder, in failure of issue male, to his brother Frederick Anne Hervey, of Clarendon Park, co. Wilts, esq. and his heirs male.—John Powell, of Hardwick, and of Worthen, co. Salop, esq. and in default of male issue, to Edward Kynaston, of Risby and Forham St. Genevieve, co. Suffolk, Clerk (brother of the said John Powell), and his heirs male.—John Acland, of Fairfield, co. Somerset, and of Newhouse, co. Devon, esq.—Anthony Lechmere, of the Rhyd, co. Worcester, esq.—Sir Edmond Lacon, of Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, knight.—John Shelley Sidney, of Penhurst-place, co. Kent, esq.—Thomas Hare, of Stow Hall, co. Norfolk, esq.—Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, co. Norfolk, esq.—George Shiffner, of Combe-place, co. Sussex, esq.—John Croft, of Cowling Hall, in the North Riding of York, esq.—Robert Bateson, of Belvoir Park, co.

Down, esq.—Matthew John Tierney, of Brighthelmstone, co. Sussex, and of Dover-street, co. Middlesex, esq. Doctor of Physic, Physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent, and Physician to his Royal Highness's household at Brighthelmstone.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Thomas Gibbs, master of Ashborne Free Grammar School, co. Derby.

Rev. W. Roberts, Vice Provost of Eton College, *vice* Tew, deceased.

Oxford, Oct. 6. Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. Vice Chancellor for the year ensuing.

Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. Rev. George William Hall, D. D. and Rev. Peter Vaughan, D. D. Pro-Vice Chancellors.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John St. Aubyn, A. B. Crowan otherwise Uni Crowan V. Cornwall, *vice* Robinson, deceased.

Rev. C. E. Green, LL. B. Trusley R. co. Derby.

Rev. John Baller, LL. B. St. Pieran in Zabulo V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Bennet, dec.

Rev. T. Thimbleby, M. A. Academical Professor and Government Chaplain in the Isle of Man.

Rev. Edward Reed, B. A. Afternoon Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Magnus the Martyr, and St. Margaret, London.

Rev. John Morgan, Chaplain of the Rochfort, 74 guns.

Rev. John Jones, Chaplain of the Tartar frigate.

Rev. G. C. Renouard, B. D. Swanscombe R. Kent, *vice* Oliver, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Gibbs, Lecturer of Ashborne, co. Derby, *vice* Brooks, resigned.

Rev. J. B. Sumner, Mapledurham V. co. Oxford, *vice* Tew, deceased.

Rev. Heneage Finch, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, M. A. Sutton Benger V. co. Wilts.

Rev. Robert Dickinson, M. A. Headley R. Hants, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, M. A. Llangattock Vibon Avell V.

Rev. Thomas Davis, LL. B. to a Prebend in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Westcomb, St. Peter Chishull, alias Choeshill R. co. Hants, *vice* Rev. Sir H. Rivers, resigned.

Rev. W. H. Salmon, M. A. Sproxtuncum-Saltby united V. co. Leicester.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. John Clutton, D. D. Lidney V. with Chapelries annexed, co. Gloucester, with Kinnerley R. co. Hereford.

BIRTHS.

GENT. MAG. October, 1818.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At St. Helena, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wynyard, a son.—27. At Antigua, the wife of Lieut.-col. S. B. Ferris, Government Secretary, a son.

Sept. 13. At Cockayne Hatley, co. Bedford, the wife of Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, a dau.—15. At Flintham-house, Notts, the wife of Thomas B. Hildyard, esq. a dau.—17. At Ditchley Park, Oxon, the lady of the Earl of Normanton, a son and heir.—At Paris, Rt. Hon. Lady James Hay, a dau.—19. In Berners-street, the wife of Capt. Hanchett, R. N. C. B. a son.—At Kneesworth-house, co. Cambridge, Lady Jane Pym, a son.—21. At the Palace, Bangor, the wife of Maj. Hewett, Assistant Adj.-general, a son and heir.—22. At Rockville-house, Lady Eleanor Balfour, a son and heir.—23. At Bourn-house, near Caxton, co. Cambridge, the Countess De la Warr, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Rt. Hon. Sir A. Maconochie, a son.—25. The wife of J. J. Wilkin-son, esq. a son.—26. At Dale Park, Sussex, the wife of George Morant, esq. a son.—At Pendleton, the wife of Major-gen. J. G. Clay, a son.—28. At Woolwich, the wife

of Major Walsh, R. A. a son.—29. At Hampton-court Green, the wife of H. Blaydes, esq. of Ranby-hall, co. Nottingham, a son.—30. At Soke-place, Bucks, the wife of Major Howard Vyse, a son.—At Newbattle Abbey, the Marchioness of Lothian, a son.—At Doneraile, co. Cork, Lady Charlotte St. Leger, a son and heir.

Lately. At Gains-hall, co. Huntingdon, the lady of Sir James Duberly, a dau.—At Cromer, the wife of J. L. Armitage, esq. of Farnley-hall, a son and heir.—The wife of W. T. Davies, esq. of Voilalt, co. Cardigan, a son and heir.

Oct. 3. At Goshambury, Herts, the Countess of Verulam, a son.—6. At Blith-house, Brook-green, the lady of Sir R. Gifford, a dau.—8. At Ipswich, the wife of Major Purvis, of Darsham-house, Suffolk, a dau.—9. The wife of G. Greaves, esq. of Kingston-house, Berks, a son and heir.—At Bishop's-court, near Exeter, the lady of Lord Graves, a son.—10. At Hurst-house, Lady Berkeley, a son.—13. Rt. Hon. Countess of Shannon, a son.—14. In St. James's-square, Lady George Anson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Futtly Gbur, Bengal, Henry Swettenham, esq. second son of the late R. S. esq. of Somerset Booth, Cheshire, to Agnes, eldest dau. of E. Donnithorn, esq.

Aug. 17. Capt. Carmichael, 6th drag.gds. to Miss Porter, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Clogher.

Sept. 2. James Rowley, esq. of Stourport, to Anna Maria Eliza, eldest dau. of Adam Clarke, LL. D. of Millbrook, Lanc.

6. Villiers Henry Fowler, esq. of Dublin, to Louisa, third dau. of Major Bingham, of Bingham Castle.

15. At Orleton, co. Hereford, Robert Thomas, esq. Capt. R. N. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Matthew Price, esq. of Cumberton.

17. James Kerr, esq. Judge of the Court of King's Bench and Vice Admiralty at Quebec, &c. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Rev. Alexander Kerr, of Stobo.

19. Arthur Shakespear, esq. Capt. 10th royal hussars, to Harriet Sophia, youngest daughter of the late T. Dyot Bucknall, esq.

21. Charles Newcomen, esq. of Clonahard, co. Longford, to Hon. Katherine Newcomen, youngest dau. of the late Visc. Newcomen.

22. By special licence, Earl Brownlow, to Caroline, second dau. of George Fludyer, esq. M. P. of Ayrton, co. Rutland, and niece to the Earl of Westmoreland.

Thomas Woodyat, esq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late M. Biddulph, esq. of Ledbury and Coston-hall, co. Worc.

Sir John Boyd, bart. to Harriet, second dau. of the late Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, co. Antrim.

24. Sir W. Herne, of Maidenhead Bridge, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-place.

26. At Caen, in Normandy, F. Giffard, esq. banker, Jersey, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late L. Mackintosh, esq. Dep. Commissary General.

At Paris, Francis Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor Castle, co. Northumberland, to Miss Harriett Augusta Mannern, of St. James's-st.

Lately. Rev. George Dowling Bowles, M. A. of Upton-upon-Severn, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Stillingfleet, Prebendary of Worcester.

Oct. 14. Rev. George Quilter, M. A. Vicar of Canwick, co. Lincoln, to Arabella Maria, second dau. of G. C. Julius, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

15. Rev. Ewan James, of Stepney, to Sarah Anne, youngest dau. of the late W. Paisley, esq. of Jamaica.

Rev. George Mingay, M.A. rector of Kennet, co. Cambridge, to Mary Webb, dau. of R. H. Giraud, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.

Thomas Young, esq. to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late J. K. Escott, esq. of Ongar-hill, co. Surrey.

16. At Hughenden, Bucks, Thomas Hall, esq. of Four Ashes, eldest son of Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, co. Oxford, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Benjamin Blackden, esq. of Hughenden-green.

17. At High Wycombe, William Pryce, esq. of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. William Pryce, of Loudwater, to Miss Mitchell.

19. At Bishops Waltham, Hants, Lieut. Wm. Nettelton Boyce, R. N. to Miss Anne Harrow, of Alton.

OBITU-

OBITUARY.

EARL OF LINDSEY.

Sept. 17. Died at Uffington House, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Rt. Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, governor of Charlemont in Ireland, general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 89th foot, sometime colonel of the 81st or Royal Lincolnshire Volunteers, which he raised at Lincoln in 1793. He was the ninth Earl of Lindsey, to which title he succeeded in 1809 on the death of the late Duke of Ancaster (see our volume LXXIX. p. 189.) The first Earl, Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, was created by patent, Nov. 22, 1626, and was slain in the King's service at the battle of Edgehill.—His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1744; and in May 1794, married Eliza Maria, widow of Thomas Scrope, esq. late of Colby, near Lincoln, who died in July 1806; by her he had no issue. In November 1809, he married Charlotte Elizabeth Susanna, daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, and niece to the late Duchess of Ancaster (now Dow. Countess of Lindsey), by whom he has left issue Albemarle, now Earl of Lindsey, in the fourth year of his age, the Hon. Montagu Bertie, and one daughter. His Lordship entered into the Army at an early period of life, and was many years a Captain in the Guards: before his accession to the Peerage, he served the borough of Stamford in two Parliaments. His loyalty and attachment to his Sovereign were rewarded by marked attention and favours. His friendship was warm and unalterable; his disposition was animated, kind, and humane. He was dignified in his actions, and beloved by all who were honoured by his acquaintance. In the domestic relations of life, his loss will be long felt by those to whom he had endeared himself: in short, he possessed qualities, which belong only to good men.

SIR JAMES LUCAS YEO, R. N. K. C. B.

Died lately, on his voyage from the coast of Africa, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, R. N. K. C. B. Captain of the *Semiramis* frigate on that station. Sir James was not in a good state of health when he went out, and the most serious apprehensions for his life, now unfortunately realized, have been for some time entertained by his friends and relatives. The disease which closed his mortal existence in the 36th year of his age (atrophy, or general debility) was produced by arduous and anxious service. He bore his affliction, and the approach of death, with the destruction of all the hopes and expectations his ardent mind had formed, with the

highest degree of fortitude; and in a body kept alive alone by artificial means for four or five days, he retained his mental faculties nearly to his final dissolution. His remains were brought to England in the *Semiramis* frigate, and interred (Sept. 8,) in the ground of the Royal Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth, with military honours due to his rank. All the officers off duty belonging to regiments and corps in Portsmouth, Gosport, and Hilsa, attended the interment.—Sir James was son of James Yeo, esq. formerly Agent Victualler at Minorca (now a resident at Hampton Palace). He was born in 1782; was educated at the Rev. Mr. Walters' Academy, at Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire; whence he embarked at a very early age, on board the *Windsor Castle*, under the late Admiral Cosby. At the age of 15 he was promoted by the late Sir John Duckworth to the rank of Lieutenant. It was whilst holding this rank he commenced his more public and gallant career: being fortunately placed under that most excellent officer, Captain Frederick Lewis Maitland, in *La Loire*, he was dispatched by him to capture the enemy's vessels in the port of El Muros; he stormed the fort in the most undaunted and gallant style, and afterwards succeeded in bringing out every vessel, armed and unarmed, lying in the port. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Confiance*, one of the vessels he had so gallantly taken. He was the person who brought the first intelligence to this country of the rising of the Spaniards against their Gallic invaders, and the consequent surrender of a part of the French army—an event that gave a new impulse to the people of Spain in all quarters, and at length, by the assistance of the British troops and their allies, finally drove the oppressive intruders out of the kingdom.—His subsequent conquest of Cayenne (for which he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, and the Prince Regent of Portugal, as a peculiar mark of his favour and high estimation, conferred upon him a Knight's Commandery of St. Benito d'Avis, the only Protestant ever so highly honoured), and his more recent gallant exploits and able services on the Lakes of Canada, are events yet in lively remembrance, and rank among the most splendid of those deeds of heroism performed by our gallant Navy during the late war. The mind of Sir James was distinguished for bold and vigorous enterprise, and never-ceasing zeal for the honour and prosperity of his Country.

REV. ST. JOHN PRIEST, A.M.

Sept. 28. Died at Scarning, Norfolk, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. St. John Priest, A.M. He received his academical education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1780, and had the high and distinguished honour of being classed as Senior Wrangler, and adjudged the first of Smith's Mathematical Prizes. In 1784, he proceeded to the degree of A.M.; and in 1786, was presented to the Vicarage of Parham, with that of Hacheston annexed, in the county of Suffolk. In 1799, he was instituted to the Rectory of Kerdeston cum Reepham; and in 1.... to that of Billingford, both in the county of Norfolk. In 1.... he was appointed Master of the Free School at Scarning, which was founded in pursuance of the will of a yeoman of the name of Secker, "to be kept so long as the world continues," and endowed with a farm in the parish, of between 90 and 95 acres. At this school Mr. Priest, after the example of his predecessors, allowed the children of all persons in Scarning to be taught free of expence. He resided upon the School Farm, and for many years took private pupils, but discontinued them at the time when the Income Tax was first imposed, being of opinion that no profit could then be derived from them. He was chosen Secretary to the Norfolk Agricultural Society at its first institution in 1800, and held that situation till his death. His attainments were various and considerable. As a mathematician, his knowledge was deep and extensive; as a classical scholar, his taste was accurate and refined; and as a scientific Agriculturist, his skill was great, and generally acknowledged. His political opinions were those of an old and genuine Whig; of course he was a firm friend to Church and State, to King and Constitution, and zealously attached to those principles which were established at the memorable Revolution, and which placed the present Family on the throne of these kingdoms; principles, indeed, that can alone maintain the security of the Crown, the existence of the Constitution, and the liberty of the subject. In the several qualities of Relative, of Pastor, and of Friend, he was affectionate, enlightened, and sincere; and in his more extensive connexion with his parishioners, he was unceasingly active in the discharge of those duties, which his sacred profession imposed—labouring both in season and out of season, to improve the spiritual and temporal state of those entrusted to his care. He most successfully advocated the cause of Christianity, by zealously and faithfully elucidating the important truths contained in Scripture, which ameliorate the condition of mankind on earth, and fill

their minds with the blessed hope of a joyful hereafter. His active services in public, and his benevolent qualities in private life, will make his loss severely felt by all who had the pleasure of knowing him; and his memory will long exist in the bosoms of his friends, his relatives, and his acquaintance. Mr. Priest's publications are, "*Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, cum Notis, cum Grammatica, tum Philologicis, in usum Tyronum accommodatus*, 1798," 2nd edit. 1804, 8vo. The sentences in this work are chiefly selected from Euripides, Sophocles, Socrates, Ælian, and Xenophon; and the Compiler begins by short simple sentences, proceeding to lengthen his examples through sixteen sections. The division of sections was adopted for the purpose of arranging the principles of Grammar and Idiom, which were intended to be inculcated. The whole volume will be found to be an useful *Chrestomathia*. It was once Mr. Priest's intention to have su-joined a Lexicon and some notes on the first Iliad of Homer, calculated to shew the origin and progress of dialects, the use of the Greek particles, the laws of Greek quantity, and similar passages from Milton and Virgil.—"*General View of the Agriculture of Buckinghamshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. With an Appendix, containing Extracts from a survey of the same County delivered to the Board by Mr. Parkinson*, 1810;" 2d edit. 1813, 8vo; a work which reflects much credit on the Author, not only as a rural, but as a political œconomist, as he has collected from every district the most valuable and accurate information, and has thereby thrown a clear and steady light on the real state and capability of the county.

DEATHS.

1818, MR. F. Sandom, late chief officer Jan. 14. of the ship *Cochin*. Being on a visit to a friend on board the *Lady Flora*, he accidentally fell overboard from the gangway, head-foremost, between two dingies, and immediately disappeared. He had been for many years in the Company's service.

Jan. 19. At Madras, aged 44, C. Wynox, esq. of the Company's civil service.

Jan. 26. At Dum Dum, in the East Indies, (but a few days before his intended departure on furlough for this country, after fourteen years absence,) in his 32d year, Capt. William Tallemache, of the artillery on the Bengal establishment.

Jan. 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Rev. Henry Shepherd, senior chaplain of the Presidency of Bengal.

At Trichinopoly, aged 73, Rev. Christian Pohle, missionary.

Feb. 7.

Feb. 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Dipnall, second officer of the private ship *Kirk Ella*, D. Dipnall commander.

Feb. 15. At Nuddeah Gong, on the Pooli, where he was doing medical duty with his Majesty's 24th drag. Dr. John Ross, a young man of high professional attainments and great scientific research.

Feb. 28. At Kishnaghur, Thomas Sisson, esq. acting judge and magistrate of Nuddeah.

March 1. At Maheidpoor, after fifteen years service, of a dysentery (after recovering from his wounds received in the engagement of 21st December) in his 31st year, Capt. Harry Norton, 19th Madras native infantry.

March 6. At Durruntollah, of the cholera morbus, sincerely lamented, M. Jean Baptiste Richemont, editor of "The Calcutta Gazette;" a gentleman possessing superior intellectual faculties and eminent classical and literary acquirements. He was a native of France.

March ... At Bengal, in his 22d year, Rev. Mr. Donaldson, missionary, late of the Gosport seminary.

April 10. At Calcutta, Georgiana, third daughter of Colonel M'Leod of Colbecks, North Britain.

April 26. At Port Louis, Mauritius, in his 47th year, Robert Suffield, esq. late of Norwich. During the dreadful hurricane which took place there, Feb. 28, Mr. Suffield's house at Moka fell in during the night, and buried all the furniture in its ruins. The family had scarcely time to rush out of the house, when the wind took them like straws, blowing them in different directions to a great distance. One of Mr. Suffield's children was killed on the spot, and he himself considerably bruised. He was soon after attacked by acute rheumatism, to which he fell a victim, leaving a widow and four children.

May 6. After two days violent illness, Henry Alexander, esq. Colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, a man much beloved and respected in the Colony, both for his domestic virtues and transcendent abilities. Mr. Alexander was uncle to the Earl of Caledon; and was formerly chairman of the committees of the House of Commons.

May 7. At Jaulnah, in the East Indies, aged 24, R. A. P. Billamore, adjutant of the 1st batt. 10th Bombay native infantry, and Persian interpreter to the commanding Officer of the Poonah subsidiary force. His death was occasioned by a stroke of the sun, which he suffered in the discharge of his duty in the field with the forces under Brig.-gen. Lionel Smith. This amiable young man was as much distinguished by his military ardour and intelligence, and by the fair promise he gave of future excellence in his profession, as by his ex-

emplary conduct in the exercise of all the endearing charities and sacred duties of a son and brother. His loss will be bitterly felt by his family, and deeply regretted by all who knew his private and professional worth.

May 15. In the Island of St. Croix, suddenly, Joseph Bruley, esq.

May 23. At Burford House, co. Salop, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Rushout. The amiable and very engaging manners of this lady, and the many Christian virtues which adorned her character through life, had endeared her to a numerous circle of relations and friends; and the respect and attention paid to her memory by her neighbours, are a sure proof of the high esteem they had for her while living, and are a just tribute to the various excellencies she possessed in all the relative and social duties of life she was called to act in. Her death will be long and deeply regretted, not only by her husband and children, who in her have lost a most incomparable mother and a truly valuable and affectionate friend, but by the poor in particular, to whom she was ever a most kind and liberal benefactress.

May 30. At Barbadoes, of an apoplectic fit, Hon. George Maynard, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of his Majesty's counsel in that island. He was proceeding home, when he fell off his horse, and is supposed to have immediately expired.

June 1. At Campie-house, North Britain, David Milne, esq. father of Rear-adm. Sir David Milne, K. C. B.

June 3. At Jamaica, David Clarke, esq. merchant, and lately of the firm of Rouse and Clarke.

June 6. At Jamaica, Richard, youngest son of the late Sir Digby Legaid, bart.

June 7. At Prince Edward's Island, Capt. Ezard, of the ship *Valiant*, Hull. His remains were interred at Charlotte Town.

June 13. At Nassau, New Providence, on his return to Jamaica, Anthony Gilbert Storer, esq. of Purley Park, Berks, and of Westmoreland, Jamaica.

June 18. At Jamaica, aged 20, Edward, eldest son of the late W. Archer, esq.

June 25. In the Island of Grenada, the wife of Hon. Thomas Duncan, member of his Majesty's Council.

July 6. At Warsaw, aged 105, Lieut.-gen. Mickrelsky. His first entry into the profession of arms was in the service of the Empresses Anne and Elizabeth of Russia, under the command of Field Marshal Munich. He then passed into the Saxon service, and served every campaign of the Seven-years War. He afterwards fought under the banners of Stanislaus, and did not quit the army until he had attained the age of 80 years.

July 6. At Weimar, the Prince Alexander de Kourakin. He was born Jan. 18, 1752, and was educated with the Emperor Paul I. from whom he ever after received marks of the sincerest friendship. At an early age he was charged with a mission to the Court of Denmark, and decorated with the Orders of Dannebrog and the Perfect Union. He was appointed Privy Councillor, Vice-Chancellor, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and successively received the Orders of St. Alexander-Newsky and St. Andrew. He was appointed, in 1807, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, and by order of his Sovereign signed the treaty of Tilsit, which seemed for ever to unite Russia and France. From Vienna he was sent as Ambassador to Paris, where he continued until the rupture in 1812. His health compelled him in the month of May last to undertake a journey for the benefit of the waters and change of scene, and it was in his return that he was attacked at Weimar with the illness that proved fatal. His remains will be transported to Russia.

July 10. At sea, on his return from Madeira, Rev. G. Sherard, rector of Birmingham St. Peter, Norfolk, and of Swinehead, Hunts.

July 14. In Bethel-street, Norwich, in his 71st year, Capt. James Murray. He had served with credit in most of the campaigns during the American war; a gentleman of approved worth and honour, and, what is no small recommendation in times like these, where there is such a falling-off among those who by their professional connexions with the state ought to be most faithful, a steady friend to Government, and a true and loyal subject. His behaviour in private life was regulated by that politeness which rarely fails to accompany an ever courteous and ever obliging disposition. His family, of which he made up the pride and comfort, bear testimony to the tenderness of his paternal affection by the sorrow which they feel for his loss; a sorrow not regulated by cold and formal solemnity, but too sincerely springing from a virtuous, a lonely, and a divided heart. He has left those behind him whose recollection will be long fixed upon his goodness; whose consolation is that, in God's awfully appointed time, "they may go to him, though he cannot return to them;" and whose best and brightest hopes are founded upon the expectation that, when "the changes and chances of this mortal life" shall be over, it will be permitted them to follow those gone before, that, through the mediation of their common Saviour, "where he is, they may be also." A friend of his surviving family, condoling with them in their misfortune, dedicates this farewell humble tribute to the merits of their departed parent.

July 15. In the Island of St. Christopher, aged 38, Catherine, wife of Hon. John Woodley, member of the Council of that island, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chiswick.

July 19. In Hackney-road, aged 76, Henry Lucas Okey, esq. late of the Ships Entry-office, Custom-house, which situation he held upwards of fifty years.

At Bishopstoke, Cordelia, wife of Capt. Henry B. Mason, R. N.

Robert Crowe, esq. of Kiplin, co. York, leaving issue one child, Sarah, married to John Delaval, Earl of Tyrconnel.

July 22. In the department of Haute Vienne, aged 108, Joseph Mallet. He enjoyed robust health, not having experienced any serious illness during the whole of his life. He worked laboriously every day in the occupations of agriculture.

July 23. In Dublin, aged 83, Mr. James Cornelys, the father of the Irish stage, whose talent as a Comedian excited great approbation in this and the Sister Country. He was a native and a freeman of Dublin, and was apprenticed to a stay-maker; which business he deserted, from an inclination to the sock and buskin. He had been the contemporary of Edwin, Shuter, O'Reilly, Ryder, and other actors of great eminence; and was the particular friend and companion of O'Keefe, to the success of whose farce of "The Agreeable Surprise" he greatly contributed by his excellent performance of *Lingo*. Of late years Mr. Cornelys had been precluded from an engagement in the Theatre. He was a man of intellect, unassuming manners, and was very generally respected.

July 24. Near Overton, Hants, in her 85th year, Mrs. Streatwells, widow of the late Thomas Streatwells, esq.

At Moyle's Court, Isle of Wight, aged 64, Charles Lisle, esq. the last of an ancient family.

At Sherborn, co. Dorset, aged 77, Mrs. Meagher, widow of the late Dr. Meagher, of Bath, and sister of the late Sir John Call, bart. of Whetford-house, Cornwall.

At Tingewick, co. Buckingham, in his 91st year, Rev. John Risley, M. A. rector of that parish and of Thornton, in the same county, and formerly fellow of New College. This gentleman, the incumbent of the longest standing on the Oxford calendar, and "Father of the Wykehamists," was presented to the rectory of Tingewick by the Warden and Fellows of New College in 1758, and had consequently held it 60 years.

At Bath, Mrs. Willan, widow of John Willan, esq. late of Low Hatch, South Wolds, Essex.

July 25. At an advanced age, James Ramsay, esq. one of the aldermen of the city of Waterford.

July

July 26. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 70th year, Roger Longden, esq. many years an eminent proctor in Doctors' Commons.

At Aston Rowant, co. Oxford, aged 90, Mrs. James. The life of this venerable lady, adorned indeed by every Christian virtue, was yet more particularly distinguished by an unbounded benevolence towards her poor and distressed neighbours.

At Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, Hon. Lucy Anderson Pelham, third daughter of the Earl of Yarborough.

At Port Eliot, Cornwall, in her 53d year, Caroline Countess of St. Germain's, Baroness Eliot. Her ladyship was the only daughter of the late Mr. C. Yorke, Lord Chancellor of England, and sister to the present Lord Hardwicke. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Port Eliot, August 3.

Aged 76, Robert Bryant, gent. of Newmarket, of the firm of Bryant and Son, bankers.

At Kilgraston house, in his 73d year, Francis Grant, esq. of Kilgraston.

At Paris, in his 76th year, his Eminence Alphonso Hubert, Cardinal, Duke of Lattier-Bayane.

July 27. In his 18th year, J. P. Paul de Bernales, only son of Joseph Cayetano de Bernales, esq. of Finsbury-place.

At his son's, Chelsfield-court-lodge, Kent, Henry Crawford, esq. for more than thirty years in the East India Company's civil service.

July 28. At All Souls' College, Oxford, in his 69th year, Rev. John Montagu, D.D. senior fellow of that society, of which he had been a member 47 years; M. A. 1775; B. D. 1782; D. D. 1800.

At Exmouth, aged 34, Thomas Rice, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

July 29. In Oxford-street, Mr. R. Ryan, bookseller.

At Newport, co. Hereford, Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P. for Droitwich, brother of the late Lord Foley, and father of Col. Foley.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, Thomas Thompson, esq. late of Chapel-street, Grosvenor Place, formerly M. P. for Evesham.

At Baldock, Herts, John Cowell, esq. of Bygrave.

At Hordley, near Woodstock, Mrs. Jane Bromfield, relict of — Bromfield, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, and sister of G. Maxwell, esq. of Fletton lodge, co. Huntingdon.

July 30. In Cavendish-square, at the residence of her brother, Rt. Hon. Lord Dufferin and Clanboye, Hon. Madame de Charmilly.

Elizabeth, wife of William Davidson, esq. Shaftesbury house, Kensington Gravel Pits.

In Sloane-street, the wife of Edward Knight, esq.

At Southgate, in her 76th year, Anna, relict of Nicholas Donnithorne, esq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

At Brighton, aged 39, Margaret, wife of Charles Badham, M. D. F.R.S. leaving six children to lament with him their irreparable calamity.

July 31. In St. James's-square, George Visc. Anson. His Lordship, who was descended from a sister of the first Lord Anson, and inherited the estates of that family, was born Feb. 17, 1767, and was created a Peer by patent in 1806. He was married in 1794 to Anne Margaret, second daughter of T. W. Coke, esq. of Norfolk, by Jane, daughter of Lennox Napier, esq. There are seven surviving children of this marriage, of whom Thomas William, the eldest son, born Aug. 20, 1795, succeeds to the title and a clear and unincumbered estate of 70,000*l.* per annum. His lordship's remains were removed for interment in the family-fault at Snugborough, co. Stafford, attended by his sons, the Hon. Geo. and Henry Anson, as chief mourners; his lordship's brothers, confidential servants, &c.

At Edinburgh, Jemima Barbara, youngest daughter of Sir John Hay, bart. of Smithfield and Haystown.

Aug. 1. At Atherstone, Caroline, wife of Boteler Smith, esq.

On board the brig Alicia, aged 18, Maria, youngest daughter of Rev. F. H. Barker, rector of North Church, Herts.

Aug. 2. At Hampstead, Marianne Araminta, youngest daughter of Adm. Sir John Beresford.

At Barnstaple, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. John Franklin Squire, A. M. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1763 (being the fifth Wrangler on the Tripos), and to that of A. M. in 1766. He was elected a Fellow of his College, and was for many years an active and a diligent tutor. In 17... he was presented by his Society to the rectory of Bratton Fleming, in Devonshire, which he held till his death. He was a native of Lavenham in Suffolk, and the son of the Rev. John Squire, A. M. the rector of that parish, and brother to Mr. Edmund Squire, of Bury St. Edmund's, the late Dr. Squire, of London, and Mr. Charles Squire, attorney-at-law, of Ipswich, who died on the 6th of February, 1817.

At Hertford, Rev. A. Bush, rector of St. Mary's, Canterbury.

In his 72d year, Andrew M'Millan, esq. of Iver, Bucks.

On John's Hill, in the Liberties of Waterford, Robert Paul, esq. formerly member of the Irish House of Commons, and afterward assistant barrister of that county.

Aug. 3. At Brixton, Surrey, Richard Hanks, esq. formerly of Limehouse.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mayor, relict of John Mayor, esq. late of Overton, co. Flint.

Aug. 4. At Bath, in his 81st year, Thos. Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Amsterdam.

At Cashel, aged 24, William, son of Rev. Oliver Lodge, of Barking, Essex.

Aug. 5. At Greenwich, in his 81st year, John Seton, esq.

At Isleworth, Thomas Northall, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 45, Arundel Roberts, esq.

Aug. 6. In Gloucester-place, in his 60th year, G. Macleod, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Bengal Medical Establishment.

In the Edgeware-road, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenrick, relict of the late celebrated William Kenrick, LL. D. leaving two daughters.

At Brighton, aged 26, Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Eyre, second daughter of the Earl of Newburgh.

At Brompton, Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Jos. de Mendoza Rios F. R. S. At Greenwich, John Francis Bennett, esq. late secretary to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

In the department of the Loire and Cher, the Countess de Creguy Milon. She was the daughter of the Marquis de Creguy, and the last branch of that illustrious family. She was married to Count Milon, an officer in the French Guards, and left a widow whilst still young. Exiled and ruined by the Revolution, she supported her misfortunes with the greatest courage; and always shared with the poor the moderate pension which had been assigned to her as the wreck of a splendid fortune.

Aug. 7. At Kensington-house, Sir W. Altham, knt. late of Mark-hall, Essex.

In the Edgeware road, in his 50th year, Capt. Henry Gordon, brother of the late Major James Gordon, of Northwood, Isle of Wight.

At Croydon, aged 56, Benj Chreese, esq. At Walmer, Anne, wife of Capt. William Maude, R. N.

At Fenham-hall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his 83d year, John Graham Clarke, esq.

Aug. 8. Aged 69, Thomas Pattle, esq. of Bryanstone-street, Portman-square.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Smith, relict of William Smith, esq. formerly of Great Woodford-house, Devon, and sister to the late Sir Alexander Ball, bart.

Harriet, second daughter of Rev. D. S. Olivier, rector of Clifton, co. Bedford.

At Edinburgh, Hon. Walter Charteris, second son of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Aug. 9. Of an apoplectic fit, aged 74, Quintin Dick, esq. of Montague-street, Russel-square.

At Winchmore-hill, in his 71st year, R. Hirst, esq.

At Knightsbridge, William Walsley, esq. of Fillongley-hall, co. Warwick.

At Kempsey, Mary, relict of Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Coombe, Hants, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Williams, rector of Penshurst, Kent.

At Barmouth, aged 65, John Melville, esq. He was resident many years in the East India Company's civil service at Bengal, where he filled several offices of great trust and responsibility.

At Clonmel, Lieut.-col. M'Mahon, of Clonina, co. Clare, and Newcourt, co. Wicklow, late of the 27th regiment.

In France, at Belfaux, his country seat, aged 45, Col. Chas. Philippe d'Affry, of Fribourg. On his return from Paris, a short time back, he came to Fribourg to offer the tribute of his sorrows at the tomb of a beloved mother. He was commandant of the legion of honour, a knight of St. Louis, and of the order of St. Leopold of Austria; and colonel of one of the regiments of Swiss guards. The death of M. d'Affry is a subject of general regret.

Aug. 10. At Bow, Middlesex, aged 60, Mrs. Rebecca Lister, widow of the late R. H. Lister, esq. of Scarborough, co. York.

Aug. 11. In Howland-street, James Meller, esq. late of the Custom-house, and one of the grooms of the Privy-chamber to his Majesty.

In his 66th year, Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq. of Raithby-hall, co. Lincoln, formerly a celebrated character on the turf. Though possessed of an ample fortune, he was for many years a zealous preacher among the Methodists; and he is stated to have bequeathed 1600*l.* for the spreading of the Gospel.

Georgiana Martha, eldest daughter of Henry Woodgate, esq. of Spring-grove, Pembury, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Sir Gilbert King, bart. of Charlestown, co. Roscommon. He has bequeathed upwards of 10,000*l.* to different charitable institutions in Ireland. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Capt. King, late of the Roscommon Militia.

In Dublin, John Gough, one of the people called Quakers. He was son of the celebrated John Gough, author of the "Treatise on Arithmetic," "History of the Quakers," and other Works: and who, with his contemporary John Rutt, contributed to raise high in Dublin the literary character of the sect to which they belonged. John Gough the younger, like his father, engaged with zeal in useful literary pursuits: he commenced the business of a bookseller in Meath-street, and was long famous for compiling, editing, and publishing cheap tracts and books for the

the instruction of children. His last and most original work was "A Tour through Ireland in the years 1813 and 1814," published in one large octavo volume. In order to answer with more appearance of impartiality the strictures of some English Writer, it is stated in the title-page, that this Tour was also written by an Englishman — a fiction not according either with the scrupulous veracity of his own character, or with that of the Sect to which he belonged; nor was it of any use, as the honest zeal of the author soon betrayed his country, in confuting some of those absurd calumnies which had been uttered against it. He seemed to inherit from his father not only his moral but his physical organization, the same literary and the same constitutional propensity. The father died suddenly in the act of revising his "History of the Quakers;" the son died suddenly while revising his "Tour through Ireland." He had left his desk to procure some medicines for his wife, and he dropped dead while in the act of leaving the apothecary's shop.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Patrick Clinch, esq.

At Tipperary, where he had arrived but a few days before, Sir Vere Hunt, bart. His estates devolve on his son, now Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, bart.

Aged 73, Prince Metternich Winnebourg Ochsenhausen, father to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Aug. 12. At Coleraine, John Cuthbert, esq. surveyor-general of customs. He had retired to rest in apparently good health and spirits, and was found dead in his bed the following morning.

Aug. 13. Aged 53, Thomas Youle, esq. late assistant to the receiver-general of his Majesty's customs.

Aged 86, Robert Benton, esq. of Barnsbury-place, Islington.

At Camberwell, at an advanced age, Thomas Latham, esq.

At Harlesdon, Middlesex, in his 52d year, Robert Tubbs, esq.

Aug. 14. At her nephew's, W. Murray, esq. Upper Harley-street, aged 80, Catherine, widow of the late Hon. George Murray, many years custos of the parish of Westmoreland, and member of the Assembly for St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

At Southampton, in her 93d year, Dowager Lady Biddulph, relict and first cousin of Sir Theophilus B. bart. of Bisbury, co. Warwick.

At Dublin, Lady Judith Maxwell, sister to the Earl of Farnham.

At St. Martin's, Jersey, in his 45th year, Rev. Charles Le Touzel, rector of that parish; than whom no one lived more respected, or died more lamented. He has left a wife and eleven children.

GENT. MAG. October, 1818.

At Paris, in his 60th year, M. Millin, a member of the French Institute, and eminently distinguished for his literary and antiquarian researches. His remains were conveyed to the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, attended by a great number of the first literary men and artists, both French and foreign. Funeral orations were pronounced over him by M. Gail, and M. de Laborde, members of the Institute.

At Paris, aged nearly 100, Madame Daubenton, widow of the celebrated naturalist of that name.

Aug. 15. At Limehouse, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Gray, check clerk in the West India Docks since their first establishment.

At Hythe, Kent, William Burgundy Champain, esq. post-captain R. N.

Near Bridgewater, Capt. Edward Wilkinson, R. N.

At Clapham, aged 75, Mrs. Prescott, relict of the late William Prescott, esq.

At Redland, near Bristol, G. Gibbs, esq. merchant of that city, brother of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

At Braunston, co. Northampton, in his 79th year, Rev. John Williams, B. D. formerly fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. He was rector of that parish upwards of twenty-nine years.

At Carphin, co. Fife, J. Raitt, esq. of Carphin.

Aug. 17. In Great Coram-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Holmes, widow of the late Isaac Holmes, esq.

In Charterhouse-square, aged 72, Solomon Hougham, esq.

In New Bond-street, Mr. Lewis Laveny, music-seller to the Prince Regent.

At Jersey, aged 88, George Hilgrove, esq. uncle to Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Turner.

At Jersey, after a few days illness, aged 99, Mrs. Maria Savage. She preserved all her faculties to the last moment; she got up every day without any assistance: her sight, hearing, and memory were perfect to the last. She always transacted her own business, and knew exactly what rents were due to her, what funds her money was in, and to whom she was to apply for payment. She was buried at St. Mary's, Jersey, her native parish.

Aug. 18. At Hackney, at an advanced age, John De Kewer, esq.

At Blackheath, in his 62d year, John Pascal Larkins, esq.

At Cranford-lodge, Middlesex, Thomas Richard Spence, esq. late of Hanover-square.

Aug. 19. At Loughton, Essex, Charles Locke, esq. of America-square.

At Maperton, co. Somerset, Festin Geo. Ruddock, esq. late Lieut.-colonel in the 1st Guards.

At Margate, Capt. William Richardson, R. N.

R. N. youngest son of C. Richardson, esq. of Limehouse.

Aug. 20. In Southampton-row, in his 90th year, John Wilkinon, M. D. F. R. S. 1764; F. S. A. 1795; and one of the oldest members of many of the literary societies of this country. He was author of some Poems, and valuable Essays chiefly on agricultural subjects, which occasionally appeared in the Monthly Magazine. He retained his faculties and vigorous mind to the end of an unusually protracted life.

In Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anne Sebbon, relict of the late Daniel Sebbon, esq. who died May 31, 1810.

Aged 95, Mrs. Eleanor Bayly, of Brook-green-house, Hammersmith.

At Bromley, Kent, deeply lamented, aged 23, Harriet Catherine Strong, fourth daughter of the late Rev. William Strong, rector of Norton, in the county of Kent.

At Blackpool, near Liverpool, Hon. H. A. Annesley, only brother of the Earl of Mountnorris. He had left his residence early in the morning to bathe in one of the machines, and got out of his depth. Every effort was made to save him by his servant and some gentlemen present, but without effect. His afflicted bride, to whom he had not been married a week, beheld the melancholy catastrophe from her chamber-window.

At Paris, Sir F. Goold, bart. The title and a large portion of the family estates devolve to his nephew, now Sir G. Goold, bart. brother-in-law to the Earl of Kenmare.

Aug. 21. William Atkinson, esq. of Cannon-street.

At Pimlico, G. C. Ashley, esq. the celebrated violin-performer. He was the eldest son of the late manager of the Oratorios at Covent-garden Theatre, which performances he led with the greatest ability for many years, and after the death of his father succeeded with his brother Charles as joint manager. He was educated under those excellent masters Giardini and Bartheleman, and was esteemed an excellent musician. In 1804, he married Miss Chandler; but, having no family, and being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession some years since, and has bequeathed his property to his widow, and his surviving brothers Charles and Richard.

In Upper-Belgrave-place, in his 58th year, Richard Dillon, esq. He was twenty years in the East India Company's civil service.

At Chelsea, in his 76th year, John George Children, esq. F. R. S. 1807, late a banker at Trowbridge, a gentleman much celebrated in the philosophical world for his unequalled electrical and galvanic apparatus, and for the very important experiments which he made and published on the latter.

At Littlecott, co. Berks, Col. Kelly, C. B. and Lieut.-col. of the 24th reg.

Mr. William Ottaway, of Bridge, near Canterbury.

Aug. 22. In Baker-street, Portman-square, in his 47th year, John Vincent Gandolfi, esq.

In Cecil-street, Capt. Henry Halkett, of the East India Company's service, son of the late Sir John Halkett, bart.

At Kennington-terrace, George Oliver, esq. of Craig-mill, Jamaica, of which place he was a magistrate.

Aged 28, the wife of B. M'Laughlin, esq. surgeon, Greenwich Hospital.

John Harrison, esq. of Densie-hill, co. Kent.

At Eastham vicarage, co. Chester, in his 18th year, Edward, fourth son of Rev. Dr. Trevor, prebendary of Chester. He was a midshipman in the Navy, in which capacity he served at the battle of Algiers in the Severn frigate, under Capt. the Hon. F. W. Aylmer.

At Whixall, Salop, Rev. Jonathan Pryce.

At Wem, aged 75, Thomas Jeffreys, esq. whose talents and virtues were highly estimated by those who knew him best.

At Troyes, in France, in his 77th year, the Count de Richemont, formerly an officer belonging to the King's Body Guard, and a man eminent for his loyalty.

Aug. 23. In Portman-street, in his 63d year, Francis-Perceval Eliot, esq. formerly colonel of the Stafford militia, and for many years, until the period of his decease, one of the Commissioners of Audit in Somerset-house. In the death of Mr. Eliot, society has lost a valuable member, and literature a distinguished scholar. His last labours were directed to the "Egis," a weekly newspaper, in which he took considerable interest. Ten days before his death, the columns of that Paper were enriched with a masterly refutation of Infidelity; and only two days before he expired, the first part of a nervous but temperate article, from his pen, on foreign politics, appeared in the front page. Life is divested of its most bitter cares by the exercise of genuine philosophy, and death is stripped of all its terrors when it approaches the bed of the man of virtue.

In his 86th year, Henry Naylor, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

At North End, Fulham, Capt. Corner, formerly in the East India Company's service.

At Perth, George Keir, M. D. of Millearn, formerly of the East India Company's Presidency, Bombay.

Aug. 24. At Sandridge-lodge, Wilts, in his 61st year, George Lord Audley. His Lordship was son of the celebrated Governor Thicknesse, by Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven; and succeeded on the death of his uncle, the

fifth Earl of Castlehaven; to the barony of Audley of Heleigh in Staffordshire. His Lordship's first wife was the third daughter of Lord Delaval; and the present Lady Dow. Audley, his second wife, was the widow of the gallant Col. Moorhouse, who fell at the siege of Bangalore.

Aged 29, the wife of Mr. C. Bryan, jun. professor of music, Bristol. Her innate worth and integrity, still more than her cultivated talents, greatly endeared her to all who knew her.

Aug. 25. In Broad-street, in his 70th year, William Cotterell, esq. sword-bearer to the City of London. He had held the office of sword-bearer upwards of forty years, for which he gave 7000*l.*; by his death it reverts to the Corporation, who, it is said, intend bestowing it gratuitously in future. The profits of the office are upwards of 1000*l.* per annum.

At the Royal Infirmary, Greenwich, (three days after the death of her daughter, Mrs. M'Laughlin) Mrs. Hardy.

At Gloucester, in his 100th year, John Jefferies, esq. father of the corporation. He was first nominated one of the sheriffs in 1774, and served the office of mayor in the year 1800.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, aged 85, Anne-Louise Magdalene de Montmorency, Princess de Luxemburg.

At Valenciennes, Col. Sir William Douglas, K. C. B. 91st regt.

Aug. 26. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Edward Fawkes, esq.

Aged 67, Catherine, wife of Lewis Lewis, esq. of Lewisham, formerly of Cheapside. Thus, within the short space of five days, a father and his only son are become widowers. Sincere affection united mother and daughter in this world; and one tomb at the same hour received their earthly remains.

At Hampton, aged 92, Charlotte, relict of John Beard, esq. formerly of Covent Garden Theatre, and daughter of the late John Rich, esq.

Aug. 26. At Rougham, in Suffolk, in his 69th year, the Rev. Roger Kedington, A. M. He received his academical education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1771, and of A. M. in 1775. On his taking his first degree he was classed the second Wrangler on the Tripos, and was adjudged the second of Dr. Smith's mathematical prizes. In 1789 he was instituted, on the presentation of William Middleton, esq. to the rectory of Weston-Market, Suffolk, which, however, he resigned in 1794. He was thrice married: by his second wife, who deceased some years since, he had a daughter, who is married to Mr. Bennett of Bury St. Edmund's; and by his third wife, a sister of Major Wilson, of Didlington, in Norfolk, whom he survived, he left no issue. He was a gentleman of consi-

derable attainments, and was much attached to agricultural pursuits. His remains were interred on Sept. the 3d in the family vault at Rougham. The procession being on foot, and the distance from the house to the church considerable, it occupied nearly two hours, and was both awful and impressive. The body was preceded by the clergyman and the medical attendants; and the pall was supported by six of the neighbouring clergymen. The relatives followed, and after them a considerable number of gentlemen of the county, in testimony of their respect for the valuable qualities and superior talents of the deceased, who was held in high estimation by all those that had the pleasure of knowing him. Next came the tenants; then the widows who had been pensioned by the deceased during his life, as well as a number of children whom he had educated. An immense crowd of persons were assembled from the neighbouring parishes, and the whole appeared to be conducted with the greatest liberality.

At Brighton, in the 85th year of his age, Philip Metcalf, esq. late of Mill-street, Berkeley-square, and of Hawstead, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. He was returned for the borough of Horsham in 1784, and for that of Plympton in 1790, and in 1802. The seat at Hawstead, called Hawstead Farm, but formerly the Walnut-Tree Farm, was almost rebuilt of the white brick made at Woolpit in Suffolk, by Christopher Metcalf, esq. in 1783. Many of the Metcalf family lie buried in the church of that parish.

At the city of Bangor, in North Wales, after a short but severe illness, and in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Thomas-John Marriott, a pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge, and the youngest son of John Marriott, gent. of Thorney-hall, Stow-Up-land, Suffolk. The early loss of this truly promising young man will be long lamented by his parents and relations, and regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Aged 68, Rev. T. Starkie, M. A. formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, thirty-eight years vicar of Blackburn, and likewise incumbent of Downham.

On his passage from Jamaica, aged 30, Lieut. J. F. L. Crofton, Royal Marines.

Aug. 27. Rev. James - William Dodd, usher of Westminster school. He was the son of the late Mr. Dodd, the actor, one of the best performers of his time, and one of the school of Garrick.

In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, aged 82, David Ogilvy, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller.

Aug. 28. At Lambeth, in his 76th year, William-Charles Ranspach, esq.

At Kingston, aged 91, Jane, relict of Edward Dismore, esq. late post-master general of Jamaica.

In his 27th year, Rev. J. M. Sclater, rector of Terwick, Sussex.

Near Bath, at a very advanced age, Margaret, relict of J. Philipps, sen. esq. formerly of St. George's East, Middlesex, and of Chigwell, Essex.

At Rachills, North Britain, Lady Anne-Mope Johnstone, daughter of the late Lord Hopetoun, and Lady of Adm. Sir Johnstone Hope, M. P.

Aug. 29. In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, in his 22d year, Mr. William Doherty.

At Banner Cross, near Sheffield, Lieut.-gen. Murray.

At Scarborough, (at the house of his brother, John Tindall, esq. Receiver General for the East Riding) the wife of Rev. J. Tindall. Mr. and Mrs. Tindall had arrived at Scarborough but a few days before on a visit, and Mr. Tindall left his wife in perfect health (Aug. 27) to visit a sister who was ill at some distance. In the course of the day Mrs. Tindall in a fit of laughter ruptured a blood-vessel, which caused her death the following morning. She was in the bloom of youth.

At Jersey, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his lungs, Major Wall, commanding the Royal Artillery in that island. The circumstances all together were truly afflicting. This excellent officer was highly and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him. About ten days before, he was married at Guernsey to a very young and very amiable lady, Miss Edwards, and had only returned to Jersey a few days, when he expired amongst the congratulations of his friends. Early on Saturday morning, the Major started from his bed, and ran to the window, complaining of a pain in his chest; his terrified wife hastened to his assistance just in time to receive him in her arms a breathless corpse. Her shrieks brought the attendants—medical aid was almost immediately procured, but in vain—his spirit was flown never to return to the inanimate body, which she still held distractedly in her arms. Major Wall was in the 39th year of his age, and had every prospect before him of a long and prosperous life. By his former marriage, he has left to lament his loss five children; his eldest, a fine lad of seventeen, gone about a week before to a school at Caen, in Normandy; two daughters were in Ireland, and two sons, one twelve, and the other thirteen years of age, were with him when he died.

Aug. 30. At Snarebrook, Essex, in his 88th year, Thomas Wilkinson, esq.

At Stirling, William Arnott, esq. only son of the late Rev. Dr. Arnott, of St. Andrew's.

Aug. 31. Aged 81, Mrs. Orme, of Poplar, relict of Robert Orme, esq. historiographer to the East India Company.

At Stamford-hill, aged 52, Thomas-Coxhead Stevens, esq.

Mrs. Snow, of Clipsham, co. Rutland, the youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Dr. Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Lymington, aged 65, Mrs. Jane Wray, relict of the late Robert-Bateman Wray, esq. of Salisbury.

At Falmouth, Mr. Thomas Pagb, late surgeon of the Lady Louisa packet.

At the Holt, near Bishop's Waltham, in his 74th year, Adm. Sir Robert Calder, bart. K. C. B.

Sept. 11. At Leicester, John Stevenson, gent. one of the aldermen of the Borough. He served the office of Mayor in 1811.

Sept. 13. At Lynn, aged 69, Mr. William Richards, formerly a Baptist minister in that town, and author of the "History of Lynn," of a Welsh Dictionary, and of many smaller tracts, theological and political. His acquaintance with books was very great; his memory was tenacious; and if he had allowed himself time for arrangement, few writers were more capable of communicating knowledge on subjects the most useful and important to society. He was a Dissenter from principle; a man of fearless integrity, warm and steady in his attachments, open and explicit in his detestation of arrogance and oppression. With an income barely sufficient for the comforts of an individual, he was very liberal to the indigent, especially to his relatives in Wales; on whose account, it is believed, he often neglected to supply himself with necessary sustenance. In his latter years he was not connected with any society of Christians whatever; but his "religion was pure and undefiled before God and the Father." Regarding the Holy Scriptures with avowed and profound veneration; like the ever memorable John Milton, his meditations were an habitual prayer.—*Morn. Chron.*

Sept. 14. At Llandaff, aged 19, Mr. Holden Ormerod, fellow of New College, Oxford; another sad instance of youth and talents cut off in the outset of a bright career. He had recently obtained both the undergraduate prizes of his university; and was fast advancing to all that virtue, industry, and rare endowments could accomplish.

Sept. 26. At Princes Risborough, Bucks, aged 64, Thomas Grace, esq.

At Scotter, Lincolnshire, aged 7 years, Charlton-James, son of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaston.

Sept. 27. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. William Howard, Earl of Wicklow, Viscount Wicklow, Baron Clonmore of Clonmore Castle, a privy counsellor of Ireland. His Lordship succeeded his elder brother, Robert Earl of Wicklow, in the titles and estates, October 23, 1815; married March 31, 1787, Eleanor,

nor, only daughter of the Hon. Francis Caulfeild, brother of James Earl of Charlemont, K. P.; and had issue by her (who died April 2, 1807,) three sons and five daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William, Lord Clonmore, now Earl of Wicklow, a governor of the county of Wicklow, Colonel of the Wicklow militia, who married Feb. 16, 1816, the Lady Frances Cecil Hamilton, fourth daughter of John James, Marquis of Abercorn, K. G.

Sept. 29. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Phebe Campbell, of Stonefield, relict of the late Lord Stonefield.

Lately. *Berks* — At Hungerford, aged 89, Mrs. D. Burch, widow. Her eminent piety and charity in liberally administering to the wants of the neighbouring poor will be long remembered with regret.

Bucks — Aged 63, the wife of Rev. Lambton Loraine, rector of Milton Keynes.

Devon — Aged 75, Rev. Thomas Taylor, many years pastor of a congregation of Baptists in Plymouth-dock.

Dorset — At Beminster, in his 24th year, Giles Russell, esq. of the Inner Temple. To a quick perception and a sound discriminating judgment he had added the most unremitting attention to his professional studies; by means of which he had acquired an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law, far beyond what is usually acquired at so early a period of life. His acuteness in the difficult science of special pleading, and the correctness of his legal opinions, were acknowledged and admired by a numerous list of clients, who in addition to his afflicted relatives, will long have reason to lament his loss.

Essex — At Colchester, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Marshall, a man of inoffensive manners, though eccentric in his habits and disposition. He had formerly been a teacher of music of some celebrity.

Gloucestershire — At Bristol, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Morgan, a lady of respectable literary talents.

At Flaxley Abbey, in his 75th year, Sir Thomas-Crawley Boevey, bart. He succeeded to this title by limitation of the patent, on the death of the late Sir Charles Barrow, bart. Jan. 1789; married, Feb. 20, 1769, Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Savage, rector of Standish, co. Gloucester, (by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Barrow, esq. who was uncle of the late Sir Charles,) by whom he had fourteen children.

At Cheltenham, T. Barton, esq. of Grove, co. Tipperary, brother of Gen. Charles Barton.

Miss S. Mayo, daughter of Rev. Joseph Mayo, of Nibley-house, and niece of Dr. Gibbs, of Bath.

Hants — At Southampton, aged 92, Mrs. Inebald.

Lancashire — At Liverpool, Rev. Thomas Coleman, rector of Church-Streeton, Salop, only son of Thomas Coleman, esq. of Leominster, co. Hereford.

Lincolnshire — Aged 70, Rev. Solomon Parker, rector of Little Steeping, and curate of Toynnton All Saints, and Toynnton St. Peter's.

Northamptonshire — At Wellingborough, aged 58, J. Newton Goodall, esq. solicitor, and commandant of the volunteer cavalry.

Somerset — At the Hot Wells, after an illness of 28 years, Maria Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bonner, esq. of Callerton, Northumberland.

Suffolk — At Glenham, in a friend's house, in his 40th year, Rev. E. Blomfield, of Redenhall with Harleston; leaving a wife and eight children.

At Stanningfield, aged 83, Rev. Peter Jenkins, a Catholic minister, many years a resident in the town and neighbourhood of Bury. He was a liberal friend to the poor, and was deservedly esteemed for his learning and unaffected simplicity.

In her 54th year, Rebecca, wife of Rev. William Haddock, of Bottesdale.

Worcestershire — At Malvern, Mrs. Price, relict of Rev. Daniel Price, rector of Cradley, and a magistrate for the county of Hereford.

At Claines, aged 70, Mr. Stephen Wilkins, inventor of various improvements in the dying of cotton goods, and in the application of science to useful purposes.

Yorkshire — Aged 45, Rev. J. Petch, vicar of North Cave.

At Beverley, Mrs. Sterne, relict of Richard Sterne, esq. of Elvington.

Lieut.-colonel Nichol, of Elland, near Hull.

Rev. H. B. Whytehead, rector of Coxhill, and curate of Birdforth.

Oct. 3. At Much Easton, Essex, the Rev. John Brock, B. A. formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, who had been resident curate at Much Easton for fifty years, and who had arrived nearly at the age of seventy-eight. Possessing an affluent fortune, and an independent mind, Mr. Brock was never solicitous to procure a more elevated station. He obtained the respect of all who knew him; for no one could have been more conscientious in the discharge of every duty than he was. As a proof of the esteem in which he was held by his parishioners, he was presented by them, in the month of September last, with an handsome piece of plate, in testimony of regard for his long and meritorious services. To the poor he was a liberal benefactor, as indeed he was to all who called upon him for assistance. To the Church, of which he was a faithful minister, he was zealously attached, from a conviction that its doctrines were consonant with Holy Writ; and whilst by precept and

example he gave a decided proof of the purity and soundness of his faith, he was never uncandid in censuring those who differed from him in opinion. Common as panegyrics are on those who are dead, yet in delineating the character of Mr. Brock, the pen is not guided by undue partiality, but by the fullest persuasion, that he lived the life of the righteous, that he was guileless and blameless in his manners, and that he retained, as far as human frailty will admit, a conscience void of offence to God and man.

Oct. 3. At Northwick Park, Worcestershire, deeply lamented, the Right Hon. Lady Northwick, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Lord Northwick.

Oct. 8. At Dorchester, the Rev. Thomas Bryer, rector of the parish of All Saints, in the borough of Dorchester, and also rector of St. James Shaftesbury, Dorset; instituted to the former in the year 1774, and to the latter in 1797.

Oct. 10. In his 81st year, Arthur Windus, esq. of Bull's Cross, Enfield; formerly a coachmaker of great eminence in Bishopsgate-street; for which Ward he was many years a highly-respected member of the Corporation.

Oct. 12. At the house of her brother, in Bridgnorth, co. Salop, aged 73, Mrs. Esther Bromwich, a maiden lady. She, with her eldest sister Mary, had for many years superintended a female seminary at Wyken, in Worfield, co. Salop, till some time after the death of her sister in 1812. Her strict attention to the duties of the school in every department, as well as to the morals of her pupils, had rendered her greatly respected by the many who sur-

vive her and bear ample testimony of her excellent conduct in maturing their early years, as also by the community at large. She possessed in a most eminent degree every Christian virtue; and has left behind her a striking example of every thing that is praiseworthy and commendable in society. She was a twin, and the second daughter of the Rev. John J'Anson Bromwich, formerly vicar of Worfield, by Mary (Raban) his wife, and sister of the reverend John J'Anson Bromwich, late vicar of Patshull, co. Stafford, Henry Bromwich, late vicar of Worfield, Bryan J'Anson Bromwich, late rector of Dunstun, co. Sussex, and Thomas Bromwich, the present rector of Wimington, co. Bedford. Her descent is highly respectable, from two very antient and wealthy families, viz. Bromwich of Hillmorton, co. Warwick, and J'Anson, of Ashby Legers, co. Northampton. Her common ancestor, John Bromwich, gent. seated himself at Hillmorton, upon his newly-purchased estate there, in 1 Hen. VI. 1422. Her paternal grandmother, Mary, wife of John Bromwich, of Fawsley, co. Northampton, and Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester, was the eldest of the four daughters of Bryan J'Anson, esq. late of Ashby Legers; and descended from James J'Anson, of Hawkeswell in Richmondshire, co. York, captain of a man of war in the reign of Henry VIII.

Oct. 17. At Loudwater, near High Wycombe, aged 91, William Davis, esq. who in 1788 built at his own expence, and endowed, the chapel in that hamlet, which was consecrated in 1789 by the present Bishop of Lincoln.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1818.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	55	64	60	29, 70	showery
28	60	66	60	, 75	fair
29	61	69	57	, 63	fair
30	60	66	59	, 50	showery
Oct. 1	60	68	57	, 53	showery
2	60	66	57	, 63	fair
3	59	64	59	, 47	rain
4	57	58	56	, 50	stormy
5	50	60	49	, 50	showery
6	45	56	48	, 35	showery
7	44	58	47	, 55	fair
8	44	55	47	, 69	fair
9	42	60	55	, 82	fair
10	55	62	57	, 60	cloudy
11	58	63	50	, 54	small rain

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1818.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	57	64	50	29, 90	fair
13	56	65	57	, 86	cloudy
14	57	68	59	, 97	fair
15	60	67	57	, 95	cloudy
16	60	69	60	30, 02	fair
17	55	64	55	, 02	fair
18	55	62	55	29, 93	fair
19	55	63	56	30, 04	fair
20	55	61	50	, 16	fair
21	45	56	52	, 09	fair
22	49	55	48	29, 97	fair
23	49	50	49	, 99	cloudy
24	50	50	50	30, 03	cloudy
25	52	59	55	, 05	fair
26	53	62	54	, 12	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 22, to October 27, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1134	2177	Males - 739	1472	Between	2 and 5 117
Females - 1043		Females 733		5 and 10 53	
Whereof have died under 2 years old 372		10 and 20 55			
					20 and 30 118
					30 and 40 166
					40 and 50 160
					50 and 60 142
					60 and 70 120
					70 and 80 99
					80 and 90 56
					90 and 100 13
					100 1
Salt £1. per bushel: 4½d. per pound.					

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.
Middlesex	86	160	9	59	11 38
Surrey	80	665	4	64	134
Hertford	82	556	0	67	035
Bedford	82	264	0	63	835
Huntingdon	79	700	0	66	1037
Northamp.	86	900	0	70	1140
Rutland	86	600	0	69	645
Leicester	87	1156	2	70	341
Nottingham	88	255	0	73	1041
Derby	91	800	0	62	939
Stafford	88	200	0	73	840
Salop	88	658	4	71	537
Hereford	84	364	0	66	239
Worcester	88	900	0	71	944
Warwick	86	000	0	68	443
Wilts	76	600	0	53	838
Berks	83	1000	0	59	340
Oxford	80	800	0	64	936
Bucks	83	000	0	62	642
Brecon	85	467	0	54	494
Montgom.	87	200	0	64	041
Radnor	86	200	0	65	738

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
81 10 60 2 61 0 35 2 75 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d.
Essex	75	063	0	54	636
Kent	79	961	0	59	136
Sussex	78	600	0	62	638
Suffolk	83	360	2	64	940
Camb.	81	300	0	65	032
Norfolk	82	151	0	60	631
Lincoln	84	355	9	63	733
York	81	1071	1	64	634
Durham	79	700	0	56	033
Northum.	74	650	1	50	833
Cumberl.	78	760	4	51	132
Westmor.	87	068	0	70	023
Lancaster	80	500	0	00	034
Chester	78	1000	0	77	137
Flint	75	400	0	58	130
Denbigh	80	800	0	64	538
Anglesea	73	000	0	48	038
Carnarvon	77	400	0	45	480
Merioneth	86	057	0	55	132
Cardigan	83	1000	0	50	023
Pembroke	72	500	0	51	026
Carmarth.	78	1000	0	47	423
Glamorgan	79	500	0	50	027
Gloucester	83	500	0	64	735
Somerset	83	1100	0	57	429
Monm.	79	1000	0	62	700
Devon	76	1000	0	50	1026
Cornwall	73	500	0	48	232
Dorset	81	400	0	57	438
Hants	77	100	0	58	137

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 26, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 17, 37s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, October 21, 48s. 2d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 26:

Kent Bags.....	5l. 16s. to	7l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets	7l. 7s. to	8l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	5l. 12s. to	6l. 10s.	Essex Ditto	7l. 7s. to	8l. 8s.
Kent Pockets	7l. 7s. to	8l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	10l. 10s. to	12l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 26:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 4s. 0d. Straw 3l. 0s. 9d. Clover 8l. 7s. 6d.--Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 16s. Straw 2l. 12s. Clover 8l. 18s. 6d.--Smithfield, Hay 7l. 19s. Straw 2l. 15s. Clover 8l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, October 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	6s. 0d. to	7s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to	6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	October 26:	
Veal.....	5s. 8d. to	7s. 4d.	Beasts	2,804.	Calves 170.
Pork.....	5s. 8d. to	7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	19,430	Pigs 240.

COALS, October 26: Newcastle 41s. 3d. to 47s. Sunderland 41s. to 45s.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 10½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 9d.

SOAP, Yellow 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s.—CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1818, (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1600*l.* Div. 65*l.* *per annum.*—Oxford, 630*l.* with 12*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year's Div. and 6*l.* Bonus.—Grand Junction, 230*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 320*l.* Div. 10*l.* *per Share, per annum.*—Old Union, 85*l.*—Ellesmere, 66*l.*—Grand Union, 30*l.*—Rochdale, 48*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* Half-year.—Kennet and Avon, 22*l.* ex Div.—Thames and Medway, 35*l.*—Huddersfield, 12*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.*—West India Dock, 199*l.*—London Dock, 78*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-Year, and Bonus, 5*l.*—Globe ditto, 130*l.*—Imperial ditto, 94*l.*—Eagle, 2*l.* 3*s.* with Div. 4*s.*—Rock Life ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.*—West Middlesex, 52*l.*—Original Gas Light, 76*l.* New ditto, 25*l.* Premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. Spr. Cl.	3/4 per	4 pr. Cl.	5 per Cl.	B. Long	Imp. 3	India Stock.	Sa. Sea 3 per Cl.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 2d.	Consols. 2 1/4.	Omnium.
1													3 1/2
2													3 1/2
3													3 1/2
4													3 1/2
5	Sunday												3 1/2
6													3 1/2
7													3 1/2
8													3 1/2
9													3 1/2
10													3 1/2
11	Sunday												3 1/2
12													3 1/2
13													3 1/2
14													3 1/2
15													3 1/2
16													3 1/2
17													3 1/2
18	Sunday												3 1/2
19													3 1/2
20													3 1/2
21													3 1/2
22													3 1/2
23													3 1/2
24													3 1/2
25	Sunday												3 1/2
26	Holiday												3 1/2
27													3 1/2
28	Holiday												3 1/2
29													3 1/2

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
Times—M. Advert.
N. Times—B. Press
P. Ledger & Oracle
M. Post—M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Courier—Star
Globe—Traveller
Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
11 Weekly Papers
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv.—Lit. Gaz.
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmm. 3, Blackb.
Brighton—Bury
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.
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Ipswich 1, Lancas.
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Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
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With Views, and a Plan, of the ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS, and other ANTIQUITIES,
lately discovered in ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We thank B. C. for his information. The copy was found among the Papers of a Friend of the learned Gentleman alluded to, at a very distant date. We were not aware that any part had been before printed; and possibly more than one was concerned in making out that list of Publications.

We also thank Mr. KEM for his Hints respecting the Biographical Dictionary.

The Charges of VERITAS against the Bishop of B——r are inadmissible, even if they were not anonymous.

Mr. W. SMITH's "Geological Claims" appear to be very just; but the Paper sent us has been already printed in more than one Periodical Journal.

We are much obliged to our Correspondents, Mr. J. B. GARDINER, Mr. E. BELL, and Mr. PRATTENT, for the offer of Drawings of the Remains of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin-le-Grand. They would either of them have been acceptable, had they not been anticipated by the Engravings previously in preparation by Mr. BYCKLER, (see p. 393.)

LICINIUS is referred to our vol. XXXV. pp. 88, 144, vol. XLIII. p. 198.

EVONYMUS; AN OLD FRIEND, whose Critique came too late; &c. &c.; shall appear in our next.

W. B. remarks, "How fortunate it would be if all controversialists would write in the temperate and gentlemanlike manner which Mr. Hardy has followed in your last Number. But I cannot agree with him in what he says about Archdeacons. A Bishop cannot be expected to visit in person every Parish in his Diocese; but his Archdeacon is the eye which ought to see every Parish. The necessity of seeing I know to be urgent. I could name an Archdeaconry where no Archdeacon has seen a Parish for many years, and I know the consequences. As to what is called the Archdeacon's Visitation, he perhaps attends to collect his fees; but as to any information to be there obtained of the condition of the Church, the Parsonage house, or the proper performance of duty, it is perfectly out of the question. And as to the insufficiency of an Archdeacon's profits, I believe that kind of preferment is seldom given to any one who has not other preferment; but if it should be so, would a conscientious Clergyman take an important office, with a design to receive the profits, and do no part of the duty?"

T. M. informs us, that the Lines inserted in vol. LXXXVII. Part II. p. 106, are the production of JOHN CLEVELAND, and are inserted in a small volume, containing his Poems, &c.

T. M. will be obliged by information where he can see "The Secret History of

Whitehall," in two parts, with "The Tragic History of the Stuarts" annexed; by "D. Jones, Gent.;" or by any other information relating to the book.

G. W. says, "I do not by any means find fault with the verdict of the Jury who sat upon the body of Sir S. Romilly, although it is obvious that the manner of his death indicates that he was deliberately bent upon suicide, and succeeded according to his wish. I know not what friends or relations he might have about him previous to his performing the act, and whether or not they observed his derangement of mind, or had any suspicion he might be urged to make away with himself; but it appears to me that if Dr. Willis, or one of his profession, had been called in and had put on a strait waistcoat, and had given him such medicines as he should have judged requisite, and had sent one of his keepers to remain with him until the mental derangement was remedied, a most valuable life might in his case have been saved to the publick, and his family might have escaped from becoming most pitiable orphans. This idea of mine, spread abroad, may operate as a preventive of evil in any similar occurrence or occurrences that should be likely to take place in future."

A NATIVE OF CORNWALL is "surprised to observe that Trelawny, the seat of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawny, bart. is omitted in the Compendium of the History of Cornwall. This most antient and respectable family not being mentioned is unaccountable. It is extraordinary that Bishop Buller should be named, and his grandfather, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, omitted, absolutely one of the Seven Bishops. Sir Wm. Trelawny, the father of the present Baronet, was Governor of Jamaica. Trenant Park, as well as Trelawny, and Morval, the seat of John Buller, esq. are also omitted."

B. S. having noticed p. 232, the letter on the efficacy of Chalk, as a remedy for venomous stings, says, "When I was a boy at school, I recollect it was a frequent amusement to collect drowned, or perhaps suffocated flies, out of pots and bottles, and then to cover them over with the powder of chalk, in order to bring them to life again. This I have seen frequently done; but it must be observed, that we selected our subjects from fermented liquors, because we found not the same success with those who had lost their lives in simple water. Perhaps this hint may be worth the notice of the Royal Humane Society; a few sacks of powdered chalk kept in their receiving-houses would too soon afford an opportunity of trying its effects on human bodies."

P. 333, a. l. 6, read hypercritical.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1818.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

THE painful sympathy with which a whole Nation has regarded the protracted sufferings of our venerable Queen is at length brought to an end. Her Majesty breathed her last, without a struggle, on Tuesday Nov. 17th, soon after one o'clock.

Thus have terminated 57 years of a splendour rarely paralleled in the annals of female greatness; for so long did her Majesty sit on the throne of England, so long was she the consort of one of the most powerful Monarchs in the world! Raised to that exalted eminence at the early age of 17, her innate good sense, and steady principles of religion and virtue, led her, from the very first, to choose that path of honourable duty, from which in after-life she never deviated. Nor can it be said that, as a woman and a Queen, she sustained few, or easy trials; for (not to speak of the bodily torture which for the last months of her life she endured with much pious resignation) we all know many public and private causes of mental sorrow which at various periods must have powerfully assailed her fortitude. Domestic affliction is the bitterest of all, even to those who are invested with the highest earthly dignities: and, alas! her Majesty, in the nearest and dearest of her family ties, saw the evening of her days clouded with hopeless melancholy. The case was different in regard to those anxieties and enjoyments which belonged to her public character. Fully partaking the sentiments of a Monarch, than whom none was ever more zealously attached to the best interests, the truest glory, and the most genuine liberties of his people, there was a time when her Majesty could not but view with serious alarm and apprehension the dangers which beset her adopted Country. It has pleased Providence that those clouds should pass away, and be succeeded by an extraor-

dinary and triumphant deliverance; and therefore, as the Queen of a mighty Nation, the sharer of a Throne, established and exalted, this pious Princess, at her latest hour, may have ejaculated to the Almighty—"Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

In the universal grief which such a loss must occasion, every well-constituted mind will dwell with fondness on the obligations which we owe to our departed Sovereign—obligations which will survive, long after her corporeal frame has been resolved into its constituent elements, and while "her immortal part with angels lives." From her we received the inestimable benefit of *example* in those particulars which most adorn the character of a Christian and a female. Pious and devout in her religious duties, she was eminently distinguished for her conjugal virtues. Had she confined her views in these respects to the regulation of her own personal conduct, she would still have done much to deserve public gratitude; for who knows not, that the example which issues from a Throne must necessarily diffuse an influence, more or less powerful, through all the ranks of society? But this illustrious Lady did more. With a truly Royal foresight, she adopted, on coming to the throne, and with inflexible firmness she ever afterwards maintained, that system of *discrimination* in regard to those who were honoured by her notice, the basis of which was a delicate regard for female honour. Hence it has happened that the manners of the English Court have become so conspicuous throughout Europe for their purity; and hence, too, although vices of a certain class can never be eradicated from human communities, yet they have in our country been deprived of that great support which arises from the public countenance of
rank

rank and fashion. An Englishwoman, of high birth, *not received at Court*, is, in fact, secluded from the society of her equals, and even looked down upon, with contempt, by the lowest female of unimpeached character. It is not to be calculated how great a good has been derived to English morals from this single source, in the course of the last half century—a period unhappily marked by the relaxation of so many other moral ties, from the pernicious prevalence of a false philosophy. If any particular illustration of this truth were necessary, we might point with melancholy pride to the pure character of that lovely young Princess, whose memory is still sanctified in a Nation's regret; and whose education, it is well known, was conducted under the superintending care and counsel of her Royal Grandmother.

Her Majesty's habits were regular, methodical, and economical; but it was an economy which enabled her more liberally to dispense her bounty on deserving objects*; and many a retired and solitary sufferer has been cheered by her royal beneficence, without knowing the hand from which the succour proceeded. Her charities were numerous, though select; in amount they were very much larger than has ever been suspected; they were in the strictest sense unostentatious: in a word, they were truly Christian.

In natural disposition she was pleasing and good-humoured, with a peculiar aptitude, especially in her younger days, for sprightly and even facetious conversation, abounding in anecdotes, which were always characteristic, and marked by an acute and discriminating observation, and a thorough insight into the springs of human conduct.

But the crown and consummation of all her other excellencies was, that entire unity of affection, which for above half a century knit together her heart and that of our beloved Monarch: nor can we ever reflect but with a feeling of national gratitude on that constant personal attention to the good old King, which her Majesty continued in so exemplary a manner to pay for years after he had become unconscious of her tenderness.

It would be an injustice to close this our melancholy task without adverting to one more proof of exalted worth in the royal personage of whom we have ventured thus imperfectly to speak;—we mean that evidence of her parental kindness which is shewn by reflection in the filial piety of her royal offspring. On this subject, however, we will not trust to our own feelings, but will cite the words of an estimable Correspondent, who, writing a few days since on the alarming and dangerous state in which her Majesty then lay, concluded thus: "Deeply as I feel for our aged and exemplary Queen, I cannot but look to the endearing filial conduct of her illustrious sons, particularly of the Prince Regent, whose anxious and unremitting attention to his royal parent deserves the highest encomium, and stands a splendid example of princely obedience and respect well worthy of universal imitation."

The first change of a serious nature in the state of the Queen was on Monday afternoon (Nov. 16), which was such as to cause Sir H. Halford to write to the Prince Regent, to hasten his departure from London, and to cause his Royal Highness to send for the Duke of York, to accompany him to Kew Palace. Their Royal Highnesses remained at Kew till near one o'clock, when her Majesty having re-

* Her Majesty has, by the voice of common fame, been represented as economical to a degree bordering on parsimony; but it is an undoubted fact, that her Majesty distributed large sums of money in the exercise of private charity. To each nurse of her children she gave a pension of 200*l.* a year, as well as to several of their sons. Among the many instances of her charity, we may select the following: Her Majesty took charge of, and educated the orphan child of an Officer who died in the West Indies. The child was brought to England by a serjeant of the regiment. The Queen's notice was attracted by an advertisement in the public papers, from the serjeant. Her Majesty not only educated this child, but caused him to be amply provided for. It is a fact equally known, that the Queen took under her protection the widow of an Officer killed at Bunker's-hill, and educated the son. These two facts are mentioned, not as solitary instances of her Majesty's humane, charitable, and honourable feelings and disposition, but to shew the nature of the application of the large sums of money supposed to have been in her possession.

covered from her attack in the afternoon, and there being no immediate appearance of danger, their Royal Highnesses left their afflicted parent for the night. The Queen passed a very disturbed night, and the physicians sent off an account to the Regent, a little before eight o'clock, to that effect. In two hours afterwards a serious change for the worse took place, and Sir H. Hallford dispatched an express to the Regent, who arrived soon after eleven o'clock at Carlton House, and the statement of Sir Henry was so alarming, that the Prince sent for the Duke of York to attend him instantly, to accompany him to Kew. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Kew Palace before half-past twelve, and instantly resorted to the chamber of their expiring parent, who was perfectly sensible. The scene was truly distressing with the Prince Regent, who had the trying task of supporting her in her last breathings, and who has been so incessant in his attendance day and night, contriving and ordering every thing that could possibly be devised for her relief and comfort in her long and afflicting illness of six months past. His Royal Highness was assisted by the Duke of York and their royal sisters. After the melancholy event, the Regent retired with the Princesses, and his Royal Highness remained with them for several hours, and then returned to town.

The first communication which arrived in town was about half-past two o'clock, at Carlton House, addressed to Viscount Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The melancholy tidings were soon circulated, and at three o'clock the following notice was issued:

"Carlton House, Nov. 17. Her Majesty expired at one o'clock this day, without pain."

Soon after three, the melancholy event was announced to the Lord Mayor, by the Secretary for the Home Department. And in the evening was published the following

"SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

"Whitehall, Nov. 17. This day at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of all the Royal Family, after a tedious illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and exemplary virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the object

of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole Nation."

A second Supplement to the Gazette contains an order from the Deputy Earl Marshal,

"That upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of her late Majesty, of blessed memory, all persons do put themselves into deep mourning."

The great bell of St. Paul's tolled from six to seven o'clock.

Letters were sent off by the Government bags to all the Royal Dukes, the Prince and Princess of Hesse Homburg, and the Duke of Gloucester, by his travelling private name, who is supposed to be in Switzerland. Mr. Vick was the only King's Messenger who was sent abroad, and he was dispatched to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sophia Charlotte, born May 19, 1744, was the youngest daughter of Charles Lewis Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died 1732, by Albertine Elizabeth, daughter of Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. She was married to our venerable Sovereign Sept. 8, 1764; and their Majesties were crowned at Westminster by Dr. Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 22d of the same month.—Genealogists deduce this family from the antient Kings of the Heruli; the Vandals, and the Venedi, or Wenden, upon the East sea, or Baltic; of whom Anthyrius I. lived three hundred and twenty years before Christ. (See Anderson, p. 369.) From whom, as they pretend, descended Niclotus, the 39th King, whose son Pribislaus II. was the last King of the Wenden, 1159, and died at Luneburg, at a tilting, Oct. 1, 1178. His son, Henry Burevinus, was great-grandfather of Henry of Jerusalem, who dying 1302, left a son Henry, Leo, Duke of Mecklenburg, whose son, Albert I. was created first Duke of Mecklenburg by the Emperor Charles IV. and declared a Prince of the Empire 1348, or 1349. His great great grandson, Magnus Duke of Mecklenburg, died 1503; and his son, Albert VI. Duke of Mecklenburg, died 1547; whose grandson, Adolph Frederick I. died 1658; and his grandson, Charles Lewis Frederick, was father to our late most excellent Queen.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, Nov. 18.*
THE following particulars are not to be found in Swift's "History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne;" nor in any of the regular Historians of that eventful and prosperous reign. They were pointed out to me by the worthy representative of an antient family in the county of Leicester; and are to be found in

"*An authentic Historical Racing Calendar in the Year 1709, to the Year 1785, by William Pick, of York.*"

"*York, July 28, 1712.*"

"Her Majesty Queen Anne's grey gelding Pepper, 5th, 3d, for her Majesty's gold cup, value 100 guineas, for six years old horses, &c.: wt. 12 st. four mile heats."

"*York, August 3, 1713.*"

"Her Majesty's gold cup, value 100 guineas, for six years old horses, &c.: wt. 12 st. four mile heats; her Majesty Queen Anne's grey horse Mustard, 7. 5."

"*York, July 28, 1714.*"

"Friday the 30th. A plate of 40l. value, for aged horses, &c.: wt. 11 st. four mile heats, her Majesty Queen Anne's bay horse Star, 4. 3. 1. 1."

"During the time of running this day, an express arrived with advice of the death of her Majesty Queen Anne; upon which the Nobility and Gentry immediately left the field, and attended the Lord Mayor, (Wm. Redman, Esq.) and Archbishop Dawes, who proclaimed his Majesty King George I.; after which most of the Nobility set off for London."

As by the late melancholy event, some alteration will be necessarily made in the regular form of Prayer, the following variations, collected for the information of Abp. Secker, may be not unacceptable. They were extracted by Dr. Ducarel; and are preserved in the "Illustrations of Literary History," vol. III. p. 495.

"EDWARD VI.—In the Litany of his Common Prayer Book, 1549 and 1552, no mention of any body but 'Edwarde the Sixte thy Servaunt, our Kyng and Governour.' 'That it maie please thee to kepe Edward the Sixte thy Servaunt, our Kyng and Governour.'

"JAMES I. 1613.—'Queen Anne, Prince Henry, and all the King and Queen's royll progeny.'

"1613.—'Queen Anne, Prince Charles, Fredericke the Prince Electour Palatine, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife.'

"CHARLES I. 1627.—'Our gracious Queen Mary, Fredericke the Prince Elector Palatine, the Lady Elizabeth his wife, with their Princely Issue.' 1637, Edinburgh:—'Our gracious Queen

Mary, Prince Charles, and the rest of the Royall Issue.'

"CHARLES I. 1628.—'Our gracious Queen Mary, Prince Charles, and the rest of the Royall Progeny.'

"CHARLES II. Bill and Barker. *Sens date.*—'Our gracious Queen Catherine, Mary the Queen Mother, James Duke of York, and all the Royal Family.'

"JAMES II. 1687.—'Our gracious Queen Mary, Catherine the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses Mary Princess of Orange, and the Princess Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family.'

"JAMES II. 1687.—'Catherine the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and all the Royal Family.'

"QUEEN ANNE. 1706.—'Catherine the Queen Dowager, the Princess Sophia, and all the Royal Family.'

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

KNOWING your excellent Magazine to be the repository of many a valuable record in Antiquity and Literature, I cannot help transmitting to you the following pathetic lines, which, if you should think them worth preserving, may live in your page when Time shall have obliterated them on the stone which bears them. They are inscribed on a Tomb lately erected in a field, formerly known by the name of Aldham Common, within a mile of the town of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, (famed for its beautiful Church, and a castellated Tower of fine brick-work, which forms the entrance to the Rectory-house) to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, a pious Rector of that Parish, who suffered martyrdom on the spot for the Protestant Faith, under the persecutions of the reign of Mary, in the year 1555. I was informed that the present worthy Rector, Dr. Drummond, caused this memorial to be placed there; but whether to his Muse we are indebted for the lines inscribed on it, I do not know; or whether they are original or not. At the base of the Monument, which is a plain stone, with a Sarcophagus top, is preserved the remains of the original stone, with the Inscription to be met with in our Histories of that period.

It is to be lamented that the iron railing which surrounds it had not been placed at a greater distance from the stone: a mistake too frequently made in all Monuments, thereby giving

ing opportunity to persons, wantonly inclined, to deface it, either by scribbling upon it, as in the present case, or chipping off the points of the stone where it may be most fragile.

Yours, &c.

T. M.

"This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our Faith." 1 John, v. 4.

"Mark this rude stone where Taylor dauntless stood, [blood;

Where zeal infuriate drank the Martyr's Hadleigh! that day how many a tearful eye Saw thy lov'd Pastor dragg'd a victim by; Still scattering gifts and blessings as he past, [cast:

To the blind pair his farewell alms were His clinging flock e'en here around him pray'd,

As thou hast aided us, be God thine aid! Nor taunt, nor bribe of mitred rank, nor stake, [ness shake:

Nor blows, nor flames, his heart of firm-Serene, his folded hands, his upward eyes, Like holy Stephen's, seek the opening skies: [sight

There, fix'd in rapture, his prophetic Views Truth dawn clear on England's bigot night. [the rod,

Triumphant Saint! He bow'd, and kiss'd And soar'd on Seraph wing to meet his God."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

IT is a singular circumstance, that in the Parish Church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, there is a simple undecorated tablet placed against the wall, on which there is an inscription to the memory of a near relation of Sir Samuel Romilly, who died of a broken heart, seven days after the decease of a beloved wife. The Inscription is as follows:

"Near this place

are deposited the remains of

MR. ISAAC ROMILLY, F.R.S.

Obiit 18th December 1759, ætat. 49, whose affable and humane temper of mind, joined to his goodness of heart, justly endeared him to all his friends; as did his great ingenuity and labour in forming his extensive and valuable collection of natural curiosities to the esteem of the learned; in the same grave with the remains of MARY, his beloved wife, whose sudden and unexpected death, on the 11th of December, 1759, in the 48th year of her age, greatly contributed to shorten the thread of his life; for they were an example of conjugal affection."

Mr. Isaac Romilly was elected F.R.S. in May 1757; and in that year com-

municated to the Royal Society "An Account of several rare species of Barnacles." He was at that time a merchant in Basinghall-street, and was connected in business with Sir Samuel Fluyder. He possessed a valuable collection of Natural Curiosities, and a select Library of scientific Books.

Yours, &c.

F. S. A.

ANECDOTES OF PROFESSOR PORSON.

(Extracted from the Evidence of the Rev. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D. Provost of Eton College, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Education.)

"ARE you acquainted with what happened to the late Professor Porson, to prevent his election to King's?—I beg leave to say, that every account that I have read about him, in relation to this circumstance, is incorrect. When he came to the School he was placed rather higher by the reputation of his abilities, than perhaps he ought to have been in consequence of his actual attainments; and I can only say, that many of the statements in the "Life of Porson" are not founded in truth. With respect to prosody, he knew but little; and as to Greek, he had made but comparatively little progress when he came to our School. The very ingenious and learned Editor of one account of him has been misinformed in most particulars; and many of the incidents which he relates, I can venture from my own knowledge to assert, are distorted or exaggerated. Even Porson's compositions, at an early period, though eminently correct, fell far short of excellence; still we all looked up to him, in consequence of his great abilities and variety of information, though much of that information was confined to the knowledge of his school-fellows, and could not easily fall under the notice of his instructors. He always undervalued school exercises, and generally wrote his exercises fair at once, without study. I should be sorry to detract from the merit of an individual whom I loved, esteemed, and admired; but I speak of him when he had only given the promise of his future excellence; and, in point of school exercises, think that he was very inferior to more than one of his contemporaries; I would name the present Marquis Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition.

"Did he write the same beautiful hand as he did afterwards?—He did; nor was there any doubt of his general scholarship.

"Then did he make great progress during the time he was at Eton, or after he left?—He was advanced as far as he could

could be with propriety, but there were certainly some there who would not have been afraid to challenge Porson as a school-boy, though they would have shunned all idea of competition with him at Cambridge. The first book that Porson ever studied, as he often told me, was 'Chambers's Encyclopædia;' he read the whole of that Dictionary through, and in a great degree made himself master of the algebraic part of that work, entirely by the force of his understanding.

"Then do you consider that there was no ground of complaint on the part of Porson, in not having been sent to Cambridge?—No; he was placed as high in the School as he well could be; as a proof, however, of his merits, when he left Eton, contributions were readily supplied by Etonians, in aid of Sir Geo. Baker's proposal, to secure the funds for his maintenance at the University."

MR. URBAN, Sept. 5.

THE account of Mr. Hamilton, p. 98, is perfectly erroneous. He and Mr. Southcott introduced the *Ferme Ornée*, which has since been so frequently adopted, and which exhibits so pleasing a feature in the country. He formed the beautiful grounds at Painshill, near Cobham, in Surrey, long the delight of visitors from all parts, to whom they were open. He began about the year 1750, and lived there till 1775, when he sold the place. He was the son of ———, a Peer, being called the Hon. Chas. Hamilton. I believe he retired to Bath. In the Peerage of Abercorn, it is said that the sixth Earl had a son Charles, Member for Truro, in the English Parliament, and for Strabane, in Ireland; who died Sept. 1, 1785. It is probable this was the owner of Painshill.

Mr. Whately was, I think, brother of the Rev. Mr. (or Dr.) Whately, of Nonsuch Park, in Surrey, and had a place in the Secretary of State's Office, or the Treasury.

In 1716, the advowson of Charlewood, in Surrey, was sold by Lord Aungier, to Hen. Wise, Esq. of Brompton Park*, and of the Priory at Warwick. He died Dec. 15, 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son Matthew, who dying unmarried Sept. 12, 1776, his brother Henry became his heir. He died a few years after, leaving Hen. Christian, his son and heir, who died Jan. 14, 1805, and devised Charlewood to his son, the Rev. Hen. Wise, the present owner and rector of the parish†. This gentleman has succeeded his bro-

ther in the Priory estate at Warwick, but resides on his Living of Offchurch, in that county.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS. WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Nov. 7.*
SINCE I last addressed you on this subject, I have been favoured with the following information from the highest authority:

"The Choristers of Winchester Cathedral are by statute six only in number; but the Dean and Chapter thinking this number insufficient, added two more, with the same salaries, emoluments, &c. &c. as those on the original foundation: they are elected by the Dean and Chapter. They wear surplices at Divine service, but have no other distinguishing dress. They are required *strictly* to attend Morning and Evening Service, at ten in the morning and three in the afternoon on week days; but on Sundays they attend three times, at seven in the morning, at ten, and at four in the afternoon. The service in week days, detains them, even in the afternoon, an hour or upwards, as it is the Dean's anxious wish, that it should be performed with decency and solemnity.

"The Choristers are admitted young, at six or seven, or thereabouts; they are taught music and singing by the organist, who is their only statutable master, but the Dean and Chapter have engaged at a handsome salary, an additional school-master, to teach them writing and arithmetic, and their religious instruction is attended to by him. He makes a weekly return of the conduct of the boys, which lies upon the Chapter-house table, for the inspection of the Dean and Resident Prebendaries.

"There is a Choir at Winchester College, which four of the eldest boys attend, but that only on Sundays and Saints' days.

"They have no musical engagements for their master's, the Organist's profit, nor would any such be allowed of by the Dean and Chapter.

"The time of superannuation depends upon the breaking of their voices. There is no further provision than an apprentice fee."

To this account I will only add my acknowledgments for the communication.

M. H.

* The celebrated Gardener.

† Manning and Bray's Hist. Surrey, II. 191.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 29.

THE account of the recent discoveries in the neighbourhood of St. Martin-le-Grand, which has already appeared in the September Magazine, p. 272, supersedes the necessity of offering any remarks relative to the history of the ancient buildings to which these ruins are justly supposed to have belonged, in a description of their present appearance, to illustrate and explain the engraved representations which I now offer to your interesting Miscellany.

History supplies us with little more information than has there been given regarding the ancient Collegiate Church of St. Martin-le-Grand. Its extent is not known; but its situation is now marked, and we conjecture that the Crypt (A. *Plate I.*) was formerly beneath the choir of the Church. But the Eastern extremity is imperfect and uncertain, and the vaults attached to the West end are irregularly united, spreading considerably on the North and South sides beyond the breadth of the first Crypt. The large oblong apartment on the South side is quite modern, and has been coved with brick. It appears that these Crypts were originally distinct, having their separate entrances; the Western probably by the porch-like building on the North side, and the Eastern by a door which has been destroyed in the exterminating alterations this curious and elegant portion has suffered. But the modern use to which they have been applied caused this alteration, as well, no doubt, as the destruction of the groins, the rebuilding of the Eastern extremity, and the addition of the vault before noticed, on the South side. The groined Crypt is composed of two aisles by a row of octagonal pillars in the centre, only two of which are left with their opposites against the walls, which are all circular. The springing of the groins remains on all the capitals; but of the ribs only one intersection is left perfect; marked by a shade in the plan. A modern brick arch, occupying the West end of the Southern aisle, enters the large vault (C. *Plate II.*) by a cross passage and three narrow doors, in the centre of which stands a square pier, which sustains the roof.—The shaded part

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of the plan (B. *Plate I.*) shows the whole to be vaulted, but without ribs, springing from the centre pillar, and the walls and piers of the sides, without a moulding of distinction. The pillar (5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high) is built of free-stone, and stands on a base, but no other part of this vault is of equal construction, except the quoins stones of all the angles; being composed of rubble stone, occasionally mixed with flints, tiles, and cement. A Stone Coffin (D.) was discovered a few inches under the surface of the ground, and still retains its position (*see the Plan, Plate I.*); it was without a cover, and contained a skull and a few bones mixed with earth. It is somewhat remarkable that the bottom is pierced with 2 holes. A Roman Copper Coin was found among the rubbish; and in demolishing some of the walls and foundations a variety of sculptured stones, chiefly mouldings, were exposed. A head and a flower (E, G, *Plate II.*) were found near the wall.

The age of the Eastern Crypt admits of no speculation; the antiquity of the other is very doubtful. It does not appear to be of Roman origin. The appearance of tiles in the roof and walls, and the discovery of a coin of *Constantine*, is all that has been alledged in proof, and by far the greater portion of the former agree in size and quality with those used in modern *British Pavels*. But this point I shall not discuss; those skilled in antiquities of that period will better decide the question. Of the structure in the English stile, I may say that the elegant proportion of the columns (E. *Plate II.*) and the delicate mouldings of the capitals, are extremely to be admired. The ribs which spring from them are not moulded, and intersect without a boss or key stone; they are cut in free stone, and the roof covered with chalk. The whole is in excellent preservation.

Since these memoranda were taken, the coffin has been removed to another part of the vault, and the Western Crypt opened, which before was boarded up; but both are now considerably dilapidated, and will in a very short time be wholly removed.

Yours, &c.

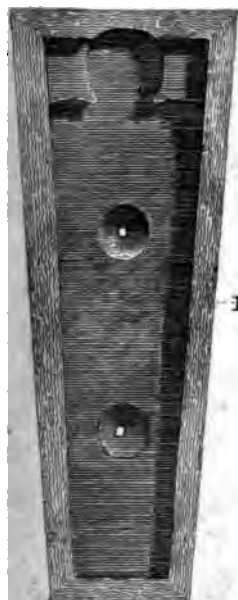
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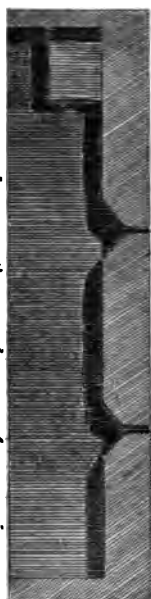
Remains of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin le Grand A.F.



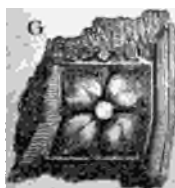
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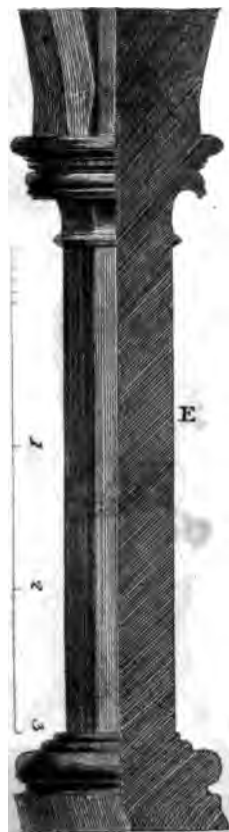


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11 In.



E

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORFOLK.

(Concluded from p. 303.)

BIOGRAPHY.

- Allen, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich, 1608.
 Ames, Joseph, typographical antiquary, Yarmouth, 1689.
 Ames, William, calvinistic controversialist, 1576.
 Aylmer, John, Bp. of London, tutor of Lady Jane Grey, Aylmer-hall, 1521.
 Baconthorpe, John, "Doctor resolutus," Baconthorpe, (died 1346.)
 Bale, Robert, Carmelite, historian of his order, (died 1503.)
 Barrett, John, divine, Lynn Regis, (died about 1559.)
 Bateman, Wm. Bp. of Norwich, founder of Trinity-hall, Camb. Norwich, (died 1354.)
 Bell, Beaupré, antiquary.
 Beloe, William, translator of Herodotus, Norwich, (died 1817.)
 Benhale, Sir Robert, vanquished the Scotch Knight Turnbull in 1333.
 Berkeley, Gilbert, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1501.
 Boleyn, Sir Geoffrey, Lord Mayor of London in 1457, benefactor, Sall.
 Boleyn, Sir William, K. B. grandfather of Anne Boleyn, Sall, (died 1505.)
 BOURCHIER, SIR JOHN, Lord Berners, translator of Froissart, Ashwell Thorpe, d. 1552.
 Brady, Robert, physician and historian, Denver, (died 1700.)
 Breese, Mary, eccentric, great shooter, Lynn Regis, 1721.
 Briggs, William, physician and oculist, Sall, 1642.
 Browne, Edward, physician to Charles II. president of the College, Norwich, 1642.
 Browne, John, surgeon, Norwich, 1622.
 Browne, Sir William, physician, 1692.
 CAIUS, JOHN, physician, joint founder of Gonville and Caius College, Norwich, 1510.
 Clarke, Christopher, divine, Norwich, (died 1742.)
 CLARKE, SAMUEL, divine and philosopher, Norwich, 1675.
 COKE, SIR EDWARD, Lord Chief Justice, Mileham, 1550.
 Colton, John, Abp. of Armagh, Tirington, (died 1404.)
 Cosin, John, Bp. of Durham, benefactor, Norwich, 1595.
 Cunningham, William, physician, author of "Cosmographical glasse," Norwich, 1531.
 Diceto, Ralph de, Dean of St. Paul's, historian, Diss, (flor. 1210.)
 Diss, Walter of, Confessor to John of Gaunt and his queen Constance, Diss.
 Downham, Hugh, physician and poet, Newton St. Cyres, 1740.
 Ellys, Anthony, Bp. of St. David's, Yarmouth, 1690.
 ERPINGHAM, SIR THOMAS, warrior, South Erpingham, (flor. temp. H. V.)
 FASTOLF, SIR JOHN, warrior, Caistor, 1377.
 Felbrigg, Sir Simon de, K. G. warrior, Felbrigg, (flor. temp. H. VI.)
 Fenn, Sir John, antiquary, publisher of Paston letters, Norwich, 1739.
 Fountaine, Sir Andrew, antiquary, friend of Pope and Swift, Narford, 1675.
 Gonville, Edmund, founder of Gonville College, Cambridge, in 1348.
 Gooch, Sir William, bart. general, Yarmouth, 1681.
 Goodwin, Thomas, puritan, Chaplain to Cromwell, Rolseby, 1600.
 Goslin, John, physician, Norwich, (died 1625.)
 Gourney, Edmund, author against Transubstantiation, (died about 1643.)
 Gresham, Sir John, merchant, patron of learning, Holt, 1507.
 Harling, Sir Robert, warrior, Market Harling, slain at Paris 1435.
 Harmer, Thomas, dissenter, biblical critic, Norwich, 1715.
 Headley, Henry, poet, editor of Antient Poetry, Irstead, 1766.
 Herolveston, Sir John, warrior, Harleston, (flor. temp. R. II.)
 Herring, Thomas, Abp. of Canterbury, Walsoken, 1693.
 Heveningham, William, regicide, Keteringham, (died 1678.)
 Hingham, Sir Ralph, Lord Chief Justice to Edward I., Hingham, (died 1308.)
 Hobart, Sir James, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. (died 1525.)
 Howard, Henry, Earl of Northampton, K. G. Privy Seal to James I. Shottisham, 1539.
 Ibbot, Benjamin, divine, Beachamwell, 1680.
 Ingham, Sir Oliver, K. G. Governor of Aquitaine, Ingham, (flor. temp. E. III.)
 Ives, John, antiquary, Yarmouth, 1750.
 Jerningham, Edward, poet, (died 1812.)
 Keene, Sir Benjamin, Ambassador to Spain, Lynn Regis, (died 1757.)
 Keene, Edmund, Bp. of Ely, Lynn Regis, (died 1781.)
 Ket, Robert, tanner, insurgent, Wymondham, hanged 1540.
 Ket, William, tanner, insurgent, Wymondham, hanged 1549.

King,

- King, Edward, P. A. S. author of "Munimenta Antiqua," Norwich, 1734.
 King, John Glen, author of "Rites of the Greek Church," 1732.
 Knevet, Sir John, Lord Chancellor to Edward III., New Buckenham.
 Legge, Thomas, dramatist and antiquary, Norwich, 1535.
 Leng, John, Bp. of Norwich, editor of Aristophanes, 1665.
 L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political and miscellaneous writer, Hunstanton-hall, 1616.
 Long, Roger, astronomer and divine, 1689.
 Lovell, Sir Thomas, K. G. statesman, knight banneret, East Harling, (died 1524.)
 Lynn, Alan of, divine, Lynn Regis, 1420.
 Lynn, Nicholas of, musician, mathematician, and astrologer, Lynn, (died 1360.)
 Martin, Thomas, antiquary, historian of his native town, Thetford, 1697.
 Masters, Robert, antiquary, historian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1714.
 Monsey, Messenger, physician and humourist, 1693.
 Moss, Robert, Dean of Ely, theologian, Gillingham, 1666.
 NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount, Naval hero, Burnham Thorpe, 1758.
 Neve, Peter le, antiquary and collector.
 Neve, William, Clarencieux king at arms, antiquary, Aslacton, 1592.
 Norfolk, Benet of, divine, (died 1340.)
 Norwich, Sir John de, Vice-admiral of England to Edward III., Norwich.
 Paine, Thomas, wretched deist and republican, Thetford.
 PARKER, MATTHEW, Abp. of Canterbury, founder of Antiquarian Society, Norwich, 1504.
 Paston, Sir Clement, warrior, benefactor, Paston, (died 1599.)
 Paston, Sir John, warrior, Paston, 1440.
 Paston, Sir William, "the good Judge," Paston, 1378.
 Paston, Sir William, founder of North Walsham school, Paston, (died 1608.)
 Pearson, John, Bp. of Chester, expositor of the Creed, Creake, 1612.
 Perebourne, John, Admiral at victory off Sluys in 1346, Yarmouth.
 Perne, Andrew, Dean of Ely, wit and benefactor, Bilney, (died 1589.)
 Phaer, Thomas, physician, translator of Virgil, Norwich, (died 1560.)
 PORSON, RICHARD, Greek scholar, East Ruston, 1759.
 Pyle, Thomas, divine, Stodley, 1674.
 Rack, Edmund, poet, Ellingham, 1735.
 Rawleigh, William, editor of Bacon's works, Norwich, about 1588.
 Read, Sir Peter, knighted by Charles V. for his valour at Tunis, Norwich, (died 1566.)
 Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener, near Felbrigg, 1752.
 Richardson, Sir Thomas, Chief Justice, Mulbarton, 1568.
 Robinson, Robert, baptist, translator of Saurin's sermons, Swaffham, 1735.
 Salter, Samuel, divine and Greek scholar, Norwich, (died 1778.)
 Scarning, Roger de, Bp. of Norwich, Scarning, (died 1278.)
 Shadwell, Thomas, poet laureat and dramatist, Stanton-hall, about 1640.
 SHOVEL, SIR CLOUDESLEY, admiral, Cockthorpe, 1650.
 Soames, Thomas, loyalist divine, Yarmouth, (died 1649.)
 SPELMAN, SIR HENRY, antiquary, Congham, 1564.
 Stalham, John, nonconformist, author of "Vindiciæ Redemptionis," (died 1620.)
 Stillingfleet, Benjamin, naturalist and poet, 1700.
 Suthfield, or Suffield, Walter de, Bp. of Norwich, Suffield, (died 1257.)
 Swindon, Henry, historian of his native town, Yarmouth, (died 1772.)
 Tacesphalus, John, Commentator on the Revelations, Tacolneston, (flor. 1404.)
 Taverner, Richard, editor of the Bible, lay preacher, sheriff of Oxon, 1555.
 Taylor, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Scarning, 1625.
 Thorpe, John, "Doctor ingeniosus," logician, Thorpe, (died 1440.)
 Thorpe, Sir William de, Lord Chief Justice to Richard II. Ashwell Thorpe.
 Tottington, Alexander de, Bp. of Norwich, Tottington, (died 1413.)
 Towers, John, Bp. of Peterborough, (died 1648.)
 Townshend, Sir Roger, Judge, Rainham, (flor. temp. Hen. VII.)
 Vinke, Peter, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich, (died 1702.)
 Walpole, Horatio, statesman, brother to Sir Robert, Houghton.
 Walpole, Ralph de, Bp. of Ely, Walpole.
 WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, first Earl of Orford, statesman, 1674.
 Walsingham, Robert, divine, Walsingham, (died 1310.)
 Walstan St., see his legend in Capgrave, Bawburgh, (died 1016.)
 WALTER, HUBERT, Abp. of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Pope's Legate, Dereham, (died 1205.)
 Wats, William, editor of Matthew Paris, Lynn Regis, (died 1649.)
 Watson, Robert, author against Popery, Norwich.
 Wells, William, scholastic divine, Wells juxta Mare, (died 1421.)

Wharton, Henry, author of "*Anglia Sacra*," *Worstead*, 1664.

Wild, Henry, learned tailor, *Norwich*, (about 1680.)

Wimundham, William de, metallurgist, *Wymundham*, (flor. 1293.)

WINDHAM, RT. HON. WILLIAM, statesman and orator, *Felbrigg-hall*, 1750.

Windham, Sir Thomas, warrior at capture of *Tournay* temp. H. VIII. *Wymundham*.

Wilson, Arthur, historian and dramatist, *Yarmouth*, 1595.

Wodehouse, John, warrior at *Agincourt*, *Kimberley*.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The first Militia battalion in England was raised in this county.

At *Aylsham*, died and was buried, John Jeggon, Bp. of *Norwich*, 1617.

Billingford was the property and residence of Sir Simon Burley, knight banneret, the favourite of the renowned Black Prince, tutor and *Prime Minister* of Richard II.; beheaded on *Tower-hill* 1388.

In *Burnham Thorpe* church is a neat mural monument for the father of the brave Lord Nelson, who was rector of that place. Lord Nelson's motto, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," was chosen by Mr. Pitt himself from one of Dr. Jortin's odes.

Caistor-house was built by the celebrated general, Sir John Fastolf, who resided there with great magnificence.

At *Denver*, his native place, died and was buried, Robert Brady, physician and historian, 1700.

Diss was the rectory of John Skelton, satirical poet.

Earlham was the vicarage of William Beloe, translator of *Herodotus*, and Anecdotist of *Scarce Books*.

East Dereham was the rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bp. of *London*. Sir John Fenn, the antiquary, died here in 1794. In the Church was buried William Cowper the poet, 1800.

At *Elmham* was a country seat of the Bishops of *Norwich*, which was converted into a castle by its warlike inhabitant, Henry Spencer.

Erpingham, the birth-place of the "gallant knight" so named, has acquired additional celebrity from the exquisitely ludicrous versification of a story from Heywood's "*Various History of Women*," by Colman in his "*Broad Grins*."

In *Estratuna Church* were buried its founder, Sir Roger de Bourne, 1335; and Judge Reeve, 1647.

Felbrigg-hall was the residence, and in the Church was buried, its illustrious native, that truly English statesman, the Rt. Hon. William Windham, 1810.

Fersfield was the rectory of Francis Blomefield, who composed and printed his *History* of this county at this place. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of *Brockdish*.

In *Heigham Church*, in the suburbs of *Norwich*, was interred Joseph Hall, Bp. of *Norwich*, "*the Christian Seneca*," 1656.

Houghton-hall was erected, and in the Church was buried, Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of *Orford*, *Prime minister*, 1745. The house was begun in 1722, and finished 1735. Front, including the colonnades, 450 feet long. The noble collection of paintings described by his son Horace Walpole, in his "*Ædes Walpoleanæ*," were sold to Catherine, Empress of *Russia*. In the Church is also a monument of Catherine, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, 1737, with an exquisitely beautiful inscription by her son.

In *Ingham Church* is the monument of its warlike native, Sir Oliver de Ingham, governor of *Aquitaine*.

Intwood-hall was a seat of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the *Royal Exchange*; and here he entertained John Dudley, the great Earl of *Warwick*, when on his march against the insurgents under the two *Kets* in 1549. Many authors claim for this county the honour of Sir Thomas Gresham's birth, but a greater number assign it to *London*.

Kenninghall was the property and seat of Mary I. when Princess, and an occasional summer residence of her sister Elizabeth, when Queen.

In *Keteringham Church* is the monument of its native, the regicide, William Heveningham.

In *Loddon Church*, which he had erected, was buried Sir James Hobart, Lord

Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. and ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, with his wife, the foundress of St. Olave's bridge over the Waveney. Sir James resided at Hales Hall, in this parish, and died 1525.

Lynn Regis was represented in 17 successive Parliaments by Sir Robert Walpole. In St. Nicholas Chapel is a costly monument for its native, Sir Benjamin Keene, diplomatist, who died at Madrid 1757. Dr. Burney was organist of this town, resided here from 1751 to 1760, and here formed the plan of his "History of Music."

In North Walsham Church is a handsome monument of Sir William Paston, founder of its free school, 1608.

At Northwold was buried its rector, Robert Burhill, the friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he assisted in his "History of the World."

Norwich, in 1506, was almost entirely consumed by fire. Here, in 1651, died Dr. Arthur Dee, physician to Charles I. author on Hermetical science, the son of the famous Dr. John Dee. In the Episcopal Chapel were buried Bishops Edward Reynolds, 1676, and Anthony Sparrow, 1685.

Pulham was the rectory of William Broome, poet, who assisted Pope in his translation of Homer:

"Pope came clean off with Homer, but they say
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."

Rainham Hall was erected in 1630, by Inigo Jones. It was the principal residence of that excellent man, the grandfather of the present Marquess Townshend, who commanded at the capture of Quebec, Wolfe being slain, and Moncton severely wounded.

In Raveningham Church was buried Sir John de Norwich, Vice-admiral of England to Edward III.

Sculthorp was the retirement of the famous warrior, Sir Robert Knolles; he died here 1407, but was buried at White Friars, London.

At South Walsham, died in 1761, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

In Sprowston Church is the monument of Miles Corbet, one of the regicides, who was executed in 1661.

Stiffkey Hall was built by Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon.

At Stratton, the seat of his friend Mr. Marsham, 1775, Benjamin Stillingfleet composed his "Calendar of Flora."

Swaffham is much celebrated for its coursing matches and horse races.

Terrington was the rectory of Edmund Gonville, the founder of Gonville College, Cambridge, in 1348.

In Tilney Church-yard is the stone coffin of one Hickifric, supposed to be a Knight Templar. This is the original of that favourite story, well known to almost every child above six years old, of "The famous Exploits of Thomas Hickathrift the Giant."

In Tittleshall Church is the monument of the great luminary of the law, Sir Edward Coke, who died 1634.

Wayland Wood, near Wotton, is the scene of the well-known ballad of "The Children in the Wood."

In Yarmouth, in 1348, 7052 persons died of the plague; in 1579, 2000, and in 1664, 2500 died of the same disease. Yarmouth Roads were first made a station for men of war in 1796.

Byro.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 23.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous antiquarian Correspondents who will inform me, through the channel of the Gentleman's Magazine, where I can find any correct account of the origin of the Flemish style of Florid Gothic Architecture. I have sought in vain for it in the works of Milner and others who have written on the Gothic edifices of the English, French, and Lombards. But

the Flemish style, so peculiar in its character, and so distinguished on account of the whimsical profusion of its ornaments, appears to me to have been neglected by our Architectural Historians. I will allude, for an example of this style, to the celebrated *Maison de Ville* at Louvain, to that at Aix-la-Chapelle, at Brussels, and at Ypres, and to the Colleges and Religious Houses in most parts of the Netherlands. Indeed the Stadhuys

at

at Maestricht, and those in general throughout Dutch Brabant and Holland, are examples of the style I allude to. The custom of building the Town-houses with lofty and ornamental spires seems to be of Flemish origin, and to have prevailed only in those countries which had by trade or political alliance a devoted connexion with the Netherlands; as for instance, Scotland, where this custom still prevails, and affords an ornamental appearance to the lowland towns when viewed from a distance. The light wooden spires, frequently placed on the public edifices in Holland, probably were invented by the Dutch, and were suggested by the necessity of making buildings light, which were built on what the Dutch call *pile-driven bases*, on a marshy and unstable soil: but these wooden steeples were imitated in Flanders and in France, in the fourth and fifth centuries, an example of which may still be seen on the *Maison de Ville* at Calais.

Another custom of Belgian origin seems to be that of large peals of bells, consisting of several octaves, played by keys and pedals, called *Kloekenspielen* or *Carillons*, so common in Dutch and Flemish steeples: they are said to have been first made at Alost. These carillons have been likewise introduced into Scotland, and may still be found on the top of the Church-steeples, or the Town-houses, and other public buildings, where they are called *musick-bells*. They have keys like the piano; and I have frequently played Scotch tunes on them with great facility when at Edinburgh. But these are inferior in tone to some bells I heard in Flanders and in Picardy. There is a report that the inhabitants of Edinburgh are about to take down the tower of the High Church, but I hope they will re-erect the musick-bells, which are now become almost national in Scotland, and are still a favourite musick with the populace in the lowland towns. They are principally useful, as Dr. Burney remarks in his *Musical Tour*, because they afford musick to a whole town at once. The same applies to chimes played by clock-work, common also in Holland, France, and the Western parts of England. The insertion of this will oblige

Yours, &c.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Remarks on the Signs of Inna.

(Continued from p. 305.)

THE EAGLE. THE SPREAD EAGLE. THE EAGLES. Of these birds, the golden eagle, the ring-tail eagle, the sea eagle, the osprey, and the erne, are British, and as such described by Pennant in his "Zoology."

The Eagle is remarkable for its longevity, power of abstinence from food, and a sight, quick, strong, and piercing, even to a proverb. Keyser relates that one died at Vienna after a confinement of 104 years; and this vigour is alluded to in Psalm 103, verse 5.

"Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the *Eagles*."

One of these birds, in the possession of Owen Hoiland, esq. of Conway, through the neglect of his servants, endured hunger for 21 days without any sustenance whatever. Its natural history is finely described in Job, chap. 39, verses 27, 28, 29, and 30.

"Doth the Eagle mount up at thy command, and make her nest on high?"

"She dwelleth and abideth on the rock, upon the crag of the rock, and the strong place."

"From thence she seeketh the prey, and her eyes behold afar off."

"Her young ones also suck up blood, and where the slain are, there is she."

The Eagle, considered as the king of birds, was dedicated to Jupiter in commemoration of its supplying him with nectar when he lay concealed in Crete, for fear of being devoured by his father Saturn. At Strawberry-hill is the statue of an Eagle, found in the gardens of Boccapadugli within the precinct of Caracalla's baths at Rome, in the year 1742, described, by its then possessor Horace Walpole, as "one of the finest pieces of Greek sculpture in the world, and reckoned superior to the Eagle in the Villa Mattei. The boldness and yet great finishing of this statue are incomparable, the eyes inimitable. Mr. Gray has drawn the "flagging wing."

The sleeping Eagle in Pindar is thus translated by West:

"Perch'd on the sceptre of th' Olympian king,

The thrilling darts of harmony he feels; And indolently hangs his rapid wing,

While gentle sleep his closing eye-lids seals:

And

And on his heaving limbs in loose array
To every balmy gale the ruffling feathers
play."

By Akenside :

"With slacken'd wings,
While now the solemn concert breathes
around,
Incumbent o'er the sceptre of his lord,
Sleeps the stern eagle; by the number'd
notes
Possess'd, and satiate with the melting
tone,
Sovereign of birds."

By Gray :

"Perching on the scepter'd hand
Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd
king,
With ruffled plumes and flagging wing :
Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie
The terror of his beak and lightning of
his eye."

The Eagle was borne by way of ensign
or standard by several nations. The
first who are known to have assumed
it were the Persians, according to
the testimony of Xenophon. The
Romans, after using a variety of
animals, as wolves, leopards, and
eagles, according to the fancy of the
commander, at length, in the second
consulate of Marius, fixed perma-
nently on the eagle as their principal
military ensign. It was borne on the
top of a pike, was made either of
gold or silver, with wings displayed,
and frequently grasping a thunder-
bolt in its talons.

When Cæsar first attempted to land
in England, as his vessels could not
approach close to the shore, the Ro-
mans, intimidated by the warlike ap-
pearance of the natives, hesitated at
commencing the attack, until the
standard-bearer of the 10th legion
rushed into the tide, exclaiming,
"Follow, soldiers, unless you will
betray your Eagle to the enemy." Thus
incited, the Romans leapt into the
water, and, after a desperate re-
sistance, made good their landing
near Deal on the 26th of August, 53
years before Christ.

The late Emperor of France, in
imitation of the Romans, adopted
the eagle as his principal military
standard; and six of these trophies of
the superior valour of Britain were
deposited in Whitehall chapel, on
May 18, 1811, together with the
falsely-styled "Invincible" standard,
taken in Egypt, and several other
regimental colours. Two more French

eagles were taken by the Duke of
Wellington at Waterloo.

According to Menestrier, the Ro-
man Emperors of the East, when
there were two on the throne at the
same time, instead of doubling their
eagles on their ensigns, joined them
together and represented them with
two heads. The Emperors of the
West, or of the German empire,
adopted this ensign as claiming the
supremacy over both parts of the
empire; and at a later period, the
Czars of Muscovy, proposing to add
the Eastern portion of the Roman
empire to their vast Northern pos-
sessions, also adopted for their armo-
rial bearing an eagle with two heads.

A white eagle was the ensign of
Poland when a kingdom; a black
eagle is the present ensign and prin-
cipal military order of Prussia.

Lord Byron, in his "English Bards
and Scotch Reviewers," closes an ani-
mated apostrophe to the memory of
the amiable Henry Kirke White, who
fell a victim to his too ardent pursuit
of science, with the following very
striking simile:

"So the struck eagle stretch'd upon the
plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar
again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his
heart.
Keen were his pangs, but keener far
to feel
He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the
steel :
While the same plumage that had warm'd
his nest,
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding
breast."

The principal inns at Machynlleth
and Wrexham are distinguished by the
sign of the eagles, which as well as
the "Cross Foxes" before noticed,
are taken from the arms of Sir Wat-
kin Williams Wynne, who bears, quar-
terly, first and fourth, Vert, 3 eagles
displayed in fess Or, for Wynne; se-
cond and third, Argent, two foxes
counter salient in saltire Gules, the
dexter surmounted of the sinister, for
Williams.

THE EAGLE AND CHILD. This sign,
from the charm of

"Apt alliteration's artful aid,"
often familiarly styled "The Bird and
Baby," is a great favourite in Lan-
cashire; indeed I think that there is
hardly

hardly a town or village of any magnitude in the whole Palatinate without a public-house thus distinguished. It is the crest of the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and as such was borne by his brave and loyal ancestor James Stanley, the sixth Earl, by his inviolable fidelity to Charles I. and Charles II. justly entitled to the motto of that noble family "sans changer," which is often inscribed round the sign.

This illustrious nobleman, who had particularly distinguished himself under Prince Rupert at the capture of Bolton and Liverpool by assault, May 28 and June 26, 1644, was Lord of the Isle of Man; and on being summoned by General Ireton to surrender it to the Parliamentarians, returned this heroic reply:

"I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should, like you, prove treacherous to my sovereign; since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late Majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations, for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him who accounts it his chiefest glory to be, His Majesty's most loyal and obedient subject,

DERBY."

Castletown, 12th July 1649.

On the advance of Charles II. from Scotland, the Earl raised a body of 600 horse for the royal cause, with which, at Wigan-lane, August 25, 1651, he successfully resisted for several hours the republican Colonel John Lilburn at the head of 3000 Parliamentarians; but at length, wounded and overpowered by numbers, he was compelled to retreat; after which he joined his royal master, by whose side he fought in the unfortunate battle of Worcester, Sept. 3; and on finding all lost, he provided for the King's safety by conducting him to the house at Boscobel: but endeavour-

ing himself to return into Lancashire, was taken prisoner, and though he was promised his life on his surrender, yet, such the faith of rebels! he was conducted to Bolton, where, with unshaken courage, he fell a martyr to magnanimity and loyalty, being beheaded October 15, 1651. His Countess, worthy of such a lord, is memorable for her noble defence of Lathom-house in 1644, against the Parliamentary Colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton, and Holcroft, who lost 2000 men in the siege.

The common tradition respecting this crest is, that Sir Thomas Lathom and his lady, walking in a wild part of their park, heard the cries of a child, and after diligent search, their servants at length discovered a male infant wrapped in rich swaddling-clothes in an eagle's nest, and as Sir Thomas and his lady were old and without issue, they, considering this child as the immediate gift of God, had him baptized by the name of Lathom, and bequeathed to him their large estate. The founding on his death left an only daughter, whom Sir John Stanley married, and in memory of this remarkable event, took the Eagle and Child for his crest, which has ever since been borne by his noble successors the Earls of Derby.

The real history appears to be that Sir Thomas Lathom, who lived in the reign of Edward III. had by his wife one only child, a daughter, named Isabel, who was married to Sir John Stanley, but he had an illegitimate son by a Mary Oskatel, which he directed to be laid secretly at the foot of a tree on which an eagle had built her nest, and pretending to have accidentally discovered the infant, he persuaded his lady to adopt it, and at the same time assumed for his crest an eagle looking backwards as for something she had lost or was taken from her. The child, who was afterwards known by the title of Sir Oskatel de Lathom, was long considered as heir to his estates; but Sir Thomas shortly before his death, revealed the fraud, and left the bulk of his property to his legitimate daughter Lady Stanley, whose descendants altered the Lathom crest of an eagle regardant, as before related, to an eagle triumphing over and preying upon a child.

THE ELEPHANT. THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE. The former of these signs

signs Shakspeare has given to an inn in a city of Illyria, where, in his comedy of "Twelfth Night, or What you will," he makes Antonio tell Sebastian,

"In the South suburbs at the Elephant
Is best to lodge."

The latter is a very common sign; and an inn, so distinguished, at Newington in Surrey, from its situation near London at the junction of several roads, is almost universally known.

The elephant, a native of Asia and Africa, is the largest of all land animals. Those at the Cape of Good Hope are from 12 to 15 feet high. They are herbivorous, and live to the age of 120 or 130 years. When tamed, they are gentle, docile, obedient, attached to their master, grateful for benefits, but warmly resentful of injury; and numerous instances are related by naturalists in which their sagacity and sensibility have been displayed in a very eminent degree. Hence Pope, in his "Essay on Man," says,

"How instinct varies in the grov'ling swine,
Compar'd, half-reas'ning elephant, with thine."

Polwhele, in his "Influence of Local Attachment with respect to home," gives the following beautiful picture:

"Nor, as revisiting the palmy grove
That waves, where Ganges rolls his
yellow tide,
Does the sage elephant at random rove;
But winding round the gem-fraught
mountain's side,
On the known valley glances looks of
pride,
Where he had once, fierce victor, with
the blood
Of his mail'd enemy the foliage dy'd.
Then o'er the feats of youth he seems
to brood,
Rears his proboscis high, and hails the
conscious wood."

Porus, as Quintus Curtius informs us, opposed the passage of Alexander over the Hydaspes with 85 of these animals; and Buffon supposes that some of the elephants, taken by that monarch, and afterwards transported into Greece, were employed by Pyrrhus against the Romans. Since the invention of fire-arms elephants have been chiefly used for the purposes of labour or magnificent pa-

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rade. The Indian princes in their travels are attended by hundreds of these animals. They are sometimes employed in the execution of condemned criminals, whose limbs they break with their trunk, trample them to death, or impale them on their enormous tusks, as they are commanded by their more barbarous keeper.

Bewick, in his "History of Quadrupeds," says, "It is a singular circumstance in the history of this extraordinary animal, that, in a state of subjection, it is unalterably barren; and, though it has been reduced under the dominion of man for ages, it has never been known to breed—as if it had a proper sense of its degraded condition, and obstinately refused to increase the pride and power of its conqueror by propagating a race of slaves. To recruit, therefore, the numbers that are unavoidably consumed by diseases, accident, or age, the Eastern princes are obliged every year to send into the forests, and to use various methods to procure fresh supplies."

Julius Cæsar, toward the end of the Roman Republic, being prohibited from putting his own portrait on the coin, substituted the figure of an elephant, because the word Cæsar in the Punic language, as is testified both by Servius and Spartian, denoted an elephant.

There is great diversity of opinion among Antiquaries as to the King of Denmark by whom the military order of the Elephant was first established. Its institution has been ascribed to Canutus VI. to John, to Christian I. Frederic I. and Christian IV.; but the learned Selden and Imhoff agree in ascribing it to Frederick II. who was elected to the sceptre in 1542. The badge is an elephant bearing a castle upon its back; which device is also borne as the arms of the city of Coventry.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

AMONG the papers of a deceased friend, I a long time since found the Journal of a Tour, made in 1701, to Paris, written by one of his ancestors, a Barrister. I put it by, intending on some future day to read it attentively. This was nearly 40 years ago. From that period it often occurred

curred to my thoughts, but I could not recollect where I had laid it. In emptying lately the contents of a box, containing old family writings, I discovered among them this long-lost Manuscript. I then revised it carefully; but the perusal was attended with some difficulty, for it is written in a character uncommonly small, as close as print, and with ink now from age become very pale; and indeed some of the words are in part obliterated. However, I made the whole out, and found the subject sufficiently entertaining to induce me to make a copy of this Journal; and I now send it you, conceiving that on account of its age, it being 117 years since it was composed, and from the great alterations which have occurred through the sad and destructive consequences of the French Revolution, it may afford, as a picture of what things were before that dreadful event, some amusement to your numerous Readers. It is too long for a single insertion; but, if you approve of it at all, it may be continued in succession through following Publications.

This account is a plain descriptive narrative, and cannot boast of much novelty; but it has a complete connexion with the time when it was written, and is unquestionably entirely authentic and correct: nor is it dull or tiresome. I therefore submit it to you accordingly; conceiving that a description of France, at the time when Lewis XIV. was in the zenith of his power, and his rival, William III. living, will be deemed somewhat of a curiosity.

I have made no alterations in the Manuscript, except that in some few places I have smoothed the turn of a sentence, and here and there a little corrected the language. I have also occasionally added a word or two in the way of connexion; but all this has been done with a sparing hand, allusive merely to form, and in no respect to substance.

The horrid scenes of late years transacted in France have so changed the condition of many of the noble edifices with which that unfortunate country abounded, as well as totally destroyed others, that I wish it were in my power to add notes to this Tour, to shew, by way of contrast, the present as well as former state of things. This can only be done by those who

have travelled the route described, since the Peace. As it has not been my lot to do this, I would not attempt from hearsay, or casual accounts, found in some recent publications, to assert what I could not positively ascertain to be correct; but I hope that, among your numerous readers, some may be found who, after you have published the whole of this little Journal, may, in consequence of an actual view, be able to point out the alterations, and sad ones they are, which that scourge of the world, the French Revolution, hath produced. This, I am convinced, would be a very acceptable detail.

Yours, &c.

VETUS.

Descriptive Journal of a Tour taken by three Gentlemen in the last Year of the Reign of King WILLIAM III. (1701) from LONDON to PARIS, by way of CALAIS, and back through NORMANDY to DIEPPE.

(From the original Manuscript.)

On the 16th of August 1701 (old style) about eight at night, we set out from London for Gravesend by the Tilt-boat, amidst a strange medley of the sea fry; who were singing, talking obscenity and low language, smoking, and telling stories, amidst a most confused babbling. About 20 songs were tuning, altogether, of the same or nearly the same notes as those of the Three Children in the Wood, and about as long, mostly in praise of jolly sailors, until we came off Woolwich; and here we were boarded by a press-gang belonging to the Tilbury, a fourth-rate man-of-war bound for Algiers and other places on the Barbary shore, and which was to carry over the Morocco Ambassador, and bring back English slaves. On a sudden, all was hushed, and a dead silence continued until we arrived at Gravesend at one in the morning.

GRAVESEND.

After some rest in bed, we arose; and, it being Sunday, went to Church; to which we had seen the Mayor go in procession, with a mace carried before him by a serjeant in a laced coat and bareheaded, attended by his brethren the Jurats, twelve in number. The Mayor wore a blue gown, tolerably neat, and somewhat fine.

This town is but small, though populous; consisting chiefly of two close streets,

streets, with many inns and alehouses. At a small fort contiguous to the town Eastward, are about 20 guns, planted level with the water, to hinder ships passing in case of an embargo, or until they have cleared their customs, and been searched for contraband goods by officers placed there for that purpose. The garrison of the fort consists only of a detachment of 20 soldiers, with a serjeant and a gunner from Tilbury fort, which is on the other side of the River.

Gravesend is a seafaring town, and depends chiefly on the shipping lying off in the River to be cleared, and upon wind-bound passengers from London by water; for it is situate out of the post road.

TILBURY FORT.

After evening prayer, we crossed the Thames to Tilbury Fort. This was first a block house, built by Queen Elizabeth. King Charles II. converted it into a regular fortification, which had sometimes 300 guns mounted on its walls and ramparts, but now has only 140. It is defended by a double moat, with ravelins, bastions, counterscarps, redoubts, and other outworks; and if in good repair, would be capable of making a stout defence, but all is much gone to decay, and the strength of the place is now rather from nature than from art; for it is built in a low marshy ground, and the foundations of the walls, which are of brick, and of a good thickness, consist of huge piles of wood, and the whole level for many miles about it can be laid under water. Therefore, if an enemy could drain it off, the ground would not admit of raising batteries or making trenches; for if you dig but a foot deep, water springs up, and fills the hole, and a pike may with ease be thrust to its head in the ground, it is so soft and boggy. The garrison consists of two companies of soldiers. The Governor is Colonel Sinclair, a Scot, who has a house at Gravesend. This fort is called about a mile in compass, and is served only with rain water that falls from the roofs of the buildings, which are covered with lead for that purpose. By leaden conveyances it comes into several large cisterns, well bricked and terraced to keep out the salt water, and there it is retained for the use of the garrison, so that

they seldom or never want fresh water. We were told that one of these cisterns holds 400 tons.

In the tower of the fort is a magazine, which, we were told, held 12,000 barrels of gunpowder, preserved by doors made of copper, and other good contrivances about it. Almost all the guns were old, and had Queen Elizabeth's arms on them.

ROCHESTER.

1701, August 18. About two in the morning we set out in a Tide Coach from Gravesend for Rochester, in company with two maimed sailors. Each of them had a wooden leg, and one had only a single eye. There was also a sailor's wife with a child. These kept up a continued conversation of the most filthy kind, and accompanied it with practices of the most offensive nature: the men also smoking *mbundu* as they call it; so that for the space of eight miles we were shut up with beastliness, and deafened with obstreperous clamour. At four in the morning we were released from our prison of abomination, by being set down at Rochester. This city is between two other towns, Strood towards Gravesend, and Chatham towards Canterbury; and these three all lying together in length make the road two miles through them, mostly of a bad rough pavement.

In Rochester are the ruins of a formerly famous Castle, founded, as the people say, by Julius Cæsar, and finished in the reign of his successor. It has been a vast and magnificent stone building. The walls round it were defended with twelve towers or bulwarks of great height and strength, two of which, almost entire, and about half a mile in compass, are yet in being, as is also the body of the Castle, which is as high as the spire of the Cathedral. It has walls of a vast thickness, and is five stories high, though there is nothing now of lead, wood, or iron left, the Castle being first partly destroyed by King John, in the wars between him and his Barons, and since that by several others. These walls are all cemented with a certain hard matter, full of little white shells that seem more durable than the stone itself. From the top we had a prospect of the country; and at a distance discerned Sheerness fort, and nearer to us the rope-yards and dock of Chatham, which

we had not time to visit. Within the Castle walls is what was a bowling-green, but now gone to decay; and in an house, made out of one of the Towers, lives a very old fellow who rents the Castle, and sells a mug of good beer.

Aug. 19. We went to see the Cathedral: a plain old building, not large for an English Church of that description, and somewhat out of repair. The choir is of a good size, but not fine, and has an ascent to it of some steps from the body. The chief things of note are the tomb of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, in Oxford, which being defaced in the late civil wars, was repaired and adorned by the Master and Fellows of that College, in 1662; and a fine new Monument of Warner Lee, Esq. son to Dr. Lee, late Bishop of this See. In the center of this Cathedral is a spire, covered with lead, of no great height.

CANTERBURY.

From Rochester we went to Canterbury by the Flying Coach. This is a large populous city, and has in it many French and Walloons, was formerly famous for silks, and is now for hops; and has thirteen parishes within the liberties. The chief thing to be admired is the Cathedral. It is a very large and lofty building, being of the same form as other Cathedrals (to wit) a cross; and at the further end of the choir there are two transepts to the North and South, terminated by two large windows, forming another cross. There is a tower at the West end, towards the South, where is a fine ring of bells; and another with a spire, towards the North. In the center of the Church, near the choir, is a high tower, which has in it one fine bell of excellent metal, called *Bell Harry*. At the West end of the choir, that tower makes a noble and lofty cupola, viewed from the interior. The Choir itself is reckoned much larger than that of St. Paul's, now rebuilt. It is finely wainscotted, and well adorned with carved work. At the outside of the entrance into the choir is a screen, standing on the grand flight of steps by which you ascend thereto from the body of the Church, having on each side of the door-way the statues of the Saxon Kings, in whose reigns it was first built, three on one side and three on the other, the first

on the left hand having the model of the Church in his hand, but we could not learn their names. Beyond the choir Eastward, in a space behind the great Altar, is a stone chair, wherein the Archbishops are enthroned, and Eastward of that is the large and famous Chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in the reign of Henry II. fell a sacrifice to his own pride, haughtiness, and turbulence, being murdered in this Cathedral by some of the King's courtiers; in consequence of which the King was ordered by the Pope to build a shrine, and to do penance by walking barefoot with a taper in his hand to this place, and to submit to other indignities, as mentioned in History; and Becket was canonized as a Saint and Martyr. Where the shrine stood is a fine piece of Mosaic work, much worn by the kneeling of the adorers. In this Chapel is a beautiful tomb of Nicholas Wotton, the first Dean of Canterbury; the Church before his time being governed by a Prior and 120 Monks, and since by a Dean and twelve Prebendaries. There would be no end to particularize all that is to be seen in this noble Cathedral. The particulars are to be found in books, but I will slightly notice those things which especially engaged our attention. These were the tombs of Cardinals Pole and Chastillon. The latter was a native of France, who became a Protestant in Queen Elizabeth's time, and was on that account poisoned by his enemies: also of Theobald Archbishop, whose monument is 500 years old, and very plain: and of William Courtney, also Archbishop in the time of Richard II. In this Chapel is also the noble and magnificent tomb of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III. whose effigies in armour lies upon it, encompassed with trophies and the arms of France and England. At the top are suspended his coat of mail, helmet, sword, shield, &c. Close by the above is the Chapel of King Henry IV. where is the tomb of that Monarch, very magnificent.

We were much struck with the tomb of Archbishop Henry Chicheley, founder of All Souls College, Oxford. The upper part represents him in his rich robes, a recumbent figure, with mitre and crosier: and underneath in his shroud, wasted to a skeleton by
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the tedious distemper, a consumption, of which he died in 1443.

On the left side of the great flight of steps leading up to the choir is the low wall over which the body of Becket was thrown after he was murdered, into the Chapel of St. Benedict: though some say he was dispatched whilst kneeling before the Altar there. This place has been ever since, and still is called, the Martyrdom: and here we saw a stone which appears somewhat stained, and the story goes that this was by the blood of the Martyr. Over the North end is a window, which was formerly filled with painted glass, representing the History of the Resurrection, so very fine, that a Spanish Ambassador is said to have offered an immense sum for it. In the civil wars this window was nearly destroyed. Under it is a fine effigy of John Peckham, Archbishop, made of wood, and now 400 years old, lying in a plain tomb. Several other monuments and much painted glass were defaced or injured in this part of the Church, during the Usurpation.

Near the Martyrdom is the Lady's, now called the Dean's Chapel, on account of several of the Deans being here interred, or having monuments there; namely, Deans Boys, Turner, Bargrave, and Fotherby. The former having died sitting in his chair, is represented in that posture; and the tomb of the latter is of very fine marble. The architecture of this Chapel is of the most beautiful Gothic. Close by is the Chapter-house, a large and noble building, very broad, with one single arch, and no pillars. The top of the arch is finely covered with carved and gilded work of Irish Oak. Here was formerly preaching, the place being full of pews; and the 129 Monks had every one a stall to sit in, which still remain.

Under the Choir is a large vaulted place, formerly used for burials, probably of distinguished persons; but in Queen Elizabeth's time, when the Protestants fled from persecution out of the Low Countries, great numbers settled themselves in Canterbury, and there established a silk manufactory, amongst other useful trades; and the Queen gave them this place, being the undercroft, for a Church, and so it still continues; and the size of it is so great that we were informed there have been counted 2000 auditors at a

time. This might be after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz by Louis XIV. when a fresh influx of Protestants came and settled here in like manner. The service is continued in the French language.

Ascending again, we went into St. Michael's Chapel, situate on the South side of the choir. Here we saw the tomb of Colonel Prude, formerly an apprentice in this city, and a runagate from his Master: he was slain in the Belgic wars, at the siege of Maestricht in 1632. Also the tomb of Sir Thomas Thornicroft, slain at the Isle of Rhé, in the expedition under the Duke of Buckingham in 1627, and that of Sir Stephen, his father, both fine Monuments. Here also are those of Archbishop Stephen Langton, in a plain old coffin, who died in 1228, and first divided the Bible into chapters; also of the Duke of Clarence, and his Duchess, and of her first husband, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset: this is a large and magnificent tomb, occupying the middle of the Chapel, with the recumbent figures of all three thereon, that of the Duchess in the middle. There is also the Monument of Sir James Hales, Knight, who died at sea in the Portugal expedition, in the reign of Elizabeth: it is a very fine tomb, and represents in marble the committal of his body out of the ship to the waves.

I here desist from the mention of other Monuments, of which there are many, and of all other matters relative to this Cathedral, which for largeness, height, and beauty, I think may be preferable to any other in England. All the Parish Churches seemed to be old, and not of note, so we did not inspect them.

DOVER.

1701, Aug. 26. We went to Dover, a large town, running in a sort of semi-circle, under very high cliffs, of considerable length. It is a place of no great trade, and seems populous and poor. The Pier is a point of land extending into the sea, with half a dozen guns at the farther point, and the land at the other side of that point makes a basin for ships. Nearer the middle of the town, towards the sea, is a larger platform, with guns, being a sort of a bastion; but still this seems a place of no defence, and easily subject to a bombardment, or other attacks.

On each side of this town are high hills. That which is to the Northward is very steep; and about a quarter of a mile up stands the Castle, of which the inclosures are more than a mile in compass; and this was formerly so famous a place of defence that it was called the key of England. It is encompassed with a double wall, and deep trenches, and hath at several places cannon mounted to the number of 47, one of which is 18 feet long, the largest and finest in England. This Castle commands the town, being at a vast height above it, and is a noble old structure and prodigious pile of building; but it seems to stand too lofty to do much execution at sea.

(The Tour in France will commence in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

YOU have already suffered me to occupy some columns of your *Miscellany* with extracts from my journal. Should you deem them of sufficient interest, they will occasionally be continued.

Yours, &c.

A. L.

Italie, Empire du Soleil. Italie, Matresse du Monde.

Italie, Berceau des Lettres, je te salue!

CORINNE.

Thursday, 22d of February. Got some breakfast at Veturbo: road mountainous, and guards all day. Passed a cross erected on a spot where a Courier had been murdered, and on which were hanging the remains of the assassin. The country is dreary and uninhabited, the weather cold and cheerless; and we found considerable difficulty in persuading ourselves that we were in Italy. Approaching near to Rome, the country did not seem to improve. In the hour of dusk, we remarked the tombs on each side the road, and it was ten o'clock, and nearly dark, when we had our first view of the "Yellow Tyber."

The suburbs appeared mean, dirty, and the abodes of poverty. We passed through the Porta del Popolo, which, with its Piazza and Churches, is magnificent; but still I could discover nothing at all in unison with my ideas of the imperial city; and I entered its gates, and proceeded through its streets, altogether under feelings of

disappointment. A few persons were strolling about in masks, but the city seemed dark and deserted. We were driven to a very indifferent hotel, which was full; and we were obliged, after being up two nights, to make ourselves as contented as might be, in very inferior apartments. But we were in Rome, and, in such a case, an enthusiast, or a true admirer of antiquity, would think it of very little consequence whether he slept upon a hard bed or a soft one. At all events, we slept very well; and on

Friday the 23d awoke fresh, and alert to behold some of the wonders of the City.

We chose rather to stroll out alone, than to put ourselves under the direction of a valet-de-place.

The first objects we encountered were the bridge, and castle of St. Angelo. The first is adorned with emblematical figures, representing the different sufferings of the Saviour; the latter, the remains of the tomb of Adrian, has, for many ages, been made use of as a fortress: at present, it appeared to be the rendezvous of the Papal troops. It has still a very fine appearance, in a commanding situation. Its roof is surmounted by the figure of an angel sheathing a sword, because an angel was said to have appeared there on a certain occasion, after the staying of the Plague; and hence its present denomination.

We crossed this bridge over the Tyber, and were soon in the Piazza del S'to Pietro. The approach is good, and the Place spacious; on each side semicircular rows of pillars and porticos, supporting a great number of whole-length figures, producing an effect altogether magnificent, and, I should imagine, unique. In the center of the Piazza is a fine Egyptian column of granite, and, on each side of it, two of the most superb fountains. In front of me, as I was informed, was St. Peter's; but this information I could not credit, so small, so modern, and, I must add, so insignificant, did it appear to me. On a nearer approach, it seems, as it were, to swell out, and enlarge; and when looking up to it from the steps, it assumes the appearance of a Temple vast and magnificent. Still, as my prejudices led me to conceive, it was far, very far, from assuming the appearance of St. Peter's. The interior,

rior, I think; gives an idea of much greater grandeur. It is at once vast, rich, and light. It is marble, mosaic, and gold. At the farther end is the tomb of St. Peter, the steps leading down to it enclosed with balustrades, supporting massive and numerous lamps, always burning, and throwing a light on the countenances of persons kneeling and at prayer. Immediately over the tomb is a canopy, supported by four spiral pillars of bronze, of the greatest richness and elegance. Over the altar, which is plain, though rich, is the chair of St. Peter; and above that, the figure of the dove in glass, with the glory, stained in the colour of amber. On either side of the altar are two superb mausoleums or tombs of two different Popes. The walls of the Church are hung with the copies of some of the finest paintings, in mosaic, of very large dimensions; and enriched by various monuments of the finest marble and sculpture. Altogether, St. Peter's is, perhaps, of unexampled richness as to decoration, as to pictures, and marble, and gold; but I am certainly of opinion that the finer Gothic Churches have an effect of infinitely greater grandeur, as well as solemnity; and I am also of opinion that the Church of St. Paul, in the City of London, is a monument of equal taste, of greater and of more striking magnificence and sublimity, than the more mighty edifice of Rome. Few probably will be on my side; but remove the buildings which encroach upon and shut up the Church of St. Paul, and I should imagine it would appear, and really is, the first edifice of a similar style of architecture in the whole world. Setting all comparison aside, it appears to me that St. Paul's is to be examined in the large, St. Peter's in detail. Studied in the latter way, St. Peter's would certainly have the advantage. There is more to be seen in St. Peter's, but a finer coup d'œil in St. Paul's.

We spent a great part of the morning in admiring its beauties.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

THE Government of the Ionian Isles having rendered their history generally interesting, it would afford very satisfactory information that their language should be attentively interpreted, and its roots made generally known. It is said by Le

Clerc, that they learned their letters of the Phœnicians, and used them with very little variation; which afterwards appearing, these letters were called Phœnician, from the Phœnicians bringing them into Greece. Timon calls them the Phœnician characters of Cadmus; and Callimachus, Cadmus, from whom the Greeks derive their written books; and Plutarch calls them Phœnician or Punic letters in his 9th book, and 3d problem of his Symposiaca, where he says that *alpha* in the Phœnician language signifies an *ox*; and Eusebius, in his book of the Kings of Judea, says, "That Moses was the first wise man, and that letters were first given by him to the Jews, and from them the Phœnicians received them." Such is the result of great research, in which Le Clerc had accustomed to habituate his critical skill—and which may be now of considerable use in directing modern inquiries into the language of the Ionian isles, and the utility of which might probably repay the toil by developing the origin of their and the Phœnician early history, and to find the root of many appellatives generally adopted by traditional use without being radically known, as the words Adam in Hebrew is the same as first-born in Greek, and chevah, or age, is the same as Eve: and in the most antient mysteries they used to cry out Eva, Eva; and exhibited a serpent. Probably some of your learned Correspondents can furnish the rudiments of the Ionian tongue; and shew the derivation of their modern expressions and customs.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE following memoranda were communicated, some by a Traveller, others by an Officer.

The Forest of Soignies disappoints the visitant, because the trees are quite young, and very slender. It is perforated with some intricate by-roads. By means of these, a person well acquainted with the spot was conveying some refreshments of a superior kind to the Duke of Wellington upon the 18th of June. When he arrived in the presence of his Grace, he informed the messenger, that the battle was over, and bade him dispense the

the viands among the wounded sufferers.

A person who had an opportunity, during a part of the battle, of observing the Duke, thus describes his Grace's anxiety: he says, that he saw him pick up straws from the trampled corn, and twist and pinch them with every air of internal agitation.

The Wellington Tree (like the Shakespeare Mulberry) is sadly mutilated for relics by the visitants. Upon the arrival of English strangers, children run out of the cottages, with knives or axes to scoop out balls from the trees, in hopes of thus obtaining some *sous*.

When the plough first passed over the ground, the toes and finger bones thrown on the surface were disgusting objects. The spots where the dead were interred are still strongly exhibited (July 1818) by a rankness of growth in the corn.

Several of the cottages are distinguished by the graves of Officers, elegantly decorated. For, though the modest professors of Popery can ask us Protestants for Emancipation, yet they will not allow our bodies to rest in their Church-yards. One would thus suppose, that Protestantism did not consist in the mind, but in the muscles, and a man could be a heretic, when he was a corpse. The advocates of such nonsense ought to know, that the refusal of interment, under the circumstances in question, is an absolute outrage to the human species, for it treats a man as if he were a dog.

A woman is described, in the printed accounts, as stopping at one of the farm-houses in the village of Mont St. Jean, during the battle, to take care of the pigs and cattle. It was only a female, who, from infirmities, had not the means of escaping.

The wife of a peasant with a large family died with terror. The Duke is said to have behaved very liberally to the poor surviving husband.

His Grace this summer (1818) *cicconied* a party of ladies over the field of battle. John Bull's family still visits the spot in almost daily parties from Brussels. Many amusing anecdotes of them are retailed at Brussels. Among these are the following: one honest devotee of the great national viand arrived at an hotel, but not

being able to speak French, called out, "Bring me a Beef-steak." The order was explained to the waiter, who served him up one of the form and size of a card. "What have you got there, a frog's leg?" "Non, Monsieur." This he comprehended, but ordered another, and proceeded to the amount of *nine*. The wondering waiter, upon his return to the kitchen, shrugged up his shoulders, and exclaimed, "Ah! Monsieur Anglois, he eats nothing but *bauf-stoke*." Another of our countrymen asked what he was to call the waiter? *Gargon*, was the reply. Having some very faint knowledge of French, and not a very clear head, he confounded it with another word of similar termination, and called to the waiter, "Cochon, Cochon," &c. &c. *i. e.* pig, pig, bring me, &c. This by the way is the appellation which, from his person, the disaffected French give to their virtuous and amiable Sovereign.

An old wooden chair at La Belle Alliance, where Blucher or Wellington sat, is exhibited, and regularly squatted into by the visitors. Hougoumont remains in ruinous *statu quo*, and the walls of the Chapel are inscribed with pencilled names of the visitors. Among these is that of the Bishop of London. A piece of brick from the garden-wall is one of the relics brought away by the visitors.

A Belgian Gentleman was asked a question concerning the battle, by the traveller. His answer was, "The English were cut to pieces: the Prussians and Belgians won the day." At Ghent, the traveller in company with a Naval Officer and his lady was thus accosted by three Dutch soldiers, "Tam your eyes, you Englis *fis*." Whether they alluded to our insular situation, or our habits of boxing, and meant *fish* or *fist*, is not very easy to decide.

The Officer relates the following: he belongs to a corps of *Hussars*. It is well known, that the French ride mostly upon a walk, or a canter: they rarely trot, and if they do, do not rise in the stirrups. They were astonished to see our Hussars leap over a fence and ditch. One of the *Cuirassiers*, like another Goliath, faced a regiment of our light cavalry, and challenged any one of them to single combat. A private rode out and engaged him. The armour and skill of the French-

man

man baffled all his efforts for victory. The dragoon, after a long struggle, found himself wearied, in short exhausted, and in danger. Ashamed to retreat, and unwilling to die (if such a fate could be avoided) he pulled out his pistol, and shot the unexpected cuirassier. Being reproached for this conduct, when he returned to the ranks, by his officers and comrades, he defended himself by stating the necessity under which he laboured. All this was true; but if it did not occasion, at least it contributed to sanction, the massacre of the light cavalry prisoners taken by the French.

At every charge of the lancers, by the light cavalry, one man in three was lost by the latter. Their orders were to parry the lance, by the sabre, stoop down, rise up close to the enemy, and pistol or cut him down. Still it is plain, that nothing but a similar weapon can avail. A. B. C.

MR. URBAN, *London, Oct. 1.*

I AM by no means inclined to find fault with our Members of Parliament as a body; but I certainly think many of them might be of more service to their Constituents than they are; and considering how highly they are honoured, and how often and warmly they profess that they will upon all occasions attend to the best interests of the counties or places they represent, I should think they would be most happy to be informed how they might be usefully employed.

I particularly allude to the local improvement of our counties, a subject very much neglected. Your Readers in different parts of England know full well how many excellent improvements are unattended to for want of a few leading men; how much the national wealth might be increased; and how much an improvement in one county will lead to a similar one in another.

One of the best modes of effecting this would be by the institution of *Societies for local improvement* in each county. We will suppose such a Society exists for the county of A.; at the end of the year the committee make their report, and state that a canal, a bridge, a particular road, a fishery, a modification of commercial regulation as to some staple commodity of the county, would greatly

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benefit the county, and we will suppose a judicious improvement, raising the county above "its Peers," is suggested and completed;—with what pleasure and pride would a Member of that county refer his Constituents to his labours in effecting such improvement! Besides, what is most material, the improvements of A. will stimulate others in neighbouring counties, and tend most highly to the national advantage. S. P.

MR. URBAN, *Summerland Place, Exeter, Aug. 5.*

IN your valuable and widely-circulating Magazine, I beg leave to make a few probably useful observations on a very important subject; though something similar may have occurred to others, under a *different modification*. Government have wisely appointed a Commission to suggest the most eligible mode of preventing the Forgery of Bank of England Notes. In all cases involving Science, Invention, and difficulty, this is always the most wise course to pursue; as the remedy required, if at all attainable, must arise from such judicious reference to the *public stock* of cultivated intellect. Were this plan always adopted, Science and improvement would advance where they are frequently stationary; and much would be saved that is expended on projects immaturely adopted, and consequently, ere long, found defective.

It is hardly possible to invent a *completely secure means* of guarding against the forgery of Bank Notes. Writing and Printing of every description can be imitated so as to deceive the most discerning and acute eye. What is still worse, the various water-marks, however indispensable, can be discovered, and accurately executed. Private marks are either unknown to the publick, or are soon discovered by ingenious forgers. It appears to me, that *very fine Engravings* by the *best Artists*, and judiciously applied on eligible situations on the notes, must afford almost the *only* effectual preventative of an evil practice, rendered comparatively facile by this *very essential want*. I am confirmed in this supposition by a very striking circumstance, which is, that such Notes of Country Banks as have on them some degree of *engraved picture*

ture or figure, are seldom or ever forged; whereas, the notes of more plain printing and writing, are very frequently exactly imitated.

I would, under this view of the case, propose, that the notes be made a *very little larger*; that the descriptive matter of the Notes be executed in *every* known species of print and printed writing, blended; that the characters used be smaller than the present; that the whole be included in a *highly-finished* narrow vignette, formed of tastefully-conjoined small foliage, figures and emblems; that this vignette be of an *oval* or *elliptic* shape, in order to *leave room* at the four corners of the Note for a *very fine small engraving*; that these four engravings (one at each angle of the parallelogram constituting the Note) be of different descriptions; that the first be emblematical of Commerce and the Arts, including a piece of Architecture in fine miniature, such as the Royal Exchange, or Bank of England; that the second figure be expressive of Agriculture and Manufactures, including a little rural scenery; that the third represent War and its principal emblems; and, that the fourth small engraving exhibit figures emblematical of the benevolence and philanthropy characteristic of this mighty Nation.

It being more easy to forge on a fine, than on a coarser paper, I would recommend the use of a stronger than is now used; which would also prevent the Notes from becoming, as they soon do, such flimsy and illegible rags as a short circulation reduces them to, and which facilitates forgery, by obscuring appearances.

In a case productive of so much moral evil, of such serious consequences to the welfare of society, and so alarmingly destructive of individual life, a little additional expence cannot, for one moment, be put in competition with the certain benefit that must result from such a plan, however imperfect, as I am induced to suggest, from motives of humanity.

The efforts of man in physical Science never can arrive at a *maximum*, to which they are ever tending. His state is intended to be imperfect; but still he is required to use every means of checking and controlling moral turpitude. Such Notes as are recommended might be forged, but not in

the hundredth degree in comparison of the present frequency. To forge successfully would require a talent, labour, skill, and dexterity, that added to the danger of the attempt, would amount to a prohibition.

The gold coined (I believe not less than eight millions within a short period) for circulation immediately leaves the Kingdom. All foreign Nations use more admixture of other metals than is practised here. Political economy is a science considerably in its infancy. Whatever may be the validity of its principles, our gold coin must be more alloyed, if its permanent circulation be an object with the sanction of this Science.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Charles's-square, Oct. 9.*
ETONENSIS, in his Remarks upon the Police, in p. 219, after noticing the observation of Clericus Surriensis in April last, p. 317, that "there must be something radically wrong in our system of Police," states that "the radical defect is in the employment of hired Police-officers, who are rewarded in proportion rather to what they swear, than to the good they do; and this mode was the *blessed effect* of the book published some years ago by that wonderful calculator Dr. Colquhoun."

It is submitted to the consideration of your intelligent readers, whether, in justice and candour to Mr. Colquhoun, this observation might not have been spared, and whether the whole tenor and scope of his Treatise on the Police had not for its object; as much the prevention of crimes, as the detection of offenders.

The recital of a few facts and a reference or two will, it is supposed, be satisfactory. The establishment of the Police-officers took place in the year 1792. Mr. Colquhoun was one of the Magistrates first appointed; and not till four years after that period did his book on the Police make its appearance in print. It must be obvious, therefore, that the Police Constables forming part of the first establishment, could not be countenanced or tolerated by what Mr. Colquhoun should write four years posterior.

With a mind actively alive to the duties which Mr. Colquhoun had to fulfil, and in a quarter of the Metropolis (Spital-fields) which afforded him ample

ample means of information, he discovered the defects in the Police; and in fact that it was devoid of any system whatever. His chief object was to shew the alarming facts, and then to devise remedies.

In his address to the reader, Mr. Colquhoun, after enumerating a supposititious list of criminals in the Metropolis (perhaps much over-rated in point of numbers) writes thus:

"While the corruption of morals, licentiousness, and crimes, are known to advance in proportion to riches, it is much to be lamented that in the rapid and progressive increase of the latter, sufficient attention has not been bestowed on the means of checking the enormous strides made by the former.

"This is to be attributed principally to those deficiencies and imperfections in the system of Police, which have been explained and pointed out in the Treatise which is now offered to the attention of the Reader.

"It opens a wide field for doing good, to men of opulence, talents, and virtue—Patriots and Philanthropists who love their country, and glory in its prosperity.

"Such men will speedily discover through this medium, that like the Roman Government, when enveloped in riches and luxury, the national prosperity may be of short duration, hazarding the same calamities wherever public morals are neglected, and no effectual measures adopted for the purpose either of checking the alarming growth of depravity and crimes, or of guarding the rising generation against the evil examples which are exhibited in the Metropolis, perhaps in a greater degree than was ever before experienced, particularly among the lower ranks of society.

"It is therefore earnestly to be wished, that the subject of this Treatise may excite in the public mind an ardent desire for the adoption of such remedies as shall apply to the improvement of the morals of the people, as well as to all the objects of danger and insecurity which at present exist, and which unquestionably must be greatly augmented at the conclusion of the war, when much additional strength will be given to the phalanx of criminal delinquents now upon the town, by the return of a multitude of their associates in iniquity."

This Publication went through five or six editions in as many years, some proof of the attention of the public to its merits. Several of the Judges expressed their favourable opinions of the Work, particularly Lord Kenyon, Chief

Justice of the King's Bench. Upon an interview with the late Recorder, Mr. Serjeant Adair expressed his encomiums of it to Mr. Colquhoun in the hearing of the writer of this article. Upon which occasion, mention being made of the often lamented disproportion between the long catalogue of statutable and other felonies and the punishment awarded, the learned Serjeant said he despaired of any amelioration, under the impression that it would be an Herculean task; and which no man competent to the labour would be disposed to undertake. Sir Samuel Romilly, however, since that period, by his very laudable perseverance, effected many wise and salutary improvements.

The Writer, in page 317, above referred to, inquires, "Are not Laws enacted for the prevention of Crime?" to which it may be replied, generally, in the negative! It is scarcely known in the criminal jurisprudence of this Country; but it is nevertheless a desideratum.

The late Lord Melville, who was Secretary of State, and patronized the establishment of the Police-offices, had it in contemplation to have founded a system of Police in reference to the prevention of crimes; but the multiplicity of political affairs which engaged the attention of Ministers at that period, and for many years afterwards, connected with the late war, precluded the consideration of the subject.

The only legislative enactment connected with the prevention of crimes in modern times, is the power of apprehending reputed thieves in the avenues to places of public resort, &c. and disposing of them under the Vagrant Act; but it should seem that the exercise of this power is, for some reason or other, verging towards oblivion.

The Police Committee in their last Report, dated June 5, 1818, state that "they have received from several of the Magistrates whom they have examined, various opinions upon the subject of the prevention of crimes. This is a subject of great difficulty: it is no doubt true that to prevent crime is better than to punish it; but the difficulty is not in the end, but the means. Such a system in a free country would be odious and repulsive,

pulsive, and one which no Government would be able to carry into execution."

It is much to be feared, however, that unless the obvious stimulants to licentiousness and crime which abound in every city, town, and village in this country, but more particularly in the Metropolis, are removed or checked by wholesome Laws, vice and depravity will abound and increase, and in vain will be the expectation of any improvement towards a reformation of morals, however much to be desired.

C. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

IT is among the advantages of well-written Biography, that thousands who would have remained ignorant of the example of a man of virtue and piety, are thus made acquainted with his character, and may be essentially benefitted by the model displayed for their instruction. I am led to this observation by the "Anecdotes (in pp. 109, 212.) of Dr. Archibald Maclaine," and especially by that cheering and animating description of his death-bed conversation, in which pure faith and rational hope are so beautifully blended; this affords an excellent argument, and has been used with much propriety by Mr. Warner, against the fatal errors which arise from imbibing the modern Evangelical doctrines. To every rational Christian (by which term I understand one who acknowledges the full efficacy of the propitiatory sacrifice, but conceives that man has also to do his part that he may obtain the benefits of that sacrifice), to such it must be a subject of concern to hear the presumptuous language uttered by men whose lives have been passed in opposition to piety and virtue, and who are only brought to believe in the Scriptures, and talk of Religion, when an ignominious death overtakes them. If the man who has been pious through life can only express *humble confidence* in Divine mercy; how dares the assassin and libertine to utter the expression, of *presumptuous expectation*, and talk of *present rapture*? And how can those Teachers who raise such expectations answer for the consequences? Will not other licentious men say, "pardon and acceptance are always open," and presuming on *what is called repentance*

(at best an *involuntary* repentance) run on in their wicked career till they *can sin no longer*, and expect to be *then* accepted? What is the meaning of the *strait gate and narrow way*? or for what purpose were moral precepts given, if no difference is to be made between *observers* and *transgressors*?

X. T. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

IN Part I. p. 640, you have recorded the death, on the 22d of May last, of Miss Hannah Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart. This pious and accomplished lady, a few months before her death, wrote a letter on the subject of Religion to one of her younger sisters, which has already gone through several editions. — A short abridgement of it may be acceptable to your Readers, and is here subjoined.

Before we can cordially embrace the scheme of Salvation proposed by Jesus Christ, we must feel a thorough conviction of that depravity of human nature, which alienates our hearts from God, and renders the exercises of devotion uninteresting, and even irksome to mankind in general. — Hence we are not only averse to the cultivation of piety, but are actuated by a spirit of disobedience to our Maker. Hence also many who perform moral duties to their fellow-men, do not fulfil these because they are the commands of God, but either from some selfish motive, or from the dread of that power which they know cannot be resisted.

As God has repeatedly declared in Scripture, that he will on no account admit into his presence those who are thus alienated from him, it is necessary for a man (to use our Saviour's words) that he be born again, or, as St. Paul expresses it, become a new creature, before he can enter into the kingdom of God.

In order to effect this great change, the heart of every true penitent must be impressed with a deeper sense than he ever felt before, of his absolute need of a Saviour; and instead of his former apathy, he must take delight in hearing, reading, and thinking of his Redeemer. He ought particularly to consider that our Saviour, by his death and sufferings, not only made atonement for the sins of mankind,

kind, but that while on earth he practised every virtue, and fulfilled the will of his heavenly Father, both as an example to us, and that by his obedience, active as well as passive, we might be entitled to an inheritance in Heaven. Also, that we may be restored to the favour of God, we must renounce all dependance upon ourselves; and however much this may hurt our pride, or oppose our prejudices, we must rest solely and exclusively on our Redeemer for pardon, grace, and glory; as all these blessings are promised to the penitent, only *through faith in him*.

Those men, who continue to live a sinful and wicked life, whatever they may profess, have not that faith which the Gospel requires, but only some false or spurious imitation of it, which will avail them nothing. But *true faith* is necessarily productive of holiness in heart and life, and is the pure and copious spring of all good works, has a tendency to produce all the graces and virtues of the Christian life, and leads to a conscientious performance of all the commandments of God, whether regarding piety, or moral conduct.

For faith worketh by love; and to love the Lord our God, with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, is the first and great commandment. We love him because he first loved us, and gave his only son to suffer, and to die for us. The sincere Christian, who is impressed with this conviction, prays to God with holy fervour, praises him with lively gratitude, and takes a real pleasure in the public and private exercises of devotion ordained by him.—Thus faith influences or animates our piety.

He who, from *this religious principle*, loves his God, will love his neighbour also.—To love our neighbour as ourselves is the next great commandment. A Christian finds no difficulty whatever in loving his fellow Christians: as they have the same views, the same hopes, the same desires, the same fears, and the same Saviour. And a desire of doing good prompts him to avoid whatever might be harsh or injurious to those who are not Christians; and to be courteous and obliging, kind and benevolent, also to them.

The man who thus believes, and

thus acts up to his principles, acquires an interest in all the promises of the Gospel. He is entitled to regard Jesus Christ, not only as the Saviour of men in general, but as his own Saviour, who died not merely for the whole human race, but for himself in particular; and thence he learns to look forward to heaven, as his own hoped-for portion and inheritance, not from his own good works, but through the merits of his Redeemer, to whom he is united by this divine and animating principle.

This true faith in Christ is the best preservative against all temptation, whether arising from prosperity or adversity, and our best support in the hour of death.

In prosperity we are strongly exposed to the temptation of becoming lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. The young and lively, in particular, when in prosperous circumstances, and introduced into gay and fashionable circles, run the greatest risk of being drawn into a vortex of folly and dissipation, in which all sense of Religion is likely to be swallowed up. But the true faith of the Gospel fortifies the mind against such temptations, and to a real Christian they cease to be any temptation at all.

The faith of the Gospel is attended with the most blessed effects *in adversity*. It silences murmurs; it inspires contentment, and resignation; nay, it is a firm and effectual support in the midst of every calamity to which a believer can be exposed. Is the Christian visited with sickness? he anticipates the period when pain and sorrow shall for ever flee away. Is he oppressed by poverty? he reflects on the treasure which he possesses in Heaven. Is he deprived of a friend? he looks forward to the time when he shall join the society of saints and angels. And in every calamity, he knows and believes, "*That all things shall work together for his good, and that his light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall work out for him a far more exceeding, even an eternal weight of glory.*" *

Wherever there is true faith, Death itself loses its terrors. Those who are strong in faith, even in the immediate prospect of having *their mortal frames dissolved*, are enabled to

give glory to God, and, relying on the mediation of Christ, fearlessly to commit *their souls* into the hands of that merciful Creator, who has already accepted, justified, and sanctified them.

A life of peace and joy, and a death of exultation and triumph, the natural results of a real Christian life, are in themselves greatly preferable to any thing which this world can bestow, independently of the eternal recompence of reward which awaits the Christian in another world.

A frail mortal, surrounded by a variety of temptations, cannot expect to live above the world, and to dwell among heavenly objects, but by means of earnest and persevering prayer; but every spiritual blessing * may be obtained from the Almighty, when applied for, in the name of Christ, with earnestness and importunity.

To prayer should be added, a diligent study of the Bible. That it is not enough to read the Bible through, but it should be *studied carefully*.—The hearing also of the word of God preached regularly and attentively and the frequent perusal of religious books, and a regular attendance on the ordinances of Religion, are of the utmost consequence to those who wish to make any successful progress in a spiritual life.

To those outward means, inward endeavours should be added.—In order to attain a realizing Faith, it is necessary for the true Christian to make the Doctrines of Religion the frequent subject of his meditation.—It is not enough to think of them at distant intervals; but the oftener they are thought of, the more pleasure will be taken in meditating on them, and the more will the Christian be again inclined to indulge in the contemplation of them.

In the course of such meditations, the disciples of Christ should consider, not only what the Saviour has done for them, but also what they ought to do for their Saviour. The true believer will thence be led, to read with the utmost care the life and discourses of Christ, that from them he may learn how to imitate his example,

and how to shew his gratitude to his Redeemer. The time for attending to objects of such infinite moment ought not to be postponed for an instant. If the candidate for salvation should reject that hand, which is, as it were, stretched out to receive him, it may soon (he knows not how soon) be withdrawn for ever. There is nothing in this world, for which it would be worth while to neglect such a Saviour, or to despise his gracious offers.

The pious writer concludes this very important and instructive letter with removing a few objections; namely, that though we cannot be always engaged in the duties, our minds should be at all times under the impressions, of Religion;—that, of the two, it is certainly better to be a little too much strict, than somewhat lax in our principles, and to be rather singularly pious and virtuous in our practice here, than to fall in with the vices of mankind, at the hazard of our eternal happiness hereafter.

On the whole, it is impossible for any well-disposed person, to read this letter of a pious, amiable, and accomplished young lady, without both admiring her character and deriving great pleasure and much useful instruction from perusing it. The careful perusal of this letter, therefore, I would earnestly recommend to your Readers in general, and to the young in particular.

Yours, &c.

ANONYMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornborough, Oct. 10.*

I AM extremely sorry that S. A.'s question in your Number for March last, p. 194. respecting my translation of Mosheim's Notes on Cudworth's Intellectual System should have remained so long unnoticed; but although I am a constant Reader of your Magazine, his Inquiry entirely escaped me until some few days since, when an accidental circumstance fortunately directed me back to it.

I now beg to say that, without losing sight of my other engagements to the publick, my attention has for some time past been occupied in preparing for the press a new edition of the whole of Dr. Cudworth's Works, to be accompanied with a translation of the Notes to which S. A. alludes, and also such further illustrative Remarks

* It is not to temporal, but to *spiritual blessings*, that the real Christian aspires.

marks as are occasionally to be met with in the Writings of other Authors. It would give me pleasure could I name any particular period within which it might be probable that I should have it in my power to complete this undertaking; but, however desirable it may in general be that when any thing in the nature of a pledge has been once given to the publick it should be redeemed as expeditiously as possible, I cannot help feeling that in the present case it becomes me to be particularly on my guard, lest, through an over-anxiety to escape the imputation of dilatoriness, I should run into the opposite fault of precipitancy.

At no very distant time I will venture to hope it may be possible for me to lay before the publick a specimen of the style and manner in which it is my intention to bring the Work forward, and should such specimen be received with that degree of approbation which may encourage me to proceed, I am not at present aware of any thing that will be likely to interfere with my completing the undertaking within a period that upon the whole, I trust, will not appear to have been unreasonably protracted. ROBT. STUDLEY VIDAL.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 3.

I SCARCELY know a more amusing lucubration to a literary mind, than that of pursuing sentiments or expressions from one Poet to another: nor has the Antiquary a greater degree of triumph in decyphering characters before unknown or deemed illegible, than the Philologist in detecting imitated passages, especially in writers of an original turn of thinking.

The ingenious and learned Author of "The Marks of Imitation," in his "Letter to Mason," tells him: "Your fine Ode to Memory begins with these very lyrical verses:

Mother of Wisdom! Thou, whose sway
The throng'd *ideal* hosts obey;
Who bidd'st their *ranks* now *vanish*, now
appear, [rear.
Flame in the van, and darken in the
This has a very original air: yet I have no doubt that it is taken from Strada: 'Quid accommodatius (says he, speaking of your subject, Memory) quam *simulachrorum ingentes copias, tanquam addictam ubique sacramento*

militiam, eo inter se nexu et fide conjunctam habere; ut, sive singula ordinatum in aciem proferre velis,' &c. &c."

Mason best knew whether Hurd was accurate in tracing that sublime imagery to its source. But there is a refinement in Hurd's criticism, to which we are not perfectly reconciled. I have met with many good scholars but little acquainted with the Prolegomena of Strada.

There is a Poet, however, sufficiently familiar to us all: and to that Poet Mason is most probably indebted for the impersonation before us.

Thomson describes the "radiant tracts on high," as "the exalted range" of Philosophy, or Wisdom the daughter of Memory."

"Thence, on the *ideal kingdom*, swift she turns [glance,
Her eye; and instant, at her virtual
The obedient phantoms *vanish* and *appear*,
Compound, divide, and into order shift,
Each to his *rank*!" &c. *

Yet I can readily conceive that Mason was unconscious of having borrowed an idea or an expression from either Thomson or Strada.

Yours, &c. MUSEUS.

MR. URBAN, Truro, Sept. 14.

IN p. 112, Q. Q. says, "Perhaps some of your Readers will indulge my curiosity by a farther account of Mr. Keach and his performances." As the work is now before me, may I request the favour of your giving Q. Q. the information he desires.

As a preliminary, allow me to set Q. Q. right as to his quotation. "In one place," he says, "Mr. Keach has—the *Deity* is not displeased with those who look askint at him." This, I presume, is taken from the chapter in which "God is compared to a lion." There, section 9th, the *simile* is, "the lion cannot endure to be looked askint upon by any, (Pliny, lib. viii. p. 202.) and the *parallel* opposite is, "The Lord hates those that look askint upon him; we mean those professors that have *by* and *sinister* ends," &c.

TPOHIOAOTIA, or a Key to open Scripture Metaphors, consists of four Books.

The FIRST—Philologia Sacra, or

* See conclusion of Thomson's Summer, edit. 1727.

the

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing your Correspondent Q. Q. that Benjamin Keach was an Anabaptist Minister in and near London for more than thirty years, and was author of several books, entitled "War with the Devil;" "Progress of Sin, or Travels of Godliness;" "One hundred Divine Hymns on several occasions;" and "Glorious Lover;" but the most celebrated was his "Metaphors of Scripture;" a work that long bore a high reputation. In 1739 proposals were published for printing by subscription a second edition of his "Key to open Scripture Metaphors," and his "Exposition of all the Parables, with the Life and Effigies of the Author;" it was calculated that this work would make three volumes in folio.

In some of his writings he imitated Bunyan, but was much inferior to him.

Mr. Keach was a very indiscreet, wrong-headed man, and in consequence of his disseminating some very dangerous doctrines, he was brought to trial, and found guilty at Aylesbury Assizes in 1664, sentenced to be imprisoned a fortnight, to stand in the pillory in that place in open market for two hours, and on the Thursday following at Winslow, his place of residence, where his book was to be burnt by the common hangman before his face, and to find sureties for his good behaviour at the next assizes, where and when he was to make a public renunciation of his doctrine, and such public submission also as should be enjoined him. To this he probably submitted.

He had a son, Elias Keach, also of the Baptist persuasion, who spent most of his time abroad, where he was instrumental in founding two Baptist Churches. On his return from Pennsylvania he became Pastor of a Congregation which he gathered at Wapping. He died before his father, in 1699. There is a sermon of his published, the text is Romans, chap. iii. verse 24.

There are several Portraits of the Father, and two of the Son. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

THE following inscriptions, copied from two marble tablets in the ante-chapel of St. John's

GENT. MAG. November, 1818.

College, Cambridge, will, I trust, be acceptable to all your Readers.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Against the South wall, in capitals :

Viro reverendo G. D. WHITTINGTON *,
hujusce collegii alumno,
H. M. P.

amici lugentes.

Pietati mœrentium ignoscas, lector,
si doloris velimus
continuare memoriam.

Quicquid enim in amicitia carissimum
erat, quicquid vitæ aut otiosæ aut æriæ
maxime necessarium,
omnes in uno hoc amisimus.

Acrem illum animum, studium flagrans,
judicium sincerum,
festivitatem ingenui cordis severitati
quam alienam,
frustra requirimus.

Triste mœroris officium damna inutiliter
recolere !

vos posteri abrupta studia,
exemplum vitæ vobis præreptum desti-
derantes,

civem ac sodalem optimum lugete,
erat enim talis, ut posterorum lacrymas
mereretur,

sui negligens ; in amicis totus ;
nemo plurimum benevolentiam vivens
conciliavit,

nemo plurimum lacrymis compositus est,
obiit vº kal. Aug. MDCCCVII.
ætatis suæ anno xxvii."

Against the North wall, in capitals :

H. S. E.

ISAACUS • PENNINGTON †

eques • auratus • M. D.

Coll. Medicorum • Regal. apud • Londinum
socius

in • Acad. Cantab. • primo • Chemiæ

deinde • regis • mandato • Medicinæ
professor

hujus • Collegii • plus • XLVIII • annos
socius

in • curandis • morbo • laborantibus

diligens • benevolus • prudens • felix

erga • omnes • comis • et • humanus
suorum • amantissimus

Collegium • quod • virtutibus • vivus • or-
nabat

moriens • suis • omnibus • fere • bonis • auxilium
Decessit • annorum • LXII

III • non • Feb • MDCCCXVII

Magister • et • Socii

L • L • M • ponendum • curaverunt."

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 783.

Mr. W. was buried in St. Michael's Church, Cambridge, see vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 324.

† Gent. Mag. LXXXVII. Part I. p. 187.

ON

ON THE LITERARY PARTIALITIES OF
AUTHORS.

IT is extremely difficult for the human mind, whilst viewing the productions of others, so to divest itself of all private feeling, as, on all occasions and under all circumstances, to pronounce rigidly according to the dictates of the understanding.

A variety of secret combining motives may often concur in forming our opinion and constraining our choice (apart from personal considerations of private affection and of private interest), which, nevertheless, operate oftentimes with predominant force. Amongst those whose characters have been long established for liberal and enlarged views upon these subjects, who have eminently and extensively cultivated the fields of Parnassus, dispositions of this sort sometimes creep in, and bias their better judgment. Predilections, and even prejudices, have often a greater share than is either admitted or suspected, in fixing the opinions even of the learned:—a long and early attachment to a particular train of principles conceived under happy auspices, and cherished by a succession of like circumstances,—a native disposition, the result of congeniality of temper,—the support, or an attempt to undermine a favourite hypothesis,—or a fear for consequences (whether fancied or real) which may be deduced from certain opinions or arguments, may, with the critic, be thought sometimes, individually, to have a large share in determining the character of an Author, or summing up his merits. Repeated instances of these aberrations from the rigid dictates of understanding, might be mentioned within the limits of our own Literature, and which indeed have occurred in the present age, as well as in most former epochs,—where the judgments of Writers have apparently been guided by such counsellors as these. In Philosophy for example—to revert to other times; the merits of Locke, amongst others, have been arraigned and questioned by succeeding critics; who, without examining him at large, have contented themselves with pointing out particular errors, so far as they interfered with their own hypothesis: and have in all other particulars made him the subject of the highest applause and respect. As these

praises, or these animadversions, have been bestowed on different portions of the celebrated Essay which we have now in view, it is easily to be imagined that, by far the greater part of the opinions there promulgated, have, in their turn, been the subjects of censure or of admiration; and from the various and opposing sentiments which have been sometimes delivered, we are almost tempted to believe, that with some, the infringement of a favourite hypothesis has weighed more on these occasions than the claims of just illation or a radical love of truth.

On Bacon indeed, the Prince of Philosophers—a rank to which he has been frequently exalted—no animadversion of this kind has been bestowed, chiefly, may we not presume, because his views have been directed to all science in the abstract; his plans have been of that enlarged and universal tendency, that to have attacked them would have stamped ignorance and folly on the character of the Author; as his postulates, therefore, were less likely to clash with the particular opinions of others, so his sun has shone almost without a cloud.

But if it be thought that the powers of judgment are occasionally influenced, though in a degree imperceptible to the person who exercises them, by partialities such as we have mentioned; it is in a greater degree evident that those who have spent a great part of their lives in elucidating the text, or illustrating the design of any particular writer, or class of writers, are too apt to suffer the impartiality which they preserve towards others, to yield towards those in whom a kindred feeling of motives and propensities is plainly discernible. We are all fond of those objects which have long given us pleasure. We therefore sometimes permit our judgments to acquiesce in the decisions of our affections, without being solely guided by that abstract notion of excellence which it is difficult on all occasions to maintain: although it must at the same time be acknowledged, that few persons possessing the principles of true taste, could feel pleasure in adopting what their judgment rejected.

We here have particularly in view that large and highly eminent class of literary men who have shone chiefly as translators of foreign classics into our native tongue, thereby rendering

dering them in a degree the classics of our own soil.—If the English, above every other language of the Modern World, can boast her proud superiority in this respect, it may be thought that one great mean which has tended towards this superiority, is the decided preference which translators have generally avowed for an individual, or a particular class of Authors, and the enthusiastic zeal with which they have spared neither their time nor their talents in re-instating them in their genuine and original beauty.

It is remarked by Adam Smith that the industry and skill of the artisan bestows a much greater value upon the object upon which it is employed than it before possessed; the observation holds equally good if applied to a Literary performance, especially if it be the work of a translator who has made the genius of his original the subject of long and indefatigable attention. He views with fond solicitude the offspring of his patient endeavours, and of his hopes; and conceives a value proportionate to the expenditure and to the interest which has accompanied it.

Thus we find in those able, judicious, and eloquent, critical dissertations upon elegant Literature, by their authors modestly termed Prefaces and Introductions, which are in many cases prefixed to our English versions of the classics,—the Translators are generally found to expatiate in high strains of commendation upon their respective Authors,—to discover beauties which had hitherto eluded notice, and to set them before others who had previously taken the precedence. Sophocles by Franklin is styled the Shakspeare of antiquity, the justice of which title perhaps we should not dispute, did we not find in the *Æschylus* of Potter that this last author alone is worthy of that distinguished rank, and that the *Prometheus Chained* is one of the most exalted efforts of sublimity in the human genius. The *Juvenal* of Gifford, the *Lucretius* of Good, and the *Aristotle* of Gillies, each exhibit in a high degree this partiality: the claims of the latter will hardly be allowed by persons less enthusiastically inclined. The *Longinus* and the *Thucydides* of Smith, the *Tacitus* of Murphy, the *Camoens* of Mickle, and the *Cicero* of Melmoth, carry each of them, in

their own name, such weight and dignity, that we are disposed at once to yield to the justice of the encomiums bestowed on them, even were those encomiums bestowed in a less happy or delicate manner. The conduct of Gordon, in this particular, is worthy commendation, as he expresses himself with more candour, and perhaps truth, upon the merits and character of Sallust than is usual on such occasions. Respecting the praises bestowed by Dryden and Pope on their Literary archetypes, they are, it is true, not likely to be disputed. As all, it may be said, must continue to admire and venerate the Authors themselves, so all will willingly concede the propriety of the critical and judicious eulogiums of their Translators' remarks.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

THE following is part of a Course of Lectures on Moral Philosophy: it was, with other papers, handed to me by a friend; it is worth preservation, but I cannot sign it, not being its author.

A. H.

UPON MORAL OBLIGATION.

Various are the opinions of philosophers upon this subject. We have seen what Dr. Clarke's is. The fitness of things, according to him, is the true ground and foundation of moral obligation: according to others, it is the will of God (see Preface to *Law on King*): a third sort derive it from a moral sense (Hutchinson): a fourth, from private happiness (Rutherford's *Institutes of Natural Law*): a fifth, from reason and the will of God jointly (Burlamaqui): and a sixth maintain three principles of morality, viz. the moral sense, fitnesses of things, and the will of God; but it is only the will of God, they say, which can properly be called obligatory (Warburton). There are other opinions, but these are the principal; to which I think all the rest, that I have hitherto seen, may be reduced. This difference of opinion seems to have arisen either from a partial view of human nature, or from annexing different ideas to the word obligation. Obligation, in its proper sense, signifies a tie (a ligando), and when applied to the will, it is used metaphorically, and signifies, say some men, only a restraint upon the will; but every motive that inclines the will more

more or less, is such a restraint which a man may put upon his own will, and so be said to oblige himself to such and such actions. This is called an internal obligation, and those who derive moral obligation from the fitness of things or from private happiness, must use it in this sense; but others by obligation mean something more than the restraint beforementioned; they mean an effectual restraint, which a man cannot remove at pleasure, and which therefore he cannot be supposed to put upon himself, but it must be derived from the will of some Being that is superior to him. This is called an external obligation, and those who use it in this sense derive their obligation to morality from the will of God [or a moral sense]. So that this difference of opinion about moral obligation is in a great measure owing to the different use of the word obligation. It may in part however be ascribed perhaps to a partial view of human nature; for man is an imperfect dependent creature, compounded of an animal and rational nature, and who has distinct motives of action arising from these different circumstances of his being. Those who have deduced all moral obligation from the moral sense, seem only to have considered his animal nature. Where his rational nature has been only attended to, there the fitness of things which are the objects of reason have become the principal obligation; and when he has been considered only as an imperfect creature, insufficient for his own happiness and consequently desirous of acquiring it from others, happiness has appeared to be the sole motive to his moral actions. But perhaps all these have their share in obliging us, or, if that be an improper word, in moving us to a moral conduct. That we have a moral sense is evident, I think, from our propensities to compassion, &c. previous to all reflection; and this seems to operate pretty strongly in children, and such as have not been corrupted by the world. The fitness of things has its weight chiefly upon studious contemplative persons, and such as are acquainted with the world, and a prospect of happiness upon the bulk of mankind; and all these motives often concur in urging the same person to the same moral action. These, then, may

be called internal obligations; or if that expression be improper, inducements to morality. The weakest of these is the moral sense, which is sometimes entirely effaced: the strongest and most generally prevailing is private happiness; but the noblest is the fitness of things, which we should be intirely directed by, if we were altogether perfect, and may probably be more directed by than we now are, in a higher state. But besides these internal obligations, we have several external obligations to morality; the most cogent of these, and indeed the only universal one, is the will of God, as it has been revealed to us. This must have greater force than any internal motive in urging us to a moral conduct, and may well be considered as the principal obligation to it, both because we are more assured from hence than we could be by our own reason that such a conduct is fitting, and because it has opened to us a prospect of greater happiness than we could before expect would result from it. Besides this general esteem, human laws, &c. may all be considered as external obligations to a moral conduct, though imperfect ones. It may however be observed of these external obligations, that they operate upon the will only by increasing the internal ones; that is, by making a moral conduct more reasonable and more expedient. We may observe likewise farther, that of all these obligations there are only two of them which can properly be said to be eternal. Those which arise from the fitness of things, and from the will of God. It is evident that obligations arising from human esteem and human laws are temporary; the moral sense may soon be, and in fact often is effaced, and the desire of happiness would no longer lay an obligation upon the will, were men in as happy a state as their natures would admit of, which may possibly be sometimes the case; but the fitness of things is that which determines the will of God, and this therefore may on that account be considered as "the foundation of eternal moral obligation."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

THE modern publications have in many instances attained to an excess of price, very alarming to those who

who duly appreciate the advantages of a general diffusion of knowledge. To such, any discussion of the subject, tending to shew the origin of this abuse, or the remedy by which it may be cured, will be interesting.

This evil may in some few instances arise from the Author requiring too exorbitant a price for his Copyright; in many others from the Bookseller requiring an excessive profit upon the publication; and occasionally from an union of both causes.

It appears that in the reign of Richard the Third it was deemed expedient to encourage our own trades and manufactures by imposing restrictions upon aliens pursuing them here. This was accordingly done by the 1st of Rich. III. ch. 9. In this Act, however, there was inserted a clause of exception in favour of foreign printers, binders, and sellers of books. In the reign of Henry VIII. the great advances made here in the art of printing, &c. rendered it necessary to protect our own booksellers, &c. by repealing this clause of exception, which was so repealed by the 25th of Hen. VIII. ch. 15. To protect, however, the publick from unreasonable charges, when foreign competition was thus obstructed, that Statute enacted,

"That on complaint being made of the unreasonable price of any printed books, in sale or binding, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and two Chief Justices, or two of any of them, should enquire thereof, as well by the oaths of twelve honest and discreet persons, as otherwise by due examination by their discretion; with power to reform, redress, and limit such prices, and with a penalty of 3*l.* 4*d.* for each book whereof the price should be found to be enhanced."

The 8th of Anne, ch. 19, in some degree superseded this Statute. It allowed the importation of books in a foreign language, and altered the mode of regulating the price of our own books. This alteration was afterwards repealed by the 12 of Geo. II. ch. 36, and the Statute of Henry therefore affords the only remedy now existing.

Where the high price is occasioned by the Author, it may be doubted whether this act can be of any avail. Of this, however, very few instances can exist, as very few authors can

attain such Literary eminence as to be able to put their own value on their productions. In the other cases the provisions of the Statute are effective, and the general knowledge of them may of itself greatly tend to remove the evil.

Yours, &c. JURIS CONSULTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Nov. 2.*
ALLOW me to throw a little light on a passage in *Ovid*, describing an ancient game, overlooked by the sapient sire of *Martinus Scriblerus*, and unexplained (I believe) by any of the poet's commentators. Indeed, it would not have been easy for them to form any idea of its nature from the text of *Ovid* alone, in which it is but slightly and transiently noticed; though it is at once perfectly intelligible to any person who has seen a game, known in Ireland by the name of "*Top-Castle*," which appears to be the very identical game described by the poet, as it exactly answers to and explains his brief description, viz.

Parva sedet ternis instructa tabella lapillis,

In quâ vicisse est continuisse suos.

Trist. 2. 481.

With respect to *ternis lapillis*, I hardly need to remind the classical reader, that, although *Bini*, *Terni*, *Quaterni*, and other such distributive numbers (if I may so call them) are often used by the poets instead of the cardinals; yet, in strict propriety, they signify "*two by two*"—"three by three," &c.—or "*two on each side*"—"two to each," &c. as we see them correctly used in numberless instances by *Livy*, ex. gr. *Binæ consulibus legiones decretæ*—"two to each"—*Vicenos* [denarios] *militibus divisit*—"twenty to each man"—and in *Horace*,

Sæpe tribus lectis videas carnare quaternos—

"four upon each sofa."

Thus understood, the *terni lapilli* will (as in the Irish game) be three counters (or men) on each side, i. e. three for each of the two players, as *Ovid* himself has elsewhere more clearly expressed it, viz.

Parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos,

In quâ vicisse est continuisse suos.

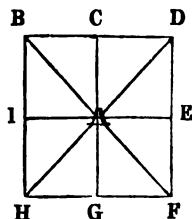
Art. Am. 3. 365.

and the winner, in the modern as in the ancient game, is he who has so manœuvred,

manœuvred, as to bring his three men into a *continuous row*—*continudsse suos*.

I would here close my remarks, as having said abundantly sufficient on so trifling a subject: but, as some of your readers may perhaps have a further curiosity to know *how* the game was (or, at least, *now is*) played and won, I will devote a few more lines to their gratification.

The subjoined figure being described on a board, and presenting nine points of contact at the meeting of the lines (here marked by the letters A, B, C, &c.)



and the players (whom we will call *Black* and *White*) having, each three men—one of them (say, Mr. *Black*) places one of his men on any one of the nine points that he chooses—the central point, in preference, as the most safe and advantageous—and, perhaps for that reason, called *the Castle*.—Then *White* stations one of *his* men on any other point—then *Black* another, and *White* another, alternately, until the six men are all posted.

Next follows the moving of the men, which may take place in any direction, along any of the lines, from the point where a man happens to stand, to any neighbouring point that is un-occupied; as, from A, to any of the surrounding points—from any of these, to A—from B, to C or I—from I, to B or H—and so in other cases—the moves being alternate, and continuing until one of the players contrive (*continudsse suos*) to bring his three men into a line, running through the central point, as B, A, F—or I, A, E, &c. which decides the game in his favour.

I now conclude—not without an apprehension that some of your readers will exclaim, with Martial—

*Turpe est difficiles habere nugas;
Et stultus labor est ineptiarum.*

However that may be, I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

P. S. I have just now recollected a passage in Livy, (38, 1) which so distinctly indicates the proper use and import of what I have above termed *distributive numbers*, that (independently of the game in question) it appears worthy of quotation, as furnishing *arithmetical proof* of the real value of those numbers.—It is (with the omission of unnecessary intermediate words) as follows—“*Quatuor hi senos sibi adjutores assumserunt: deinde parem priori numerum adjecerunt: ita duo et quinquaginta facti.*”

Mr. URBAN, Newark, Oct 6.

TO OBSERVER from the “mortification” he so mournfully describes in p. 225, respecting the top of Newark Church, I beg you will inform him, and “every man of taste who knew this matchless spire,” that the directors of the work he so unsparringly and groundlessly censures, were actually possessed of sufficient taste to appreciate properly “the elegance” of the original structure, and, so far from “robbing it of its fair and just proportions by at least ten or twelve feet,” it is rebuilt with the most scrupulous attention to its former dimensions. I will pass the insinuations of OBSERVER, about the necessity of taking down the top of the spire, because I believe the Trustees of this “National Monument” are not solicitous whether this vigilant OBSERVER considers them justified or otherwise. The final and upper cap stone were erected on the 4th of August, therefore it was a great misfortune to OBSERVER that he was not detained two days longer in the North; for, if that delay had occurred before re-crossing the Trent towards London, OBSERVER would have avoided the mental pain he has apparently endured;—those who have “the controul of the Church” repairs would have escaped the calumny which pervades this erroneous communication, and your columns would have been free from this effusion of arrogance and falsehood. OBSERVER’s enquiries on the 2d of August must have been directed to some extremely ignorant person, as my townsmen very generally evinced their attachment to the original form and proportion, and were as tenacious of

of any change being made as if they had been previously lessoned by OBERVER. In truth, no alteration was ever contemplated, and the orders and execution of this work are alike creditable to all parties concerned, and perfectly satisfactory to every observer who has seen it since it was completed.

Recommending more caution to your Correspondent before he again ventures to stigmatize men unknown to him, and hoping that our Church will long continue an object of undiminished admiration, I am, Sir, in defence of truth, yours, &c. T. W.

P. S. To guard against posterity being misled by OBERVER's statement (which is principally intended as a record) T. W. respectfully requests that every possessor of your Magazine for September will have the goodness to write the word "false" on the face of the second column, p. 225, in the same way that "forged" is written at the Bank upon counterfeit notes to prevent imposition.

FÊTE AT LOWESBY HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

ON Friday the 18th of September, this ancient and respectable Mansion, formerly the hereditary possession of Sir Isaac Wollaston, and "*auld long syne*" the property of the far-famed "Marmion," was opened for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry of the whole County of Leicester, and the immediate neighbourhood of the adjoining Counties, in a style of antient Baronial magnificence and hospitality. The occasion of the celebration was, the christening of a Son and Heir, and a younger Infant, Sons of Sir Frederick G. Fowke, Bart. the present proprietor:—for the former of whom the Duke of Rutland and Dr. New stood sponsors; and for the latter, his Grace's brother, Lord Robert Manners, and Colonel Burnaby.—Invitations had been issued and issuing for two months previously, and in the interval the most active preparations had been carrying on to render complete the accommodation for the noble guests and the other distinguished visitants. Two new rooms had been constructed—one intended, and afterwards used as the Ball-room, of an oblong octagon shape, the pannels of which were superbly fitted up with magnificent paintings, of figures and animals, on velvet, raised and relieved on a ground of exquisite landscape scenery, in oils:—the other, a superb Banqueting-room, representing an Eastern Tent, and rival-

ing in its decoration the elegance and costliness of Persian luxury. Temporary stables had been erected, capable of containing 300 horses.

The approach to the house had been altered, and the entrance to the Grand Hall, (which is undoubtedly, for its beauty and proportion, unequalled by any in the county,) was by a gradual ascent through an orange grove, illuminated by variegated lamps.—The roads leading to the scene of hospitality and taste, were constantly occupied from four in the afternoon until midnight, by an almost unbroken line of carriages; and the court-yard of Lowesby Hall presented, at an early hour in the morning, a concourse of nearly 200 equipages. Perhaps there never was an instance of a small village being honoured with the presence of so many distinguished Personages as Lowesby was, on the occasion referred to; all that was great, noble, and respectable in the County, seemed anxious to testify by their presence at the Christening of his Son and heir, their regard for a Country Gentleman as distinguished for his amiable private character, as for his generous public spirit.—At four o'clock in the afternoon, the merry peal announced the arrival of the Noble and Illustrious House of Rutland; and at five, the ceremony of the Baptism took place in the Parish Church, and was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the Vicar; immediately after which a select party partook of a costly banquet prepared for the occasion. While this sumptuous entertainment was going on in the interior, *John Bull* was not forgotten without; and the distribution of several hogheads of excellent ale, with the addition of a plentiful supply of the *Roast Beef of Old England*, quickly inspired honest John with his usual flow of good spirits, which were repeatedly testified by sincere but rather noisy expressions of his regard for the distinguished and esteemed Baronet. Soon after 8 o'clock, the company invited to the Ball and Supper began to arrive, and those who had partaken of the festivities of the table, instantly forsook the court of the rosy god, to pay their devotions at the shrine of Beauty. The Ball-room was aided by the professional exertions of a select band from town, expressly engaged for the occasion, who were placed in a most elegant orchestra. Dancing commenced, led off by Sir Frederick Fowke and Lady Dixie, followed by Lord Robert Manners and Lady Fowke, and was kept up with great spirit until two o'clock in the morning, when the company were ushered into the Supper-room; and here all that had preceded,

preceded, was completely eclipsed by the splendour which pervaded the spacious apartment—the taste exhibited in every part—and the admirable arrangements accompanying the use of it.—The Room consisted of 60 feet by 40, and was decorated with a profusion of variegated lamps, festoons of flowers, &c. At the upper part were three elegant transparencies, one of which represented our BELOVED MONARCH, and appeared to inspire ALL with the sentiments which shone above it—"THE KING, GOD BLESS HIM!"—while the centre transparency, representing the entrance of the Allies into Paris, reminded the company of those glorious events which sealed the liberties of Europe by their energies. The orchestra fronting this apartment, (which exhibited the appearance of a Chinese temple) was supported by five elegant colonnades, decorated with festoons and lamps, and the "WELCOME" which was proclaimed in a tasteful arrangement of flowers surrounding the base of the splendid balustrade, only served to give a zest to the evidence of that expression which loaded the tables, and cheered the guests.—At this part of the entertainment Sir Frederick rose to address the Company:—

He observed—That "It perhaps was not usual to introduce toasts at a supper party, but there were three which he should take the liberty of proposing, emanating from a sincere attachment towards the reigning Family and Government of the Country.—(*Applause.*)—He would not, therefore, any longer defer the gratification which he was confident all would feel in drinking—"The King, God bless him."

The toast was received with the warmest testimonies of affection and esteem for our beloved and afflicted Monarch.

GLEE—Mrs. Austin—"God save the King."—Chorus by the Company.

"The Queen and Royal Family, and better health to her Majesty."—GLEE—"Glorious Apollo."

"The Prince Regent."—*i* SONG—"Rule Britannia."

These two last toasts were received with enthusiastic plaudits.

The Duke of Rutland "trusted the Company would accept an apology from him for rising to address them on that occasion; he was, however, quite confident that the apology would be accepted, when he took the liberty of stating under what circumstances it was made, and what was the object he had in view in soliciting an exercise of their candour.—(*Applause.*)—He stood there in common with the Company, as the guest of a most liberal and respected Host.—(*Shouts of applause.*)—They were met to celebrate an event which had diffused

happiness throughout a most amiable domestic circle, and he was proud, while contributing his mite towards the increase of that satisfaction, to mingle his sincere wishes for its permanency and extension.—(*Applause.*)—He should, therefore, beg to propose a toast, "Sir Frederick and Lady Fowke, and prosperity to the House of Lowesby."—(*Loud cheers.*)—"Allow me, also," said the Noble Duke, "to testify my regard for my worthy Friend, by invoking the aid of a Latin sentiment, to express my feelings as well as your own; let us then, whilst drinking the toast I have proposed, say to Sir Frederick, '*ut fortuna domus, et avi numerentur avorum*'?"—(*Loud and long continued plaudits.*)

The toast having been drank, Sir Frederick Fowke said—"he felt completely overpowered by the very flattering compliment which had just been paid Lady Fowke and himself. He was particularly grateful for the handsome terms in which the Noble Duke had been pleased to propose their healths. He trusted that in bringing together so numerous and respectable an assemblage, he should not be subjected to the charge of vanity or ostentation; he assured the Company from his heart, that he had not been actuated by any such feeling on that occasion.—(*Loud applause.*)—He had done it solely out of respect to one who had made him comfortable and happy for the rest of his life;—(*Loud applause.*)—he trusted, he might be allowed to add, that he knew of no gratification affording an higher zest, than the conviction, that he was endeavouring to contribute his mite towards promoting social intercourse, and bringing into action the generous sympathies of our nature.—(*Long, continued, and rapturous applauses.*)—Ladies and Gentlemen," continued Sir Frederick, "permit me, in the name of Lady Fowke, as well as my own, to return you, once more, our grateful thanks, and while I hold this goblet in my hand, to drink health and prosperity to you all!"—(*Enthusiastic cheering for several minutes.*)

At four o'clock the merry dance was resumed, with quadrilles, &c. and was kept up until six in the morning; soon after which, the company began to retire highly delighted with the festivities of the evening. The number of persons present in the suite of rooms was computed at 450; and at one time, the populace without amounted to not less than 1300.

The Noble Family of Rutland left Lowesby Hall about three in the afternoon of Saturday; and so admirable were the arrangements adapted for the preservation of order, that not a single accident occurred.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

66. *Modern Maladies, and the present State of Medicine.* By Dr. David Uwins. 8vo. Underwood.

ALTHOUGH this ingenious Tract is the substance of an Annual Oration delivered to the Medical Society in March last, yet it has inadvertently escaped its proper channel of arriving at our hands.—We have traced the accurate observations, and travelled with satisfaction through the Author's acute examination of several of the cases and treatment which he describes; and, did our columns permit, we should gladly have devoted more room to its contents—we fully agree with Dr. Uwins in the medical, as well as the theological science, that

"Nothing is more easy than to be sceptical, and nothing in some cases is more reprehensible. If medical science were certain, say some, the art of healing diseases would be more progressive, and malignant maladies would cease to triumph over professed remedial improvements."

He proceeds happily with his subject, into comparisons of the present with that of former times:

"Before the time that the vernacular language constituted a vehicle of medical disquisition, the disputes of the schools were confined to the schools; and the sick, supposing all was going on straight forward and right, placed implicit confidence in the judgment of the physician, and in the power of medicine; but now that all is thrown open to public gaze, and every Reader, even of a Magazine, has opportunities of witnessing the clashing of accredited authorities, respecting subjects which actually involve the issues of life and death, we cannot wonder at the comparative scepticism which prevails on the extent of medicinal infallibility."

He applies the caustic very shrewdly to those practitioners who have raised a system of their own, and acted upon it, as where they have made Liver the seat of all disorders:

"Turn up the great lobe of the Liver, say these Champions, and you will find diseases lying as thick as ants in a mole-hill, which has been disturbed by the scythe of the mower—this is the real Pandora's box, the *Origo et Causa Morborum omnium*; the something, if which

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you can regulate, you can control disease; if not, disease will bid defiance to all your remedial endeavours. Do you see a child dying with hydrocephalus. What can possibly have produced the derangement and the approaching death but something wrong in the Liver? Is the disorder the *doloreux*, or headach, or apoplexy, or epilepsy, or madness, or blindness, see to it that the liver is in a proper state before you either think of cause, or dream of cure," &c. &c.

He caricatures this Liver Leviathan through several stages of attack, through which we followed him with pleasure. During all which course he shews how *hepaticism* ruled:

"Peruvian bark, and opium, and steel, and all kinds of tonics and specifics, were pushed far away into the back ground; and whether an infant was dying of water in the head, or an adult was enduring the agonies of the gout in the great toe, no other part of the frame, excepting the liver, had any share or lot in the matter."

We shall, through necessity, not inclination, conclude with the following extract from the information Dr. U. gives of a German physician, who visited England about 30 years since:

"From infancy the English are brought up in bodily activity, cleanliness, and the enjoyment of fresh air. Their nourishment is strong, consisting more of solid roast beef, with spices, strong beer, and wine, than of soups, vegetables, and weak liquors. Even their methods of cure are more vigorous, though not always more proper; and the use of neutral salts and purgatives, so common in Germany, is much less so there. Hence there is a greater energy in the phenomena of the powers of life; hence fewer gastric complaints; hence the English support much stronger doses of stimulant, hot, and active medicines, than we dare think of in Germany. The rheumatic constitution is almost endemic; but we must not forget that the English understand by this term every kind of pain in the limbs, even obviously gastric affections. Mercury, and opium, and laudanum, are the common remedies. The third great remedy, our German critic adds, is the Peruvian bark. From the year 1788 till 1793, there have been imported into Britain 634,783lbs. without reckoning what may have been smuggled. Now if we deduct 123,700 lbs.

lbs. which have been exported, there still remain half a million of pounds used in the Country itself. The causes of this extensive use of it are, beside the real excellence of the remedy, the natural tendency of the physicians and people to believe in specifics and miracles, the authority of former great practitioners, and the great scarcity of gastric diseases, as well in reality as in the heads of physicians."

The Doctor towards the close of his Oration alludes to morbid derangements, which have a still more unequivocal title to the name of nervous, and have recently been talked of and considered as seated in the blood-vessels:

"Such as madness; but were madness," he adds, "as it is assumed, inflammation merely, how could we account for the numerous instances both of cause and cure from mere mental impulse? Go into a mad-house, and mark the ravings of one of the most maniacal of its inmates—there are no limits to the tumults of this man's emotions; none to the violence of his expressions; he is all vehemence and all excitement; now place your hand upon his wrist, and you will probably perceive the pulsations indicating nothing of the storm that is raging within. But the disturbance, you say, is in the vessels of the head. Press then the temporal artery, and its movements you will find to correspond with the comparative calmness of the pulse in other parts. Further, let the keeper of the asylum in which our individual is confined enter his cell, during his most ardent fits of maniacal fury; let such keeper cast but a look of menace and authority upon his patient, and all the agitation will instantly subside into a dead and sullen calm: and this subsidence of excitement, let it be further remarked, is often attempted in vain to be effected by lowering and depletory measures; and yet to hear some of our modern pathologists talk on the topic of mental alienation, you would be disposed to conceive that we have only to bring forward the lancet, and to keep back food, and the offices of mad-house proprietors would soon become sinecures."

The Doctor proceeds to suggest the question of his auditors, what principles he would propose in lieu of those to which he has so lavishly objected?—his answer is laconic indeed:

"None. Nay, it is the very notion of ruling principle against which I would venture to protest. The animal machine,

as it appears to me, refuses to be regulated by that simplicity of movement which our desires dictate, and our ingenuity devises: and I would sum up the whole of the evidence by expressing it as my humble opinion, that there is nothing faulty in any of the tenets upon which I have ventured to comment: excepting in their unwarrantable extension and exclusive application."

67. *Tales of My Landlord, Second Series, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh. In 4 vols. 12mo. Constable and Co. and Longman and Co.*

[From "The New Times."]

WHOEVER has once scraped acquaintance with that worthy Domine, Jedediah Cleishbotham, of Gandercleugh, will hear with great delight that he has been again at work, turning over the manuscript papers of Peter Pattieson, and preparing them for the entertainment of his indulgent readers, through the medium of Mr. James Ballantyne, Printer, and Archibald Constable and Company, Booksellers and Publishers, in the good city of Edinburgh.

"The love he bore to learning," it seems; was not the only motive which set honest Jedediah to work upon this his *second series*; neither was it altogether by the incitation of Deacon Barrow, who from his critical *cathedra* pronounced the welcome *decies repetita placebit*, that Mr. Cleishbotham was induced to add to his pedagogic and Sacristanic labours, the heavier toils of an editor. The truth is, as the worthy Schoolmaster informs us in a characteristic introduction to the present work, that having derived from the First Series not only empty praise but solid pudding, and having already "endued a new coat, snuff-brown, and with metal buttons, having all nether garments correspondent thereto," he now begins to reflect on the lines of antient Flaccus,

O si angulus ille
Proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat
agellum!

and is ambitious of purchasing a certain "pendicle or poe of land, called the Carlinescroft, lying adjacent to his garden, and measuring seven acres, three roods, and four perches," the price of which he doubts not but that the aforesaid Archibald Constable

Me

ble will readily disburse out of his the said Jedediah's share of the profits of this new publication.

And truly we are not only of opinion that this modest ambition may be gratified; but, if the whole Lairdship of Gandercleugh, together with all and hail the lands situate, lying, and being on the banks of the river Gander, with the heritable subjects thereto pertaining, should be hereafter exposed to public roup, we should not wonder to find that Mr. Jedediah Cleishbotham had become the purchaser; more especially if, prosecuting his laudable undertaking, with his wonted perseverance, he should hereafter favour the learned world with a *Third Series of the Tales of My Landlord*.

The respectable Editor affects to be somewhat irate at being confounded with a certain "inditer of vain fables," who is believed not only to have narrated the adventures of young Mr. *Waverly*, of *Meg Merriels*, and of the old *Bluegown*, *Edie Ochiltree*, but even to have sounded the *Pibroch* to *The Lord of the Isles*, and *The Lady of the Lake*. We beg to observe, that much as we respect Mr. Cleishbotham, we are not at all aware that he will suffer much by this comparison; and that in spite of all he can say, we remain strongly impressed with the idea, that he is *alter et idem*.

But it is necessary to enter on the Review of his Narrative. After a short Prelude, in which we are introduced to Mr. Hardie and Mr. Halkit, an Advocate and a Writer to the Signet, we learn, that our succeeding entertainment is to be drawn from the "*Heart of Mid Lothian*." Now, Mid Lothian is the shire in which the antient capital of Scotland stands, and the heart of the shire is, as the Advocate and the Writer alternately observe, "a sad heart," and "a close heart," and "a hard heart," and yet in some sort "a strong heart," and "a high heart;" in short, it is the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, the prison in which both unhappy debtors, and still more unhappy malefactors, are incarcerated.

The reason assigned by Mr. Hardie, the Juris-consult, for resorting to such a source for the subjects of his narrative, is well stated; and we shall,

therefore, without further ceremony, introduce it as an extract:

"The end of uncertainty," he concluded, "is the death of interest; and hence it happens that no one now reads novels."

"Hear him, ye gods," returned his companion. "I assure you, Mr. Pattieson, you will hardly visit this learned gentleman, but you are likely to find the new novel most in repute lying on his table; snugly intrenched, however, beneath Stair's Institutes, or an open volume of Morrison's Decisions."

"Do I deny it?" said the hopeful Juris-consult, "or wherefore should I, since it is well known these Dailahs seduce my wisers and my betters? May they not be found lurking amidst the multiplied memorials of our most distinguished Counsel, and even peeping from under the cushion of a Judge's arm-chair? Our seniors at the bar, within the bar, and even on the bench, read novels, and, if not belied, some of them have written novels into the bargain. I only say, that I read from habit and indolence, not from real interest; that, like antient Pistol devouring his leek, I read and swear till I get to the end of the narrative. But not so in the real records of human vagaries—not so in the State trials, or in the Books of Adjournal, where every now and then you read new pages of the human heart, and turns of fortune far beyond what the boldest Novelist ever attempted to produce from the coinage of his brain."

"And for such narratives," I asked, "you suppose the History of the Prison of Edinburgh might afford appropriate materials?"

"In a degree unusually ample, my dear Sir," said Hardie—"fill your glass, however, in the meanwhile. Was it not for many years the place in which the Scottish Parliament met? Was it not James's place of refuge, when the mob, inflamed by a seditious preacher, broke forth on him with the cries of 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon—bring forth the wicked Haman'? Since that time how many hearts have throbb'd within these walls as the tolling of the neighbouring bell announced to them how fast the sands of their life were ebbing; how many must have sunk at the sound—how many were supported by stubborn pride and dogged resolution—how many by the consolation of religion? Have there not been some, who, looking back on the motives of their crimes, were scarce able to understand how they should have had such tempta-

temptation as to seduce them from virtue? and have there not, perhaps, been others, who, sensible of their innocence, were divided between indignation at the undeserved doom which they were to undergo, consciousness that they had not deserved it, and racking anxiety to discover some way in which they might yet vindicate themselves? Do you suppose any of these deep, powerful, and agitating feelings can be recorded and perused without exciting a corresponding depth of deep, powerful, and agitating interest?—O! do but wait till I publish the *Causes Célèbres* of Caledonia, and you will find no want of a novel or a tragedy for some time to come. The true thing will triumph over the brightest inventions of the most ardent imagination. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*"

"I have understood," said I, encouraged by the affability of my rattling entertainer, "that less of this interest must attach to Scottish jurisprudence than to that of any other country. The general morality of our people, their sober and prudent habits—"

"Secure them," said the Barrister, "against any great increase of professional thieves and depredators, but not against wild and wayward starts of fancy and passion, producing crimes of an extraordinary description, which are precisely those to the detail of which we listen with thrilling interest. England has been much longer a highly civilized country; her subjects have been very strictly amenable to laws administered without fear or favour, a complete division of labour has taken place among her subjects, and the very thieves and robbers form a distinct class in society, subdivided among themselves according to the subject of their depredations, and the mode in which they carry them on, acting upon regular habits and principles, which can be calculated and anticipated at Bow-street, Hatton-garden, or the Old Bailey. Our sister-kingdom is like a cultivated field,—the farmer expects that, in spite of all his care, a certain number of weeds will rise with the corn, and can tell you before-hand their names and appearance. But Scotland is like one of her own Highland glens; and the moralist who reads the records of her criminal jurisprudence will find as many curious anomalous facts in the history of mind, as the Botanist will detect rare specimens among her dingles and cliffs."

In consequence of this view of the characteristics attaching to the Scotch *Causes Célèbres*, we are immediately introduced to one of them, which it

must be owned is not the least striking—the remarkable execution, or rather murder, of Captain Porteous. The story, we need not say, is told well, picturesquely, and forcibly; but bating a short conversation between Mr. Plumdamas, Mrs. Howden, Miss Grizzell Danahoy, and Mr. Bartoline Saddletree (a great admirer of Counsellor Crossmyloof), it is simply and purely historical, so far as relates to poor Porteous himself. The fate of this man is well known. In 1736 he commanded the Town Guard of Edinburgh at the execution of a criminal, named Wilson; and on the appearance of something like riot, he ordered his soldiers to fire, in consequence of which some persons were killed. Porteous was tried for his life, found guilty by a perjured jury, respited by the Government, but forcibly executed by a blood-thirsty mob. The Novelist, as is his custom, holds the balance pretty evenly between right and wrong, or rather inclines to the popular side. He paints Porteous as, perhaps, a more odious character than he really was, in order to excuse a murder, in which it is to this day believed that many of the most respectable inhabitants of Edinburgh took part. The Government of Queen Caroline behaved, on this occasion, as other Governments have since done, with a degree of indecision and dilatoriness, which shewed that they did not know, or knowing, did not calculate, the effects which delay must necessarily produce on the minds of the vulgar. They suffered the day of execution to arrive, the gallows to be erected, and the whole apparatus of death to be prepared, before the reprieve arrived. The effect of its arrival, under such circumstances, is described with the pen of a most powerful and instructive historian.

"The assembled spectators, of almost all degrees, whose minds had been wound up to the pitch which we have described, uttered a groan, or rather a roar of indignation and disappointed revenge, similar to that of a tiger from whom his meal has been rent by his keeper when he was just about to devour it. This fierce exclamation seemed to forebode some immediate explosion of popular resentment, and, in fact, such had been expected by the magistrates, and the necessary measures had been taken to repress it. But the shout was not repeated;

peated; nor did any sudden tumult ensue, such as it seemed to announce. The populace seemed to be ashamed of having expressed their disappointment in a vain clamour, and the sound changed, not into the silence which had preceded the arrival of these stunning news, but into stifled mutterings, which each group maintained among themselves, and which were blended into one deep and hoarse murmur which floated above the assembly. Yet still, though all expectation of the execution was over, the mob remained assembled, stationary, as it were, through very resentment, gazing on the preparations for death, which had now been made in vain, and stimulating their feelings, by recalling the various claims which Wilson might have had on royal mercy, from the mistaken motives on which he acted, as well as from the generosity he had displayed towards his accomplice. 'This man,' they said — 'the brave, the resolute, the generous, was executed to death without mercy for stealing a purse of gold, which in some sense he might consider as a fair reprisal; while the profligate satellite, who took advantage of a trifling tumult, inseparable from such occasion, to shed the blood of twenty of his fellow citizens, is deemed a fitting object for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. Is this to be borne? — would our fathers have borne it? Are not we, like them, Scotsmen and burghers of Edinburgh?'

"The officers of justice began now to remove the scaffold, and other preparations which had been made for the execution, in hopes, by doing so, to accelerate the dispersion of the multitude. The measure had the desired effect; for no sooner had the fatal tree been unfixed from the large stone pedestal or socket in which it was secured, and sunk slowly down upon the wain intended to remove it to the place where it was usually deposited, than the populace, after giving vent to their feelings in a second shout of rage and mortification, began slowly to disperse to their usual abodes and occupations.

"The windows were in like manner gradually deserted, and groups of the more decent class of citizens formed themselves, as if waiting to return homewards when the streets should be cleared of the rabble. Contrary to what is frequently the case, this description of persons agreed in general with the sentiments of their inferiors, and considered the cause as common to all ranks. Indeed, as we have already noticed, it was by no means amongst the lowest class of the spectators, or those most likely to be engaged in the riot at Wilson's exe-

cution, that the fatal fire of Porteous's soldiers had taken effect. Several persons were killed who were looking out at windows at the scene, who could not of course belong to the rioters, and were persons of decent rank and condition. The burghers, therefore, resenting the loss which had fallen on their own body, and proud and tenacious of their rights, as the citizens of Edinburgh have at all times been, were greatly exasperated at the unexpected respite of Captain Porteous.

It was noticed at the time, and afterwards more particularly remembered, that, while the mob were in the act of dispersing, several individuals were seen busily passing from one place and one group of people to another, remaining long with none, but whispering for a little time with those who appeared to be declaiming most violently against the conduct of Government. These active agents had the appearance of men from the country, and were generally supposed to be old friends and confederates of Wilson, whose minds were of course highly excited against Porteous.

"If, however, it was the intention of these men to stir the multitude to any act of mutiny, it seemed for the time to be fruitless. The rabble, as well as the more decent part of the assembly, dispersed, and went home peaceably; and it was only by observing the moody discontent on their brows, or catching the tenor of the conversation they held with each other, that a stranger could estimate the state of their minds."

68. *An Essay on Capacity and Genius: to prove, that there is no original Mental Superiority between the most illiterate and the most learned of Mankind; and that no Genius, whether individual or national, is innate, but solely produced by and dependent on circumstances. Also, an Inquiry into the Nature of Ghosts and other Appearances, supposed to be supernatural.* Lond. 8vo. pp. 537. Simpkin and Marshall.

WE have always thought that the philosophy of mind has been ever conducted upon erroneous principles; and, of course, been elucidated into obscurity. For making so bold an affirmation, we ought to have strong grounds; and therefore, in whatever light lofty metaphysicians may behold us, we shall certainly not offend all Readers, if we venture to derive our opinions from the Mosaic account of the creation of man, and consider it just as proper a datum, upon

upon which to found our reasoning, as an Otaheitean savage, Peter the wild boy, John Hunter's anatomy, Gall's skulls, and Locke's non-innate ideas—as if any body could possibly think that a fiddle-string contained the principles of sound *in se*. We are informed (Genesis ii. 7.) that God, after the creation of the body of man, “*breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.*” Upon this principle, we presume to reason thus:

There can be nothing older than Being, because a thing must be before it can be any thing else; and in that primary being must reside the properties of all subsequent created existence. God is called a Spirit: in philosophizing, it is fully as correct to say, a power, or principle, the entity *per se* which may be termed the principle of all properties, which are deducible only to laws of creation, or, as it is called, nature. *Life* is a principle, showing itself in various forms, according to the organization of the subject upon which it acts. An animal or vegetable body is an inert mass. *Life* seizes it, and it acts according to its organization. *Life* forsakes it; and it again becomes an inert mass: and as in Being consists the essence of power, where that Being is demonstratively independent, and self-creative or self-existent, it follows, that *Life is the visible attribute of God*. Thought, memory, reflection, and other acts of an immaterial kind, now called by a vague term acts of mind, are no other than properties, or qualities of *life*, as divinely communicated. Matter cannot think: no, but *animated* matter does think; and if it did not do so, it could not exist. If action was to be a property of the being created, all the mental adjuncts are indispensable to self-preservation; more or less, or various in kind, according to the situation of the animal in the scale of creation. Vegetables do not think, because they have neither locomotion, nor action. If matter (say, the nervous system) did not think, remember, reflect, &c. the action of disease, as fever or insanity, &c. could not affect the mind of the patient, the operation of all disease being upon the body. The error of Materialism, therefore, is, in supposing that matter thinks *per se*; whereas it only does so when *Life, the divine*

attribute, is incorporated with it; for so says our *datum*. God created the matter *first*; and then animated it next: *i. e.* gave it all the properties of *self acting existence*. The immortality of the soul is an easy and natural conclusion, from the principle, that life is the *visible attribute of God*. As being, life is a principle insusceptible of cessation or mutation; and eternal, yet purely and abstractedly a principle: the first principle involving in itself all others, because Being must always exist. It is not, as Gistanner and French Infidels broadly hint, oxygen; nor light, nor heat; for neither singly nor conjointly have they its qualities. Could we see God, we should easily comprehend all this; but this vision cannot be, because we cannot see principles; and God as to his divine entity is known to us in no other form.

In making, therefore, the intellectual properties, simple elementary qualities, forming part of the divine donation of life, we think, that we closely accord with Moses, in the passage quoted, and with St. Paul, when he says, in *Him we live and move and have our being*. Now if simple elementary properties are incapable of definition (as is the fact) much learning upon the philosophy of mind is thrown away: because the extent of intellectual power is limited by the form of the bodily organization. The error, therefore, of which we complained at the outset seems to consist in not treating the subject physiologically, but metaphysically; a science which cannot be certain, because it has no principles, existent in nature. It is pure Aristotelism, which creates its own data: unless it borrows them from other sciences.

Now to the Work before us. The theory of it is fully expressed in the title. We believe it to be true, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, so far as concerns that humbler degree of intellectual power which we call Talents. We do not, however, admit it, but in part, in relation to what is called extraordinary Genius. Our preceding remarks show that we do not think it correct to treat Mind, exclusively of physiological principles. We know that Nature never makes a fac-simile; she uses a pattern, but not a mould. Circumstance may and does call powers

powers into action, but it does not create them. The speed of *Childers* and *Eclipse* was a rare perfection; and, if there have been bodily pre-eminences, why may there not occur mental, at least such superior properties of the parts by which the mind acts, as to form what is vaguely called Genius? We conceive that opposite opinions confound similitude and equality. It is manifest that men have not an equality of powers, and that such an equality cannot be formed by art. We do not think that singing is innate in the muscles of the larynx because in the perfection of them consists a good voice; but we believe, that the *capacity* is there to be found. We own ourselves unable to solve the mysterious methods in which Nature acts in various ways; but we will venture to affirm, that there are *graduations in capabilities* (to use Brown's useful word); and that it is only a part of the variety which Nature consults, throughout every department of creation.

At the same time, this is a question of pure physics; for we are happy to coincide, concerning the divinity of mind, with the opinions of this able writer, in a passage deep and masterly:

"Human knowledge (he says) is limited; and therefore it is said, the mind is limited in its pursuits. And why is the mind limited? Because there is not an infinitude of circumstances for the operation of any one intellect. The *tabula rasa* has limits; but we cannot assign them till we know that no other object will impress itself on the imagination. In fact, its limits are the cessation of circumstances to operate. If they were more, the limits would be larger; if they were infinite, the tablet would be unlimited." p. 31.

As this is an intelligent and philosophical work, which should be well weighed by all persons who wish to derive instruction upon the processes of improving mind, we regret that passages are here and there introduced upon very solemn subjects, such as, we think, no Author ought to discuss who is not very deeply versed in sound Theology. It is a blessing annexed to a science which uses technical terms, that no one meddles with it who does not mean to acquire it thoroughly.

Of the second part of this Work,

"An Enquiry into the Nature of 'Ghosts, &c.'" we find much to amuse and enlighten us. It is a sound law of philosophizing, never to admit supernatural causes, in explanation of phenomena, of which solutions may be found in nature; or are even possible to be there found, though we cannot obtain actual evidence upon the subject. Dreaming, we think with Darwin to be only imperfect sleep; as to Prophecy,

"Old experience may attain

To something like prophetic strain."

And Ghosts we admit with our Author, are to be classed among *ocular spectra* or *phantasmata*, existing in the mind during disease, as Pope upon his death-bed saw an arm protruded from the wall.

The collection of Ghost Stories is select, curious, and taken from very rare books. For most of them the Author accounts with ingenuity and probability; and if he cannot do the same with all, we suspect that it is only because affirmations are so positive, as not to admit of explanation upon any other principles than affection of the imagination.

69. *England Described: being a concise Delineation of every County in England and Wales; with an Account of its most important Products, Notices of the principal Seats, and a View of Transactions, Civil and Military, &c. With a Map.* By John Aikin, M.D. 8vo. pp. viii. and 512. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THIS work is an enlarged edition of Dr. Aikin's "*England Detineuted*," a very useful Manual of English Topography, principally designed for young Readers, which first appeared in the year 1788. To this Manual, which has passed through numerous impressions, we paid due attention in our volume for 1789 *. In the Publication which we now introduce to the notice of our Readers, Dr. Aikin has new-modeled his former composition in such a manner as, by including objects before omitted, to adapt it in a moderate compass to purposes better suited to present demands.

After a brief but satisfactory description of the Physical Geography of England, our Author proceeds to

* See our vol. LIX. Part II. pp. 828, 829.

give a Topographical delineation of every County, proceeding from the North to the South, and comprising the following particulars; viz. its boundaries, and extent,—surface, climate, and productions,—rivers and canal navigations,—principal towns, with their respective manufactures and commerce,—country seats,—and the most remarkable remains of antiquity, both civil and ecclesiastical. To each County is annexed a Table of Population, drawn from the last Parliamentary enumeration, which, however, is for the most part limited to those places the inhabitants of which do not fall short of 2000.

From this outline of Dr. Aikin's Work, our Readers will perceive that it embraces every topic of general interest. The descriptions are executed with that neatness and perspicuity which have long since placed our Author among the most distinguished British Writers. Altogether, we think this Work not only an important addition to our present stock of Geographical Treatises for Schools, but also a valuable book of reference for the Library. A neat Map is prefixed to the volume.

70. *European Commerce; or, a complete Mercantile Guide to the Continent of Europe; comprising an Account of the Trade of all the principal Cities of the Continent, copious Tables of their Monies, Exchanges, Weights, and Measures, with their proportion to those of England, the Local Regulations of each Place, their Tariffs of Duties, Methods of Buying and Selling, Tares, and other allowances; together with numerous Official Documents, Ordinances, &c. forming a Complete Code of Commercial Information.* By C. W. Rördanz. 8vo. pp. xii. and 708.

THE title-page of this very useful, and (we may add) authentic Work so fully expresses the multifarious nature of its contents as to render a minute analysis of it unnecessary. Mr. Rördanz has divided his book into Three Parts,—the first treating on the North of Europe, the second on the Midland Countries, and the third on the South of Europe. A Chapter is allotted to each Country, containing a general account of its productions, manufactures, and trade, together with the various details above enumerated. A work of this descrip-

tion has long been wanted; and the manner in which Mr. R. and his Editor Mr. Lloyd (who has furnished many important additions) have executed their respective tasks, is such as to render the work now under consideration, an authentic book of reference, both for the Counting-house and for the Library.

71. *Original Sin, Free-will, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, Faith, Good Works, and Universal Redemption, as maintained in certain Declarations of our Reformers, which are the Ground-work of the Articles of our Established Church, upon these Subjects: with an important Account of the Subscription to the Articles in 1604; and an Historical and Critical Introduction to the whole.* By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. F.S.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records. 8vo. pp. 244. Rivingtons.

SO earnest have been the endeavours of those who have imbibed Calvinistic notions, within the pale of our Church, to enlist the Articles of the Church itself among their supporters, that their arguments, it is to be feared, like the cannon-balls of the fallen Archangel, if they have

"Amus'd us all,"—

yet may have shaken some,

"And stumbled many!"

Nevertheless truth and fact are completely against them; and any unbiassed mind, contemplating those articles, must perceive that the framers of them went as far as they could go, in their opposition to Calvinism, without absolutely excluding the favourers of that doctrine from their communion. Had these tolerant articles been so decisive in favour of those opinions as Calvinists now make them by their mode of interpreting, it would not have happened that, whenever their predecessors in that faith obtained influence or power, they were immediately bent upon reforming (as they called it) or discarding those very Articles*. This plain argument may be kept out of sight, as it has been studiously by one party; but it can never be invalidated.

The full proof of all this, and much more, will be found by those who

* See Mr. Todd's Introduction, p. xlv. study

study the truth, in the Bishop of Lincoln's admirable *Refutation of Calvinism*; and in Dr. Laurence's most able *Bampton Lectures*, in which he has successfully illustrated the true sense of all those Articles which Calvinists pervert to their own purposes; and when they have so done, triumphantly call themselves the *true Church of England*; accusing the rest of their brethren of having departed from the National doctrine. In the excellent Works above mentioned, the original documents and writings of our Reformers are successfully appealed to, and frequently cited; and the service offered to the Church by Mr. Todd, is that of bringing together such parts of these important documents as bear upon the controverted questions, so as to make them perfectly accessible; many of them being, in their original form, so scarce as not to be procurable by the generality of enquirers. "From the perusal of these (the Bp. of Lincoln's and Dr. Laurence's books) the notion of bringing together the venerable documents, which therein are dispersedly and in part referred to, originated in my mind." So says Mr. Todd, of his own design [page lx.]; it remains for us to say, which we do with real satisfaction, that the undertaking has been judiciously conducted, and very ably illustrated, in the work now given to the publick.

A dry collection of extracts, however well selected, would have been of very inferior utility, without the illustration so ably afforded by the Author in his *Historical and Critical Introduction*. In this indeed Mr. Todd chiefly appears as an Author on the present occasion; and he appears with all the credit which accuracy and perspicuity can give to such an investigation. The Introduction extends to 61 pages, and contains a full account of the works from which the subsequent extracts were taken; with a correction of several errors, into which some other Writers, of no small name, had fallen. "Of these venerable memorials," says Mr. Todd, "some are not now of common concurrence. To many persons it may therefore be acceptable, thus to have brought before their view, and to have connected, materials, to which references are often made by our Theological Writers; and by which our

Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, may be mutually illustrated, but which are not easily accessible."

The first document from which the extracts are taken is, the *Articles of Religion* published by the King's authority [Henry VIII.] in 1536: and entitled, "Articles devised by the King's Highness Majesty, to stablish Christian quietness and unity among us, and to avoid contentious opinions, &c.;" and these are here collated with the Articles, as delivered in the *Institution of a Christian Man*, published in 1537; and with the Articles, as published by Burnet, in the *Addenda* to the first volume of the *History of Reformation*.

The second is the *Institution* itself, sometimes called the *Bishops' book*; doubtless from the number of Bishops who were employed in compiling it. The re-publication of this work, in 1543, has been, by Dr. Nichols and others, mistaken for the original; but that, as we have seen, was of 1537, and received many additions on being re-printed. Bishop Burnet and Mr. Charles Butler have agreed in the error of stating that it was re-published in 1540. But the publication of that year was, as Mr. Todd as shown, the Articles themselves, but in Latin. From these also Extracts are given at page 11.

Then follow passages from the *Necessary Erudition of a Christian Man*, the work which was really published in 1543, in 4to and 12mo. This is "the *Institution* enlarged; having passed a revision of the Commissioners, appointed in 1540, to examine religious matters; having been corrected by the King's own hand; and again transmitted to Cranmer, and by him referred to the Convocation of 1543, where it was received with approbation," p. x. Concerning this work also, Mr. Todd corrects several errors of moment. Nor is it a matter of inferior importance, but indeed of the very highest, that this Author judiciously points out "the hand and heart of Cranmer" in many parts of this work, and especially in those which he has extracted: and brings positive proof, not before adduced, that the Homilies on *Salvation, Faith, and Good Works*, came actually from the pen of this excellent Prelate. Those circumstances tend greatly to narrow the former ground of dispute; for whatever came from

from the mind of Cranmer, certainly came from a source not tainted with the poison of Calvinism. *Woolton*, Bishop of Exeter, a contemporary writer of great theological distinction, and nephew of the celebrated Nowell, is the express authority which Mr. Todd brings forward in proof of this point, as far as relates to the Homilies: a most valid authority certainly.

The *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, finished in 1552, but not published till 1571;—the *Articles of Religion*, published in 1552;—the *Catechismus brevis*, in 1553;—and Bp. Jewell's *Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, published in 1562; are subsequently made the objects of the Author's selections. In going through the history of these, he further asserts the prevailing instrumentality of *Cranmer*, in the Articles of 1552; and ascribes the *Catechismus brevis* to *Poinet*, Bp. of Winchester, as that of 1570 to Alexander Nowell. Inter-mixed with all this history, is more of useful remark than a cursory review can specify; rendering the whole most truly worthy of attention, to all who would conscientiously investigate the truth. Nothing, however, is more remarkable than the passage in which Calvin is shown to bear testimony against his own subsequent doctrine, in a Preface to the *New Testament* in French, published by him in 1535. There he most explicitly and expressly asserts *universal Redemption*, without exception of persons, or the exclusion of any one who accepts of the offered terms of Salvation. That he afterwards lost himself, in the cloud of his own metaphysics, so as to teach the opposite doctrine, is no less surprising than it is lamentable; and certainly has proved, to the unity of the Christian Church, a most unfortunate event.

An Appendix, subjoined to the body of the extracts, contains collateral illustration of them, in copious selections from "that boast of Germany, and pride of the Reformation," as it has been justly called, the *Confessio Augustana*, or *Confession of Augsburg*; also from the *Saxon Confession*, which Melancthon himself styled a *Repetitio Augustanæ Confessionis*. From these sources CRANMER drew much of his materials; and to him certainly we must look, as is here proved, as the principal

teacher in the public declarations set forth in this volume. Mr. Todd has also given selections from our actual Liturgy, in confirmation of the same doctrines; and other relevant matters, which complete his Appendix and his book.

We have not attempted, in this account, to offer dissertations of our own, on the subject of the book before us, as is now the prevalent fashion; but fairly and clearly to inform our Reader what species of instruction is here offered to him by a most active and sound Divine; and in what manner he has executed the task which he so usefully undertook. Having so done, we are persuaded that nothing more can be necessary, to recommend it to all sincere inquirers into the genuine doctrines of our *Un Calvinistic Church*.

72. Spanish America; or, a Descriptive, Historical, and Geographical Account of the Dominions of Spain, in the Western Hemisphere, Continental and Insular; illustrated by a Map of Spanish North America, and the West-India Islands; a Map of Spanish South America, and an Engraving representing the comparative Altitudes of the Mountains in those Regions. By R. H. Bonnycastle, Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 694. Longman and Co.

WE have perused this interesting work with great pleasure, and derived very considerable assistance from the engraved Maps which accompany it; and we do not hesitate to recommend it to all classes of Readers, as we found it to be a complete Gazetteer, affording perfect information to Statesmen and Politicians, an itinerary to travellers in the New World, and a most useful companion to youth who are anxious to be acquainted with the Geography of the immense Countries which Spain discovered, and now possesses, in America. It must not be expected that in a Magazine like ours, whose plan is a variety of Correspondence, we should enter at large into the merits or demerits of the book before us, by giving long and numerous extracts. We therefore regret, considering the great merit of Capt. Bonnycastle's work, that we have not twenty or thirty pages to devote to an analysis of the book here announced. But if, on one part, our limits forbid us to enter into a circumstantial recital of its merits, we

we may, on the other hand, consistently with our principles, point out the most interesting parts, and refer our readers to those passages which, in our opinion, demonstrate, that for patient industry, taste in selection, and correctness in recital, Capt. Bonnycastle has not hitherto been surpassed by any of the numerous list of Authors who have written upon Spanish America. But, before we mention those passages, we must be allowed to add another general remark, which we think much in favour of the Author, viz. that his good sense has made him state the great question of American emancipation in such a moderate and intelligent manner, that, being obliged to say something of the insurrection of the Colonies against the Mother Country, he has contrived to give a concise narrative of the successes and reverses of the Insurgents, without taking any part in the merits or demerits of their cause.

We would refer the Reader first to the description of Mexico, the metropolis of New Spain, page 57; to that of the pomp and magnificence of Montezuma Xocutzin or the younger, page 114; the singular construction of bridges to facilitate the land journey from Santa Maria or Carthagena, page 256; the construction of Balsas, page 316; and the description of the noble river Maranon, page 326.

In Vol. II. the Reader will find a curious account of the Cavern of Guacharo, page 37; and before page 22, the origin and abolition of the Slave Trade; the description of Perou and its inhabitants; the manner in which the vast Continent of America has been governed: with the history of the long and bloody struggles between Pizarro and Almagro, page 100 and following; and a great many more interesting and amusing passages, which the Reader will accuse us of having omitted, if he refers to the work itself, which will amply repay his trouble.

73. *An Autumn near the Rhine; or, Sketches of Courts, Society, and Scenery, in some of the German States bordering on the Rhine.* 8vo. pp. 524. Longman and Co.

WE have seldom met with a tour which has afforded us so much gratification as we have derived from this pleasing volume.

The Author is not merely an acute observer, but an original thinker; and, with quick and lively perceptions, he possesses an understanding uncommonly vigorous and comprehensive—equally happy in his details and his descriptions, he has the art to give to subjects long familiar an air of novelty, and to invest the most trivial circumstances with interest and importance. We are persuaded that we should be gratified by any production from this able pen; but, as an enlightened and entertaining Traveller is almost the greatest rarity to be found in literary society, we shall hope to learn that the Author of “*The Autumn near the Rhine*” is preparing another Tour.

The following extract contains information which may be acceptable to some of our Readers:

“Among other great and little Grandees, to use an Hibernian license, I met at Darmstadt a Prince of Hesse Homberg, a distinguished Officer in the Austrian service, and son of the Landgrave of Homberg, *vor der Höhe* (before the height); a less than duodecimo territory at the foot of the Taunus Mountains, near Frankfort. (Homberg was, before the late system of making and unmaking sovereigns, an appanage of a younger branch of the family of Hesse Darmstadt, under the sovereignty of the Grand Duke, with a territory literally not much exceeding in size that of Lilliput, as described by Gulliver, twelve miles in circumference; it contained then about 6000 inhabitants. Now the little state is swelled into an Absolute Monarchy, a patch of territory is given to it on the other side of the Rhine, it musters from 18,000 to 20,000 subjects, and contains 10 square German, about 50 square English miles. This enormous aggrandizement is owing to the influence at Vienna of the four or five sons of the reigning Sovereign, distinguished and meritorious Officers in the service of the Emperor of Austria.) The Prince Philip, whom I met at Darmstadt, is a pleasant middle-aged man, of simple unaffected manners. His elder brother, the Hereditary Prince, is reported to have sent in his proposals for a marriage with our Princess Elizabeth, who is said to have signified to her Royal Brother her desire of changing her spinster life at Windsor, for that of a wife. Every body speaks well of the Prince, as a brave honest soldier; and though the alliance is not one of much territorial dignity; good character and military distinction are perhaps

perhaps all an English Princess need demand, in the individual whom she honours with her hand. One of the brothers is married to the Princess of Prussia. Homberg is a pretty little place, in a beautiful country, under noble mountains; the Reigning Sovereign, a worthy infirm old Prince; the revenue of the State, about 150,000*l.* a year. It is a curious fact, of which I was apprized by a German friend, that this will not be the first connexion of little Hesse Homberg with England. As far back as the year 1294, Homberg became, by a singular bargain, a fief of our Edward I. The Emperor Adolphus (of Nassau) was involved in a dispute with Philip of France; with whom our Edward being always disposed to quarrel, he entered into a close alliance with the Emperor, and engaged him to declare war against Philip. The chief agent between the two Sovereigns, and promoter of the alliance, was Adolphus's favourite, Eberhard Count of Katzenellenbogen and Lord of Homberg. The King of England, in his anxiety to secure him to his interest, persuaded him to become his vassal, seconding his proposal by 500*l.* of English gold, which it appears possessed as much attraction to little Princes in those days as in these. The Count could not resist the offer; and actually took the oath of allegiance, before an English Ambassador, to the English King, for the Castle and Town of Homberg."

74. *Poems, Latin, Greek, and English; to which is added, an Historical Enquiry and Essay upon the Administration of Government in England during the King's Minority.* By Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. *M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, &c. &c.* Collected and revised by George Hardinge, *M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. 8vo. (with a Portrait)* pp. 332. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

IT is one among the various pretensions to Science, justly claimed by our Countrymen, that numerous Authors have excelled in Latinity. We know the eminence of the Germans in this department of Learning; but, without denying their correctness, we think that there is a stiffness and a mannerism in their style, which bears much the air of law-writing, though not possessing its impure phraseology. Their Latin (in our opinion) resembles the articles made in an engine, accurately wrought, but unvarying in texture and pattern. The Roman language used by the English is of entirely a distinct character. The Prefaces of Hearne are

studied, demi-classical, demi-monastic; the *Vita Barwici* is very pure; *Bates's Elenchus* is sound, but disfigured with perplexing involutions of the clauses; and Parr's Preface to Bellendenus is an elegant harmony of quotations. Upon the whole, we do not however think that the Latin Prose of England is equal, in Augustan character, to the Poetry. At the head of all we place the "*Muscipula*" of Holdsworth. He had devoted his whole soul to Virgil, as Steevens had to Shakspeare; and his imitation of the Mantuan Bard is as close a resemblance, as a cast is of a statue. But his is not the only faithful copy. The "*Carmina Quadragesimalia*" and the "*Musæ Etonenses*" breathe a true classical odour, of fine fragrance to the finished scholar. The "*Bird's Nest*," and the famous translation of "*Shakspeare's All the World's a Stage*," excite even wonder, from the difficulty of the subjects.

In fact, there is a vast portion of ingenuity acquired by the practice of writing Latin Verses. We have been astonished at the neglect of it in numerous seminaries; and the contempt which has been sometimes expressed of it, as waste of time. This is certainly a gross error. The pupil not only acquires, by the necessity of finding words of the measure suited to his purpose, a vast collection of synonyms, but a facility of inflection, which composition in Prose does not compel. It is upon these accounts that Latin Versification is so strongly urged at Eton and the great public schools. But there is superadded also a very elegant refinement, and an adaptation of the manner and words of Virgil: or, if any extension as to language be allowed, it proceeds no further than Tibullus. We have, however, Authors of merit, whose language is certainly impure; and among these we must even class the interesting "*Poemata*" of Vincent Bourne, perhaps the "*Mons Calharinæ*" of Thomas Warton. They want the Virgilian cast of character, which seems to form the perfection of modern Latin Poetry.

Of the Poems before us, the principal merit is of a character still more difficult; a character far less tangible than that of Virgil; we mean the almost inexplicable style of Horace. Like the grace, the *Je ne sçais quoi*,
of

of Chesterfield, it is a style, which is felt and understood when it appears, but cannot be defined. The voluptuous companion of Mæcenas and Augustus applied a courtly elegance of diction and manner, (not to be acquired in common society) to that easy levity, usual in the conversation of persons unincumbered with business, and above fear, from prosperous situations. What an elegant dancer is in a ball-room, was Horace in Latin Poetry.

The following extract is an admirable specimen of the Sabine Poet in his Epistles. Mr. Hardinge is describing his condition after a fall from his horse:

"Imprimis oculi unius, Cyclopis ad
instar,
Utitur auxilio vultus malè dimidiatus.
Altera sola mea est, medici pars altera,
sic ut [discere longa,
Quod proprium sit utrique, nec est mora
Scire queas interjecti discrimine nasi.
Continui dentes, nisi dissocientur, ab
ictu, [tervallis;
Hinc inde, imparibus que debiscant in-
Excepto quod tres perierunt, cætera
sani." P. 49.

We say nothing of the Wit and "Gentlemanly pleasantry" of this passage, in the latter respect also truly Horatian. The line

"Altera sola mea est, medici pars altera" is precisely Roman facetiousness; dry, but not the broad humour of the Moderns. The great models of mind and sentiment seem to have thought it *infra dignitatem* to indulge in that continuous flow of ridiculous combination of ideas, which excite unceasing laughter. We have delicate satire, and lively dialogue; but no farce: at least of the modern cast of nonsense, and strong caricature.

The following introductory beginning of an Ode is in the best manner of Horace:

"Si placens uxor sinit, et *Quadrillam*
Spernis, hybernos iterare ludos
Parce, nec necum pudeat morantem
Frangere noctem.
Est mihi splendor focus, est Oporti
Multa vis, mensæ decus omne; puri
Copiam lactis mihi Cottenhami
Pascua donant." P. 57.

The Portrait of Mr. Hardinge is peculiarly fine; and the Essay on the Regency is unique and inestimable, from the very high and recondite authorities upon which it is founded.

75. *Monk's Vindication of the University of Cambridge, (continued from p. 343.)*

IN reading the following passage we are led to no very favourable conclusion respecting the reasoning powers of the President of the Linnæan Society:

"Sir James Smith, in another part of his pamphlet, has recourse to authorities of a different description in favour of his pretensions:

'There is one striking circumstance which I cannot but mention with peculiar satisfaction, in opposition to some facts already related; that *no objection against me has ever been started by any one of the Dignified Clergy, either of Oxford or Cambridge, nor by any Clergyman distinguished for Literature or eminent acquirements.*' p. 20.

"This is, to borrow one of Sir James's terms, an 'outrageous and sweeping declaration.' A writer, who expected to gain any credit for such an assertion as the above, should have added 'to the best of my knowledge,' or 'as far as I have heard,' or some other saving clause; without which it is obvious that, unless he had actually questioned upon the subject every Dignified Clergyman in England (for all are either of Oxford or Cambridge), he ran the risk of seeing his assertion clash, as it does most outrageously, with matters of fact. I hope, however, that he does not mean to defend his sweeping declaration, by saying that the strong objections to his pretensions, which many of the Dignified Clergy do actually express, were not first started by themselves, but originated with others. Such an apology would be called prevarication, and would, after all, be irreconcilable to fact. In the latter clause, sweeping and outrageous as it seems, he has secured his retreat. 'No Clergyman,' he says, 'distinguished for Literature or eminent acquirements,' has started an objection to him: and who is made the judge of a Clergyman's Literary distinction and acquirements? Why, Sir James himself; who, as soon as any one objects to him, deprives him directly of all claim to either. But will the Clergy or the Public acquiesce in Sir James's decision on Literary merits? Of this I am morally certain, that, till he has produced some very different specimen of his own Literary judgment and taste, than his *Considerations respecting Cambridge* afford, there is not one of us who will be mortified by his censure. Of those Clergymen who have expressed, both in private and in public, a decided opinion against Sir James's admission into the University, there are several, whom

whom the world has been pleased to think not entirely destitute of Literary acquirements: among my own personal intimates, I could mention two, who, however low they may be placed in Sir James's Literary scale, occupy a very high station in that of public opinion; one having acquired such eminent and decided reputation for Science and Literature, as to justify his election, at a very early period of life, to two situations of the utmost importance and dignity; both which he fills with the highest honour to himself, and benefit to the University: the other being so distinguished by his publications in the most arduous department of Classical Literature, as to have established his fame in every Country of Europe, where such learning is cultivated. Their reputation is not likely to suffer by the censure of the President of the Linnæan Society.

“ *Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen*
Cum tantis commune viris. ”

“The sentence which immediately follows seems, at first sight, much more important:

“On the contrary, several Bishops have expressed their serious disapprobation, that any Candidate should make a pretence of Religion to supersede a person, whose qualifications were undisputed, and against whom no valid objection had been attempted to be raised.”

“The Bishops are, undoubtedly, the natural guardians of the interests as well as the integrity of our Church: had we, therefore, learned, that several Bishops had declared, that they saw no objection to a Dissenter being admitted to fill offices in our Universities, the professed Nurseries of the Church of England, this would, I grant, have been a piece of weighty information. But does the above sentence amount to that? or does it amount to any thing at all? When examined, it turns out to be nothing more than this:—Several Bishops, understanding either from Sir James or his friends, that other Candidates had set up a *pretence* of religious disqualification against him, with a view of promoting their own interests, and supposing, of course, this representation to be correct, expressed, what every honest man would have expressed, a serious disapprobation of such disingenuous conduct. The wording of the sentence bears internal evidence of Sir James's own logic; the last clause, ‘*against whom no valid objection had been attempted to be raised,*’ being a manifest *petitio principii*: the whole question concerns the *validity* of the objections, and is assum-

ed, in these words, as already settled and determined.”

We quote the following lines chiefly for the interesting information they contain relative to the University:

“Sir James Smith, having travelled onward as far as his forty-eighth page in one unvaried strain of egotism, at length thinks it becoming to make some apology:

“As I have entered on the subject, I hope the Reader will excuse my egotism, which from the very nature of the thing is unavoidable.

“I must therefore plead a collateral circumstance, against my exclusion on any of the before-mentioned grounds. The late Dr. John Sibthorp, Professor of Botany at Oxford, who died in 1794, left an estate for the purpose of publishing his *Flora Græca*, a splendid work, the drawings of which he had caused to be prepared; but he did not live to make any descriptions, nor to compose the historical and critical part of the work. His executors were directed to find out a person for this purpose. They fixed upon me; nor were any objections raised by that Orthodox University. On the contrary, I met every where with congratulation and approbation, &c.” p. 48.

“What resemblance there can exist between the two cases, of a person being employed by executors to publish a posthumous work, and of his being elected by an University to fill one of its offices, I profess myself totally unable to discover: leaving this point, therefore, to be settled by better adepts in the science of analogy, I shall only call the attention of the Reader to the title bestowed upon Oxford—‘*that Orthodox University.*’ Whether it be against Oxford, or against Cambridge, that this sneer is leveled, may perhaps be doubted. I am aware, indeed, that some people are in the practice of applying the term *orthodox* to an undue and illiberal stiffness of discipline or opinion; a practice for which I entertain feelings the very reverse of respect. That Sir James Smith possibly might have intended to convey such an accusation against Oxford, I will not deny: but, as he is professedly drawing a contrast between us and the Sister University, to the advantage of the latter, I am rather disposed to understand, that *orthodox* is intended by him, in its proper sense, to imply an attachment to the true and unperverted doctrines of our Church; and, consequently, that Cambridge is insinuated to be deficient in this particular. Should the latter interpretation be right, I can only say, that the reflection is unjust and unmerited.

merited. In steady and sincere attachment to the Church, no persons were ever more distinguished, than our University has been, from the date of the Reformation to the present day. Let it not be forgotten, that the Establishment may be said to have owed its very origin to this place. Cranmer, and Ridley, and Latimer, the fathers of our Church, were Fellows of Colleges in Cambridge. The first five Protestant Archbishops of Canterbury, under whose superintendence it was settled and secured upon its present footing, and to whom it would be unjust to deny much of the praise due to that great work, were taken in succession from the bosom of this University*. In the time of the Long Parliament, as before noticed, the greater part of the Members of our Colleges exhibited the strongest possible proof of their sincere devotion to the Church of England, by resigning their whole maintenance, and by preferring indigence and beggary, to apostasy from their principles and their spiritual allegiance. Some years afterwards, this University braved the full vengeance of arbitrary power, by resisting, under the most trying circumstances, the mandate of James II; which, though not attacking its own immediate privileges, yet was obviously one of a series of measures designed to overthrow the Ecclesiastical Constitution. From that time to the present, we shall find, that Cambridge has been steadily and undeviating, in her support of our apostolic faith, and in the discouragement of Heterodoxy. The number and eminence of her Divines is too well known to require notice. On every occasion, where any measure has been proposed, tending to the real benefit of the Establishment, she has aided it, not only by her name and authority, but by the liberal and unsparing exertions, both public and private, of her pecuniary resources. Her zeal has, perhaps, never been ostentatious, and has been shown less in profession than in action; above all, she has never displayed the least tendency to uncharitable or unnecessary strictness. But Sir James will find himself lamentably deceived, if he expects, on this account, to meet with indifference and lukewarmness in the cause of Religion, or with any disposition to suffer inroads upon the real defences of the Establishment." (To be continued.)

* "Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindall, Whitgift, and Bancroft, held the Primacy from the Reformation to 1610. They had all been resident Fellows, and three of them Heads of Houses in Cambridge."

76. *The Recluse of the Pyrenees, a Poem.* 8vo. pp. 64. Longman and Co.

MANSEL, the Hero of the Poem, is awakened by a perturbed dream; when,

"Before him shone the Moon, serenely bright, [orbs of night:
Thron'd 'mid the thousand sparkling
And in the dark deep azure vault on high, [fly,
Some snowy clouds on wings of zephyr
So purely white, so airy, thin, they seem,
That youthful fancy might in sadness deem
They were the robes by gentle spirits worn, [borne!
Who sailing on the beams of night are
There was a soft calm stillness in the hour, [lizing pow'r;
That charm'd the mind with tranquil
A light—that seem'd upon the heart to shine,
And fill it with a joy almost divine,
A speechless joy—where human passions cease,
And ev'ry anxious thought is lull'd to peace.
But oh! within the gloom of MANSEL's heart, [no part;
These fairy dreams of bliss could claim
He only saw in all that lovely show
The funeral torches' melancholy glow;
And that gay starry flood of sapphire light [night.
Seem'd but to mock the silence of the
'Twas silent all—though many rested there, [spair;
Not ev'n a groan to break the deep de-
It had been ecstasy to hear a groan—
For it had prov'd he did not live alone!"

The horrors of War, and the appalling sight of carnage after a severe battle, are feelingly described; as is the preservation of Mansel from the devouring jaws of a shaggy monster prowling there for food, and which was destroyed by the interposing gun of an unseen protector.

"Whence pealing came that swift avenging shot? [what?
In that all desert spot, from whom, or
And MANSEL turn'd, but still the white thick smoke
Hid that redeeming arm in cloudy cloak;
And as its vapour folds dissolv'd away
An aged form the parting clouds display.
Yet had not years that lofty aspect stole
That speaks the noble energy of soul,
That all commanding dignity of mien
In mortal clay, where deathless virtues beam,
And shed a flash of that bright living flame [tars claim.
Which angels breathe, and heavenly
Yet

Yet in his eye there was a mournful
light [blight—
That seem'd to mark a heart-consuming
A secret trace of unrepining grief,
That sought no pity—and that shunn'd
relief;

That change can not wear off—unmov'd
by time; [pine—
That sheds no tear—that never will re-
But, shut within the heart's most inward
core,

Will never leave it till it beats no more!"
Mansel accompanies Count Alba,
his trusty deliverer, to his castle.

"As they move down the mountain's
rocky way, [tray;
A fault'ring weakness MANSEL'S steps be-
While ever and anon—the lips hard
press'd,

A shooting pang of agony express'd—
And the wild eyes, dilate with glassy
stare, [clare.

The feeble pulse's wasted pow'rs de-
His outward faculties were wav'ring—
dim—

But all was brilliantly clear within."*

The following observations on the
effects of climate on the mind are
at once poetical and judicious:

"In glowing realms, beneath the Trop-
ics plac'd,

And by an atmosphere of flame embrac'd,
There dwell a race well worthy of their
sire— [fire,

With daring hearts that emulate his
With raging passions that scorch up the
brain, [the plain.

Fierce as tornadoes dire, which desolate
Yet as the flowers that in their valleys
grow, [low;

Are sweetest—fairest—of the bowers be-
There Beauty moves, with more than
earthly grace, [might place

With eyes of liquid light—where Love
His heart-built throne! and rule the
human race:

Yet as those blooming flowerets die to-
day, [stay,

By noon shrunk up, nor for the evening
Those blushing buds of beauty fade
away†.

Behold, the horrors of the gloomy Pole,
Where freezing wretches breathe a slug-
gish soul;

Dull, and contracted, as their stunted
forms— [warms;

That, save the love of life, no passion

From youth to age in apathy they grow,
Unwarm'd and lifeless as their kindred
snow."

The Heroine of the Poem, Count
Alba's daughter, is thus poetically
painted:

"Gracefully there, before that altar
kneeling, [cross'd,
With arms upon her bosom meekly
Rapt in an ecstasy of holy feeling,
To all the cares of earth completely lost,
A youthful beauty breath'd a silent
prayer—

Was she a mortal?—or a spirit there?
Her gentle limbs beneath a light robe
swelling, [and fair;
Her lovely neck, round, snowy white,
But oh! there was no rising bosom
telling [vital air—

She bore a living heart—or breath'd the
A soft angelic beauty, sweetly beaming
With pensive thought, and warm emo-
tion, [had meaning,

Shone in her face—where ev'ry charm
All eloquent, with deep entranc'd de-
votion— [them shading,

Eyelids half clos'd, the gems beneath
That humble diffidence on earth had fix'd;
A smile, where joy, in tender sorrow
fading, [were mix'd—

Betray'd the fears that with her hopes
A closely drawn robe modestly concealing
All that we dream of virgin loveliness!

Yet more than th' charms of mortal
maid revealing, [express:

Charms, that the mind may picture, not
Yet on her cheek the mantling blushing
glow [stow—

Was wanting, which the rosy Loves be-
'Twas brightly pale—as that fair flow'r
of spring [king,

That triumphs first o'er Winter's gloomy
And shows the tyrant's iron reign is o'er,
His crown of ice dissolv'd, his pow'r no
more—

Nor had her lips the crimson ruby's hue,
But white as snows that storms on moun-
tains strew;

Yet gently parting, as if th' fragrant
breath they drew."

The story of this Poem is left in-
complete: but, "should any further
curiosity exist as to the ultimate fate
of these personages, the Reader may,
perhaps, have some future opportu-
nity of satisfying it."

* "It is a curious fact, that the mental powers are often more than usually
alert after the body has received some serious injury, or is apprehensive of it.
In the first case, it may arise from some change in the circulation of the blood,
which may affect the brain; or rather, it may always owe its origin to the effort
and energy with which the mind rouses itself to meet impending danger."

† "The pernicious effect of the hot climates in destroying female beauty by pre-
mature old age, is a fact generally known; the Greek women marry at the early
age of fifteen, and bear evident marks of decay at twenty-five."

77. *Adelaide of Lorraine; a Poetic Narrative of the Miseries of a Noble French Family, at the commencement of the late Revolution.* By R. C. Barton, Esq. Second Edition, small 8vo. pp. 74. Lloyd.

THE story of this little poetic narrative is in some measure a literal representation of a noble French family, at the commencement of the late unhappy Revolution, whose miseries, by the assistance of an inventive imagination, he has attempted to pourtray.

"The work was the amusement of the Author's hours of recreation,—he received pleasure in the composition,—and if one soul congenial to his own derives satisfaction from the perusal of it, he is amply recompensed."

The portrait of the principal personage in the story will afford a specimen of the poetry :

"There, by that stream which, fam'd
in classic lore,
Rolls rapidly its foaming waves along,
And parts Germania from the Gallic shore
By barriers wide, impassable, and strong :
There—in those plains, which oft trans-
alpine song
Have grateful hail'd a paradise on earth,
In times when virtue rul'd the shepherd throng, [modest worth,
When peace and love were join'd with
And each contented mind, to Happiness
gave birth :
Far from the din of arms, or city strife,
A Gallic noble's tow'ring mansion rose,
Where long he'd pass'd an unambitious
life, [woes,
Unhurt by cares, untouch'd by worldly
In all the luxury of calm repose.
And oft did thousands for his safety pray,
Nor dar'd one hostile voice his will op-
pose,
For grateful parents bless'd his natal day,
And e'en their lisping babes with gar-
lands strew'd his way.
No pompous grandeur mark'd his feudal
power,
Nor surly menial from his castle gate
Turn'd the poor wand'rer in misfortune's
hour,
With downcast hopes in wretchedness to
wait, [state.
And mourn the horrors of his abject
His household train the good Aristus
taught
To feel compassion for a helpless fate—
None to his portals by distress were
brought
But told their piteous tale, and found
the aid they sought."

GENT. MAG. November, 1818.

78. *The Warning Voice, a Sacred Poem, in Two Cantos; addressed to Infidel Writers of Poetry.* By the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, A. M. formerly of St. Mary Hall, Oxford: Author of *Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, in the Doctrine of the Established Church.* 4to. pp. 31. Longman and Co.

THIS honourable and learned Divine, "meditating in his study, and anxious to serve God and man," endeavours, in this publication, "to try the effects of Sacred Poesy;" which he has performed in blank verse, of which the following admonitory lines may be a sufficient specimen:

"To ye, to ye I lift the warning voice,
Apostates from the cause of Truth and
Love! [cause,
Who talents bright profane in Vice's
And meretricious graces add to Sin.
Thou, Noble Scribe! of atheistic mind,
Pride more than human, and perverted
sense! [vain!
Thee, too, I warn; oh, may I not in
Who on those Eastern ruins well didst
write, [page
In strains sublime; and from Isaiah's
Didst quote, without belief, the words
inspir'd
By God himself, thy pages to adorn;
Denying Him, who ev'ry thought inspir'd,
And taught Isaiah to proclaim his truth.
If sacred poesy can fire thy soul,
Turn to his pages once again, thou lost
Companion of my early years; oh! turn;
Return to him; and in historic page
Of many centuries of later date,
Read, and behold the truths Isaiah sung!
If your philosophy dare seek for truth,
The boasted purport of your bold attempt
To shake the Christian faith, I throw
my pledge,
As boldly venturing I your skill defy!
God's Holy Records in the Bible be
My only shield. At once a shield of
proof [I wield;
'Gainst hostile darts, a two-edg'd sword
And in this panoply array'd, your arts,
Your wit, and arguments I laugh to
scorn!"

79. *Plurality of Worlds: or Letters, Notes, and Memoranda, Philosophical and Critical: occasioned by "A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in Connexion with the Modern Astronomy, by Thomas Chalmers, D. D."* 12mo. Maxwell.

THE Author of this interesting little volume deserves well of the true friends of Christianity for fur-
nishing

nishing so requisite a performance, at a time when Revelation itself stands exposed to danger by the introduction of Theological speculations of an extraordinary magnitude, and a novel and romantic description, far exceeding the bounds of Revealed Truth, and justly suspected of trespassing the confines of sound philosophy.

Certainly, to extend the beneficence of the Almighty and most glorious Creator to remote and unnumbered worlds, if fallen like our own, is a mark of universal charity and boundless love, worthy contending for by the reverend and learned Author of those Lectures which gave occasion to the Series of Letters contained in this volume, wherein the ingenious writer, after bestowing an eulogium on the abilities and eminent qualifications of the learned Doctor, commences with his remarks on the nature and tendency of such speculations connected with Religion, and the very probable dangerous consequence likely to ensue from them; in which he bestows a much greater deference to the sacred truths of Scripture, than to hypotheses of human production in divine things. The style is correct, serious, and impressive; and the arguments are clearly and perspicuously arranged, and accompanied with a well-chosen selection of notes and extracts from most approved and eminent authors who have written on these subjects, and which of themselves may be said to constitute a little library, and a fund of curious and useful information. These notes make the work extremely interesting, and whilst they evince the good judgment and research of the compiler, they add weight to his argument and a merit to his performance. It is too often the case in books of this cast, that the reader is disappointed, and the argument lost for want of such additions to the text.

Aware of the keen eye of criticism, the ingenious author has amply fortified himself against attack by a combined knowledge of the several branches of Mathematical and Astronomical science, a requisite certainly indispensable in discussing the principles and merits of Dr. C.'s popular book, and in which the question is involved: he appeals to the candid

and well informed, to judge and examine for themselves the grounds of that science on which such theories have been raised, and which he asserts to be deeply interested in the establishment or confutation of the real or supposed existence of a Plurality of Worlds, and the universal system of Redemption extended to the delinquent inhabitants, if such be their condition. How far he has or has not succeeded in exploding Dr. Chalmers's hypothesis, the candid and inquisitive reader will be best able to judge.

In perusing this work, the author in several places calls in question the veracity of the modern Astronomy altogether, and the so much admired system of worlds depending on the measurement and extent of the Solar System in particular, the distances, and magnitudes of the sun and planets published in all the modern books, as extremely questionable; this he discusses in his third letter, on the *Angle of Parallax*, which if once proved an impossible experiment, the whole Doctrine of a Plurality of Worlds instantly vanishes from the system of nature! The experiment is the most delicate, and at the same time the most important in the whole practice of astronomy; on which alone depends the true measurement of the distances, and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies, as the most able astronomers well know. Here then let the advocates of Revelation consider, how presumptive must that hypothesis be, which associates Divine truths and the sublime mysteries of Redemption with astronomical speculations! It must first be proved that the Universe is composed of worlds, and systems of worlds, before we can argue on their inhabitants, and their moral and religious condition; and where an absolute demonstration of the former is wanting, there can be no rational ground to argue on the latter.

"The science of Astronomy" (says this author, page 3) "is very pleasing and delightful, and it generally forms part of a good education; it has become fashionable at least to have some little knowledge of it, sufficient to appear in parlour conversation." The latest speculation or pretended discovery, if sanctioned by a great name, is sure to be received without examination. The remarks of the last visionary obtain imme-

immediate circulation, and the more marvellous the better."—Page 9. "The conjectures of the modern astronomer make no remarkable addition to the arguments of Infidelity, which have been repeatedly urged and confuted for the last two centuries; yet they are brought forward as the result of inquiries in the present *enlightened age*. To express any doubts as to the weakness and uncertainty of these conjectures, is to expose oneself to the ridicule of men who assume the appellation of learned from no other cause than their superficial attainments, conceited superiority, boldness of declamation, and want of argument. Is the disciple of Infidelity permitted to express his doubts, nay to insult the Christian faith with impunity, while the sum of his mighty conjectures rests upon the most doubtful and deceitful of all experiments? Is no one permitted to utter a suspicion or conjecture, to propose a query, or to make any objections to the accuracy of statements, which never have, nay, I may say without presumption, never can be demonstrated."

The Author's Remarks on *The Influence of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*, contained in his sixth Letter, are earnestly recommended to the perusal of the mathematical and philosophical class of readers, and particularly young students; as also his Remarks on *Mathematical and Astronomical Infidelity*, which constitute the argument of his eighth Letter. That the author is an advocate for the Scripture philosophy, he boldly declares in his tenth Letter, wherein he contends for the connexion and harmony subsisting between Nature and Revelation, and the beneficial results from both in the study of the Bible, and therefore recommends those authors who have laboured most in the investigation of the Bible philosophy, particularly the Commentaries of Mr. Hutchinson, Bp. Horne, the Rev. William Jones, Catcott, and others. To conclude, if this little volume be perused with Dr. Chalmers's book, it may be found a useful monitor, and an excellent antidote against the dangerous tendency of such high and lofty speculations as are there advanced, and restrain the mind from soaring into the unknown regions of *immensity*, whither he seems to be carried in the flights of a restless and bewildered imagination.

80. *A Topographical Account of Tattersall, in the County of Lincoln, collected from the best Authorities. Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections.* 8vo. pp. 21. Bickerstaff.

THIS is a welcome acquisition to the scanty portion of Topography with which the County of Lincoln has hitherto been illustrated. It is handsomely printed, and the embellishments are beautiful.

81. *A Charge delivered to the Reverend the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, in April and May 1818, at the Primary Visitation of Charles Goddard, A.M. Archdeacon of Lincoln.* 4to. pp. 55. Walker.

THIS is a Charge of no ordinary importance, as delivered to the Clergy who have the spiritual care of the twentieth part of the population of the whole Kingdom; and it received, as it well deserved, the marked attention of the very learned and respectable Auditors before whom it was delivered.

The worthy Archdeacon, we are told, resides in Berkshire; to which he thus alludes:

"I would willingly convert the circumstance of my distant residence into a motive for an exact fulfilment of a common obligation, by engaging you to consider that if I come punctually and readily thus far to visit, it must be in the just and proper expectation that, from so comparatively small a distance as each of our brethren resides from the place of Visitation, he will readily attend there, so as to enable us to obtain the solid and beneficial ends of which meetings of the Clergy are in fact susceptible. Never was there a time when good understanding and good will among the Clergy of the respective Ecclesiastical divisions, and among the body generally, were more loudly demanded; neither is there any sort of Clerical meeting which, in so correct and ready a way, is fitted to keep alive and to promote those necessary dispositions in us."

"At Grantham (he adds in a note) where I closed my Visitation, an opportunity was afforded me on taking leave of the Clergy, to express what, at each of the Calls, I had strongly felt, namely, satisfaction at the mutual comfort and edification which this Primary Meeting had manifestly afforded; and I declared my conviction, that no incidental and temporary circumstance, but an habitual and permanent sense of what

was

was due to our profession and to ourselves, had produced every where so full an attendance, so general an appearance in the Clerical habit, and so uniform an attention to the religious and official purposes which these assemblies of the Clergy are designed to answer."

An admirable "Charge" is subjoined, which was most solemnly given to the various Churchwardens, and with an excellently good effect.

82. *Thoughts on the Present State of the Poor; with Hints for the Improvement of their Condition: in a Letter addressed to the Archdeacon of Lincoln.* By Charles Turnor, M.A. F.S.A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucks. 8vo. pp. 24. Rivingtons.

IN the twofold capacity of a Resident Incumbent and an active Magistrate, "in a District where pauperism prevails to a considerable extent," Mr. Turnor must be allowed to be a competent judge of the subject on which he has very ably delivered his sentiments. The mischief arises principally from

"A total want, on the part of the Poor, of that proper feeling which ought to urge a man to support himself and his family by their joint labour. Formerly, a poor man solicited relief of the parish officers with sentiments of laudable shame; but what is the fact at present? he applies for relief, as to a fund upon which he has an unqualified claim, and is not satisfied until he has obtained it. He now no longer looks to his own exertions; he seems to forget that he has a station assigned him in society, the duties of which he is bound to fulfil."

The remedy proposed is "in the first instance, the employment, on a scale commensurate with the evil, of that powerful engine a Religious Education." Next, "the Savings Banks;" and the abolition of sending the poor on what is called "their Rounds."

"In Agricultural Counties, a ROUNDSMAN is one who is sent in rotation to the Parishioners, at the will of the Parish-officers. Nothing is more common, when a labourer applies to the farmer for work, than for the latter to tell him, he has no employment for him. The labourer then applies to the Parish-officers for work, who give him a ticket, to go, perhaps, to the very same person, who had in the first instance, refused to hire him; and

thus, coming in the character of a parish pauper, the farmer obtains his labour at a *reduced price*. If his wages, earned in this manner, are not sufficient to support himself and his family (which they seldom are), the deficiency is made up from the parish-rates."

Finally, Mr. Turnor recommends a rejection of Workhouses and Houses of Correction; and thus speaks of the Westminster Penitentiary:

"I understand, from the most respectable authority, that the happiest effects have already resulted from that Institution, whose object has been greatly promoted by the persevering and conscientious professional labours of Mr. Bennet, the chaplain, and by the frequent attention paid to it by many benevolent individuals, particularly by G. F. Holford, Esq. the Bishop of London, and Archdeacon Pott."

83. *More News from Venice, by Beppo, a Noble Venetian. Translated from the Original.* By Julius. 8vo. pp. 32. Sherwood and Co.

THE Continuation of "Beppo" may be considered as a Second "Childe Harold's Monitor" (p. 137.)

This Poem is worthy of an attentive perusal. The ingenious Author, after incidentally lashing some of the follies of our own Metropolis, concludes with some well-deserved encomiums on the transcendent poetical abilities of an illustrious Peer, intermingled with wholesome advice—and with admonitions to the Venetian Ladies.

"This is a man, all solemnness and mystery,
[night,
That loves to wander at the noon of
And if the truth is stated in his history,
He's Pope of Poets by exclusive right.
For there, I'm told, he's head of their
consistory, [say] aright:
And wears the laurel crown (as many
For there are popes besides the Pope of
Rome,
In Church or State, (infallibles,) or
home."

"My poor dear creatures I have learnt
to pity [a hero,
Those who are made the sport of such
Who's great in groans, and in his murders witty,
A proud epitome of master Nero.
Ah, I cou'd tell you such a doleful ditty,
As I will vouch would make you cry, Oh
dear, oh!
How often has he wish'd that womankind
Had but one heart to break—to break
it to his mind."

LITE-

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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A new and improved Edition of "A Comment on the Fifth Journey of Antoninus's Itinerary, in which the Situation of Durobrivæ is proved to be Castor in Northamptonshire." To which are subjoined, the Parochial History of Castor and several Places in its Neighbourhood. By RICHARD GOUGE, Esq. With Additions, by the late R. HENSON, Esq. and Mr. J. CARTER, F. S. A.

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Provincial Antiquities, and Picturesque Scenery, of Scotland: the First Part. The engravings will be produced by Messrs. G. Cooke, John Pye, J. and H. Le Keux, and W. Lizars, from drawings by J. M. Turner, Esq. R. A., A. W. Calcott, Esq. R. A., Rev. John Thomson, Mr. E. Blore, &c.;—and WALTER SCOTT, Esq. has undertaken the historical descriptions.

Swiss Scenery: the first number of this work will contain five engravings by C. Heath, and others, from drawings by Major Cockburn.

Italian Scenery: the fifth number of this work contains views in Rome from drawings by E. F. Batty.

The Legislature of the Island of Antigua have recently printed a volume of their Laws, consisting of the Acts passed from 26th May 1804 to 13th June 1817; which is uniform with the former volumes, and has, like them, an Analytical Table and a copious Digested Index. Though the Legislature have prepared it for their own use, copies will be permitted to be purchased for a limited time.

Discourses on various subjects; by the Rev. Sir JOHN HRAD.

An improved edition, in 2 vols. 8vo, of SCHMIDTUS' Concordance to the Greek New Testament, from the Glasgow University Press.

Various means of Death, and its circumstances, intended to illustrate the wisdom and benevolence of the Divine administration in conducting mankind through this awful and interesting event. By the Rev. T. WATSON, author of *Intimations and Evidences of a Future State*.

A Correspondence between the Court of Rome, and Baron Von Wessenberg, Bishop of Constance, in which the Bishop disputes the authority of the Pope in Germany; and an account of his endeavours, with every probability of success, to effect a General Reformation in the German Catholic Church. 8vo.

The Enjoyments of Youth; a companion to the "Comforts of Old Age." The object is, to impress upon the minds of the Young the pleasures of Religion and Morality, in contradistinction to the vanity of the customary pursuits of the well-bred young of both sexes.

The Works of the late Dr. WELLS, with an account of his Life, by himself.

Practical Observations on the Construction and Principles of Instruments for the removal of Muscular contraction of the Limbs, Distortion of the Spine, and every other species of Personal Deformity. By JOHN FELTON, (late of Hineckley) Surgical Mechanist to the General Institution for the relief of Bodily Deformities, Birmingham.

A complete History of Lithography, from its Origin down to the present time, by the Inventor, ALOIS SENEFFELDER; containing clear and explicit Instructions in all its Branches, accompanied by illustrative Specimens of this Art.

The Widow of the City of Naïn, a new Poem, by a Member of the University of Cambridge; to which will be subjoined, "The Song of the Captive Jew in Babylon," and other smaller Pieces.

Preparing for Publication:

The Rev. M. D. DUFFIELD, F. S. A. has for some time been making Collections for a History of the Town and County of Cambridge. As such a work is a great desideratum to every lover of Topography, we heartily wish him encouragement and assistance from the Gentry and Clergy of the County.

Account of the History and Antiquities of Kensington and its Environs; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and distinguished persons; deduced from ancient records, state papers, and

manuscripts, parochial documents, and other original and authentic sources, illustrated with plates. By Mr. THOMAS FAULKNER, author of the *Histories of Fulham and Chelsea*.

In answer to our Correspondent SARTOR, we have the pleasure to state, that the work on *Costumes*, by the Miss SMITHS, is in progress, and the first Number, it is expected, will appear in the Spring, with several improvements as to its plan.

Facts and Observations towards forming a new Theory of the Earth. By Mr. W. KNIGHT, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in the Institution of Belfast.

Illustrations of Biblical Literature; exhibiting the History and Fate of the Sacred Writings from the earliest period to the present, including Biographical notices of eminent Translators of the Bible and other Biblical Scholars. By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, author of *Biblical Anecdotes*.

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Scripture Costume, exhibited in a Series of Engravings, accurately coloured in imitation of the drawings, representing the principal Personages mentioned in the Old and New Testament. Drawn under the superintendence of B. WEST, Esq. P.R.A. By R. SATCHWELL. Accompanied with biographical and historical Sketches. Imperial 4to.

Life of ANDREW MELVILLE; containing illustrations of the ecclesiastical and literary history of Scotland during the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. By THOMAS M'CRIE, Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

Letters from the North of Italy, on the government, statistics, manners, language, and literature, of the Peninsula. By W. STEWART ROSE, Esq.

Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers, by Mr. ABRAHAM SALAMÉ, who accompanied Lord Exmouth as interpreter in the negotiations with the Dey.

The Life and Adventures of ANTAR, a celebrated Bedouen chief, warrior, and poet, who flourished a few years prior to the Mahomedan æra. Translated from the original Arabic, by TERRICK HAMILTON, Esq. Oriental secretary to the British Embassy to Constantinople.

A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day; by D. B. WARDEN, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo.

Journal of an Expedition over part of the hitherto Terra Incognita of Australasia. By JOHN OXLEY, Esq. surveyor-gen. of the Territory of New South Wales.

"A Traveller's Tale of the last Century;" by Miss SPENCE, author of *Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland, &c.*

MANUSCRIPTS OF VOLTAIRE. The *Aristarque Champenois* contains the following article of literary intelligence, which appears authentic, and is not destitute of interest:—It was stated in the *Journals*, that on the 25th of August, the day of the re-erection of the statue of Henry IV. a dedication of the *Henriade*, addressed by Voltaire to Louis XV., was to be read by the Secretary of the Academy. This was the finest homage that a literary body could render to a great and good King—the bard was worthy of the hero; but this hope has not been realized. Count François de Neufchâteau well knew that the piece had existed, for, at a very early age, he had heard it read, but he believed it to be lost, past recovery, as well as all the papers which had belonged to Thiroz, from the long inquiries which he had unsuccessfully made, and the silence of the possessor of the papers. Grimm also was persuaded that this collection was destroyed, as may be seen from what he states in his correspondence, tome II. pag. 372. Mr. François de Neufchâteau, however, continued his investigations, and his perseverance was rewarded by the discovery that the manuscripts were in the hands of M. Jacobson, Mayor of Noirmoutiers. M. Jacobson possesses all that Thiroz received from Voltaire, and this valuable collection consists of—1. The dedication already mentioned. This piece is in the hand-writing of Voltaire, with his erasures. If reliance may be placed on the opinion of men of letters, who have heard this dedication read, it is the most eloquent discourse ever written by Voltaire.—2. A considerable number of letters in the hand-writing of Voltaire. They have never been printed, and are the more curious from their having been written confidentially. They are full of anecdotes and historical traits of a highly interesting nature.—3. About 50 pieces in verse, all remarkable for that grace and facility which characterize the fugitive poetry of Voltaire.—4. Fragments of a tragedy, which Voltaire composed at the age of 12, and which is entitled *Amulius and Numitor*.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Mr. URBAN,
Lifford, Sept. 17.
THE following verses were written by the late Dean Mahon, of Cavetown, in the county of Roscommon, when an Under Graduate in Trinity College, Dublin, in consequence of Dean Swift's ridiculing, in an English Poem, the smallness of Dr. Delany's villa and demesne near Glasnevin. They are extracted from the family manuscripts of the Rev. Arthur Mahon, of Cavetown, near Boyle, the grandson of the Author. Your preserving them in the Gentleman's Magazine you will oblige
 A CORRESPONDENT.

RUS DELANENUM, ad H. Lesleium Epistola.
 RUS colere exiguum, Leslei dulcis amice,
 Nos Delaneanæ jugera pauca monent.
 Tu Latii nuper peragrasti divitis oras,
 Volvit ubi roseis vallibus Arnus aquas,
 Parthenopes et ubi sinuat se litus amœnum
 Et mare centeno qua subit ore Padus,
 Quaque Palentinæ apparent vestigia Romæ
 Et Tiberis flavus prata beata rigat.
 Nec Delaneanæ pigeat te visere assellum,
 Delicias cujus, Musa, situmque canit.
 Hic campi et clivi molles, vallesque reductæ,
 Haud facies una est, forma nec una soli.
 Hic paullum sylvæ, latebras quæ præbet amœnas;
 Purior hic vitro fons tibi jugis aquæ;
 Floribus irrigui rident et fructibus horti,
 Et myrto et violis, Idaliæque rosâ.
 Tondunt inter oves securi gramina Damæ,
 Agnoscunt Domini sollicitantque manum.
 Non volucrum cantus absunt aut murmur aquarum, aut
 Arbore ab æriâ, dulce, palumbæ gemens.
 Nec minus interea decus est et gratia villæ
 Haud minus arcta angit, nec minus amplâ gravat: [amœni,
 Undique prospectus hinc obvertuntur
 Prærupti montes, vadis opaca nemus;
 Lætæ hinc planities, et cultis consita villis;
 EBLANÆ hinc turres, velivolæque mare.
 Prata quid et fœni messes, muscosa quid antra,
 Quid, verânam cœli temperiemve canam?
 Naturam expellit sumptu temerarius hæres,
 Extendit fundum, tecta superba locat:
 Est sapiens (bene sed posito) contentus agello,
 Plus habet hic ruris; plus habet ille soli.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY
 OF A BELOVED MOTHER.
 (Air: *Savourneen Dhealish*.)

OH wild seems the prospect in ev'ry direction, [wave,
 And hoarse is the murmur of Inny's dark
 As indulging the scope of a strong recollection, [grave.
 I stand by the side of my dear Mother's

Thoughts crowd on thoughts, thick as clouds
 in December, [sounding shore,
 Or as wave swells o'er wave on the loud-
 While musing alone here I fondly remember [more.
 The kindness of her who shall bless me no
 When the light of yon sun-beam, all glist'ning in splendor,
 Arose on the birth of her first-born boy:
 In a fond mother's arms, young, blooming,
 and tender,
 The infant's Elysium was mine to enjoy.
 Withheld from the hands of the cold-hearted stranger, [bore away;
 No nurse from her mansion her babe
 But safe in her own arms from cold, want,
 and danger,
 Serenely pass'd over my life's early day.
 Oh, oft in the days of a calm happy childhood, [her tongue;
 The language of wisdom I've heard from
 And in walks through the garden, the field,
 or the wild wood, [or sung.
 Have listen'd with joy as she spoke, read,
 The lessons she taught me were short,
 sweet, and moving, [a store,
 In youth's prime to gather of learning
 For pardoning Grace to be thankful and loving, [the poor,
 To be just, kind, and humble, and pity
 But doom'd are the ties of frail Nature to sever, [must see!
 And heart-rending sights weary mortals
 Clos'd are those lips now in silence for ever,
 And cold is that heart once so kindly to me.
 As the wounded may bleed, so the faithful
 may sorrow, [despair:
 Though not like the Heathen in doubt or
 Through the tear, as it falls, he beholds a
 to-morrow [in air.
 When sin, death, and anguish shall vanish
Lifford, Oct. 3.

THE ENIGMA. — By Lord BYRON.

TWAS whisper'd in Heaven, and mutter'd in Hell, [they fell:
 And Echo caught softly the words as
 In the confines of Earth 'twas permitted to rest, [confess'd.
 And the depths of the ocean its presence
 It was seen in the lightning, and heard in the thunder, [given asunder:
 'Twill be found in the spheres when all
 It was given to man with his earliest breath, [death;
 It assists at his birth, and attends him in
 Presides o'er his happiness, honour, and health, [his wealth,
 Is the prop of his house, and the end of
 It begins every hope, every wish it must bound; [crown'd.
 And tho' unassuming, with Monarchs is

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 15.*

The House having gone into a Committee on the Message relative to the Duke of Kent's marriage, Lord *Castlereagh* moved an additional grant of 6000*l.* a year to his Royal Highness. The motion was supported by Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *J. Smith*, and Sir *C. Monck*, and opposed by Mr. *Curwen*, Sir *R. Heron*, Mr. *Methuen*, Lord *Althorp*, and Mr. *Protheroe*.

On a division, it was carried by 205 to 52. The resolution for a dower was also agreed to; and the House was resumed.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the second reading of the Alien Bill.

Mr. *Lambton* opposed the measure as tyrannical and derogatory to the character of the country.

Mr. *Protheroe* supported it. Ministers had exercised the powers conferred on them with great moderation.

Mr. *Lyttleton*, Lord *Folkestone*, and Mr. *F. Douglas*, opposed the bill, and Mr. *C. Grant* supported it. On a division, the motion was carried by 97 to 35, and the bill was read a second time.

May 18.

Mr. *Geo. Banks* moved the second reading of the Game Purchase Bill.

Mr. *Curwen* thought that the present bill would not be made to attach sufficiently on the higher classes so as to prevent them from becoming the purchasers of game; yet it might tend to swell the catalogue of offenders of a lower description, of whom it had appeared not fewer than 1200 had been in confinement under the present Laws in one year. He should move the second reading for that day six months.

Col. *Wood* conceived that the best mode was to make game at once private property.

Sir *S. Romilly* said the purchase of game must be attainable by the use and encouragement of poachers: thus occasioning many sources of mischief and misery, through the employment of the poorer classes in an occupation which led them to bad connexions, and to becoming thieves of a more criminal description. But he need not confine himself to the case of poachers; as he might advert to the situation of poulterers whom gentlemen compelled to procure and sell them game, or else might refuse to deal with them. Under the system of the Game Laws, it was not considered any violation of honour

GENT. MAG. *November*, 1818.

or morality to buy Game; and as to the procurers and sellers, their punishment was felt not as a disgrace, but excited sympathy among the people at large. Among the higher orders, the Laws were violated with little compunction, to obtain the dearest luxury, though the utmost rigour in imposing penalties was exercised against the lower.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 116 to 21.

Mr. *Brougham*, in moving for the commitment of the bill for the Education of the Poor, stated several glaring instances of misapplication and embezzlement of funds which had been bequeathed for scholastic purposes. In regard to the Commissioners to be appointed, he implored of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to consider that all would depend on the personal characters of those appointed. (*Hear, hear!*) Contrary to what had first been proposed, it was intended that Ministers should name them. He hoped, however, there would be no jobbing in the selection. Some of the Commissioners were to have no salary. The appointment conferred no patronage; and as nothing was received by the appointment but labour, he begged leave to address himself to Ministers, and to express his own willingness to undertake the part of a Commissioner. (*Hear, hear!*) The Committee had taken the point into consideration, and thought it fair that he should offer himself, as having a title to be one of the Commission; and if he had the good fortune to be named, he should most willingly take an active part. He felt most deeply for the success of this inquiry; and he was therefore willing, for the sake of the security which his personal exertions would give, to make a temporary retreat from other business. He felt this a very delicate subject; but he could not, in duty to the investigation he had originated, refrain from speaking thus freely. (*Much cheering.*) In that House there was none particularly connected with the abuses which were the objects of the Commission; but he looked confidently for the special and strenuous support of the heads of the Christian Church. The Gospel was emphatically styled the Gospel of the poor. Surely the heads of our great establishment for teaching the Gospel could not fail to exert all their power in providing that the poor should not be robbed. (*Hear.*)

The bill went then through a Committee. The

The resolutions for granting 6,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Kent, on his marriage, and 6,000*l.* a year of dower to the Princess of Leiningen, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness, were brought up and agreed to; and a bill ordered to be brought in to that effect.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 19.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a bill for varying certain of the provisions of the *Regency Act*. First, to allow the Queen to appoint additional members of her Council, her Majesty's health not permitting her own attendance to be punctual, and the official situations of several of the present members also rendering theirs uncertain or inconvenient. Secondly, to declare that in case of the demise of the Queen, after a dissolution of Parliament, the new Parliament may be summoned within 14 days.

Earl Grey thought that the whole of the *Regency Act* ought to undergo revision.

The bill was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented by *Mr. P. Moore* from the proprietors of *Drury-lane Theatre*, stating that they were under certain incumbrances, and praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable them to give securities for demands upon them.

A motion by *Sir Robert Heron*, for the repeal of the *Septennial Act*, was supported in a few words by *Mr. Brougham*, *Sir S. Romilly*, and *Mr. W. Smith*, who were the only speakers; but was negatived on a division by 117 to 42.

The *Alien Bill* was committed after two divisions.

May 20.

Mr. Bennet brought up the Report on the state of contagious fever in the Metropolis. It had increased during the last year in the Metropolis, even to seven times the ordinary number of cases. An Institution, directed to the correction of this evil, had produced considerable effects, but not sufficient for the wants. It appeared to be the practice of almost all the hospitals to mix the cases of contagious fever with those of ordinary descriptions, through which practice, patients in ordinary cases were liable to catch contagious fevers. There was no Hospital, it appeared, that was not, every week, obliged to turn away applicants from their doors. The Committee had thought that the removal of the fever cases would, on the whole review of the circumstances, be beneficial. They had, therefore, recommended a small grant in increase of the sum of 1000*l.* which Government had thought fit to allow. The number of patients had increased from 70 odd to near

700. The Committee wished for a further grant of 2000*l.* making the whole 3000*l.* in order to augment the accommodations in the wards, from 60 to 100 beds; which, probably, might answer the demands in the Metropolis.

The *Poor's Education Bill* was read the third time, and passed.

On the motion of *Lord A. Hamilton*, *Mr. T. Ferguson* was then brought to the bar, and received the following reprimand from *Mr. Speaker*: "Thomas Ferguson, This House having received the Report from the Committee of Privileges, respecting a Letter written by you to a Voter of the County of Lanark, to influence his Vote in the election of a Member to serve in Parliament, did resolve, that in writing and sending such letter you were guilty of a corrupt attempt to subvert the freedom and independence of election, and a high breach of the privileges of this House; and for that offence you were committed to his Majesty's jail of Newgate. Your petition has since been received; and in consideration of your full and entire acknowledgment of your offence, and of the contrition you have expressed for it, and trusting that what you have already suffered will operate both as a warning to yourself and an example to others; this House is disposed to extend to you its lenity as far as is consistent with its justice; and now to relieve you from further imprisonment: I am to acquaint you, you are discharged, upon payment of your fees." *Mr. Ferguson* then withdrew from the bar.

May 21.

A motion was made by *Sir W. Curtis* to refer the petition of the City of London of the 5th of May to a Select Committee, with power to hear counsel against the production of the City accounts.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved the previous question.

After a conversation of some length, the second reading of the bill which had occasioned the order for the City accounts, was postponed for two months, and the order was rescinded.

May 22.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted a variety of sums for miscellaneous services.

Mr. Warre complained that no part of the sums received from France had been applied in aid of the revenue, but that the whole had been expended in the prosecution of objects abroad.

Lord Castlereagh said, the sums received from France had enabled us to accomplish all the objects recognized by Parliament as expedient, with a view to our present policy on the frontiers of the French territory, without bringing any charge upon this country.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 25.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Regency Act Amendment Bill, the *Lord Chancellor* proposed the addition of four persons by name to the present number of the Queen's Council, viz. Geo. Earl of Macclesfield; William, Bishop of London; Alleyne, Lord St. Helen's; Frederick Morden, Lord Henley; with a proviso that, if any of them declined to act, or if a vacancy should otherwise occur, her Majesty should have the power of filling up the vacancy.

Lord Holland and *Lord Grey* re-urged the expediency of revising the whole of the provisions relative to the Regency.

In a Committee on the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, the Marquis of *Lansdowne* and others objected to the clause authorizing parish-officers to take from paupers all their children under twelve years of age. The clause was withdrawn.

The clause for levying the poor-rates on landlords of houses above 4*l.* and under 20*l.* rent was agreed to, on a division, by a majority of 17 to 7.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Graham* moved that the bill for assessing lead mines to the poor's rate be read a second time this day six months. The motion was negatived, by 74 to 52, and the bill was then read a second time.

The further consideration of the Report of the Poor's Settlement Bill was, on the motion of *Mr. Bourne*, postponed for three months, on account of the late period of the Session.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

The bill restricting the Bank from resuming cash payments for another year, after considerable discussion and several divisions, passed through the committee. The principal speakers against it were *Lords Grenville, Holland*, and the Earl of *Lauderdale*.

In the Commons, the same day, on the second reading of *Bradbury's* Invention Bill, *Mr. Manning* made some observations as to the difficulties attending any mode of engraving which could give the public a security against forgeries.

Mr. P. Moore said that the engravers approved of the plan of *Mr. Bradbury*; but that the Bank threw a good deal of cold water upon it. Various bankers in the country entertained a different opinion.

Mr. Vansittart, in reply to *Mr. John Smith*, said, that so large a sum in Exchequer Bills had been funded this year, that it was not probable he should have to borrow a fund next year. The sum of 3,000,000*l.* advanced by the Bank without interest would probably remain in the hands of Government at a low rate of in-

terest. The loan of 6,000,000*l.* would be repaid at the period most convenient for Government.

On the motion of *Mr. B. Bathurst*, the following resolutions were agreed to, in consequence of *Mr. Gurney*, the short-hand writer, having inadvertently given evidence on the late trial of *Mr. Mercer*: 1. That all witnesses were entitled to the protection of the House, as to what they gave to the House in evidence; 2. That no clerk or short-hand writer should give evidence elsewhere of what was stated to the House, without the special leave of the House.

On the question for the third reading of the Lottery Bill, *Mr. Lyttleton* opposed the measure as a shabby and dishonourable plan of cheating the people out of their money.

Mr. Morland, *Mr. Lockhart*, and *Mr. Alderman Wood*, also opposed the measure.

On a division, the question was carried in the affirmative by 40 to 14, and the bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 27.

The Bank Restriction Continuation Bill was passed, after negativing amendments proposed by *Lords Lauderdale* and *Holland*.

On the report of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, *Lord Grosvenor* and others opposed the clause for assessing landlords to the poor rate. — On a division, it was agreed to by a majority of 22 to 6.

Lord Rosslyn moved the committal of the Charitable Education Bill, and explained its contents.

On the question being put, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, the *Lord Chancellor* opposed it, admitting at the same time that abuses did probably exist in many of the Charitable Institutions. His chief objection was, that the bill, as it now stood, would have the effect of driving all honourable men out of charitable trusts; as they certainly would not be willing to expose themselves to the vexatious and unnecessary interference of Commissioners. He also wished to know, before he gave his consent to the bill, what further measure was in contemplation. The inquiry proposed to be adopted was, in his judgment, far too extensive; he would, however, agree to going into the Committee, reserving to himself the right of determining afterwards whether he would support it or not, according as the bill might be shaped in the Committee.

Lord Hoiland said, that the bill went merely to appoint a Commission of Inquiry; and as the noble and learned Lord admitted that abuses did exist, he was rather surprised that he should object to such a proceeding. The inquiry was not against honourable trustees, but for the purpose of ascertaining facts necessary to direct

direct the proceedings of Parliament with regard to the education of the poor. They had a right so to inquire, and it was time enough when the result of their investigation was known, to state in what way it was proposed to legislate on the subject.

Lord *Redesdale* opposed the bill; and the Earl of *Carnarvon* spoke in its favour.

The question for going into the Committee was then carried by 10 to 9.

In the Committee a clause was adopted, on the proposition of Lord *Liverpool*, confining the inquiry of the Commissioners to charities established for the purpose of educating the children of the poor.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *J. Smith*, after calling the attention of the House to the Report of the Committee on the Bankrupt Laws, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend those Laws.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in answer to Mr. *Maberly*, repeated his opinion that it was very improbable that any money would be funded next year. He said the revenue was increasing at the rate of 100,000*l.* per week.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* withdrew, for the present Session, the Mock Auctions Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Irish Paper Duties Bill, the Bank Restriction Bill, the Spanish Slave Trade Bill, the Irish Yeomanry Corps Bill, the Irish Tenantry Regulation Bill, the Salmon Fishing Regulation Bill, and various private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the Portugal Slave Trade Treaty Bill gave rise to a conversation of some length.

Dr. *Phillimore* objected to some of the clauses, as interfering with the usual prerogative of the Crown.

Lord *Castlereagh* and the *Attorney-General* replied.

Mr. *Smyth* hoped that measures would be taken to induce Portugal to renounce the Slave Trade *in toto*. After 1820 that would be the only European Nation dealing in Slaves.

Lord *Castlereagh* said steps had been taken for the purpose alluded to; but the result could not yet be ascertained.

Mr. *S. Bourne* gave notice of a motion for referring a most valuable communication from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the subject of a provision for the poor, to the Committee on the Poor Laws.

Mr. *Brougham* intimated that the Committee on Education was still sitting, and might have to make a further report, if the bill sent to the other House should be returned, cut down, and emasculated. It was hardly credible that objections should

have been made by him in whose handwriting, and at whose suggestion, all the material alterations and provisos had been introduced, and adopted for the express purpose, if any thing less than a miracle could effect it, of removing and settling his doubts. (*Hear.*) He hoped, whatever became of the bill, that the House would continue to vindicate its own incontestable rights and privileges, and prosecute the inquiry by its Committees. Communications poured in upon him, he could assure the House, from every part of the country, expressive of one common sentiment, that the proceedings of Parliament on this subject involved the most important interests of the people.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 1.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to ten public and private Bills. Among the public bills were the Irish Assessed Taxes Bill, the Madder Duties Bill, the Silk Bounties Bill, the British Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill, the Irish Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill, and the Irish Bank Restriction Bill.

Lord *Sidmouth* then moved that the House should go into a Committee on the Alien Bill.

Lord *Fitzwilliam*, the Duke of *Sussex*, Lord *Holland*, and the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, opposed the bill; and it was supported by Lords *Westmoreland* and *Harrowby*.

The question for going into the Committee was carried, on a division, by 34 to 15.

Lord *Sidmouth* then proposed the suspension of a clause in the Scotch Act of 1695, giving to foreigners holding shares in the Bank of Scotland all the privileges of natural-born subjects.

After some conversation on a difficulty started by Lord *Lauderdale*, from the want of an authenticated copy of the Act, the clause was agreed to.

The Lord *Chancellor* then proposed a clause, depriving Aliens of the benefit of the Bank of Scotland Act from the 28th of April last.

After some discussion, it was carried, on a division, by 40 to 20.

On the report of the Poor's Education Bill being further considered, the Lord *Chancellor* observed, that his conduct with respect to this bill had not been treated in another place with justice or propriety. He left it to the judgment of those who had known him long, both as a Judge and as a Member of that House, whether he ought to have been treated in that manner. He would now merely add, that whatever effect might have been intended to be produced, it should never operate as a check on his mind to diminish the respect, civility, and attention, with which he had always

always treated every Member of Parliament, and particularly every gentleman of his own profession.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Bennet* called the attention of the House to the petition of Count Cladan, complaining of various acts of alleged oppression by General Campbell, in the Ionian Isles, and for the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Count Cladan, respecting the conduct of General Campbell in the government of Cephalonia.

After a long discussion, in which it was contended on the ministerial side, that redress should be first sought for in the Courts below, the motion was negatived by 46 to 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 2.

Lord *Carnarvon* moved the committal of the Game Laws Amendment Bill; and contended that it proceeded upon a just principle, in making the buying as well as the selling of game penal.

Lord *Lauderdale* objected to the measure, as only tending to add to the numbers that now crowded the gaols from the operation of the Game Laws, without producing any good effect. It was absurd to suppose that men of great fortune could be prevented by laws from obtaining any of the luxuries of life.

Lord *Grosvenor* objected to the existing system of the Game Laws, but would support the present measure, on the principle that the receiver was as bad as the thief.

Lord *Limerick* opposed the bill, and Lord *Holland* supported it.

The Lord Chancellor said, if it was the intention of their Lordships to deal out equal justice to the rich and the poor, this bill did not accomplish that object, for it only imposed a fine on the rich purchaser, whereas the poor seller was liable both to fine and imprisonment.

The motion was then carried, on a division, by 33 to 9.

Lord *Erskine* moved the second reading of the bill to prevent justices of the peace from arresting in cases of libel.

The motion was supported by Lords *Grey* and *Holland*, and opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord *Liverpool*; and on a division was negatived by 31 to 13.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Vansittart* moved the usual address to the Prince Regent, praying him to order the usual sums to be paid to the clerks and officers of the House; and also the sum of 6000*l.* to the Commissioners for Enquiry into the State of the Courts of Justice in Ireland.

Sir *F. Burdett* and Lord *Cochrane* presented each about 90 petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

Sir *F. Burdett* addressed the House at great length on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He contended that, in the early periods of our History, Parliaments were held annually at least, and might be held thrice a year, at the three great festivals of Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas; and that the right of Universal Suffrage was so far recognized, as that, previous to the time of Henry VI. every freeman had a vote. The Act of Henry V4. upon false pretences, one of them a prediction that disturbances might arise, disfranchised the great body of the people of their just rights. There never, however, were any riots; but if there had been, what was the state of elections at present? The system now was all riot, confusion, and disturbance. There was, indeed, one great exception from such a state of things; he happened himself to be a Member elected upon the scale of Universal Suffrage. It was remarkable that the City of Westminster should be able to conduct itself as peaceably and quietly as a parish vestry in the election of a parish-officer. He then appealed, in support of Parliamentary Reform, to the declared opinions of Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, the late Duke of Richmond, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Sir W. Jones.—The Hon. Baronet concluded with moving a long string of resolutions, comprising the substance of his speech, and declaring the expediency of resorting to Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

Lord *Cochrane* seconded the motion. Lord Chatham had said, that if that House were not reformed from within, it would be reformed with a vengeance from without.—[Here, and frequently during his speech, his Lordship became so much affected, as to be unable to proceed.]—This was perhaps the last time he should sit in that House. During the ten years he had sat there, he had experienced many changes. He was grateful to the Westminster electors for their support. He was grateful to them for having rescued him from a conspiracy which was calculated to effect his irrecoverable ruin. All his services to his country, and his perfect innocence, would have availed him not, but for the liberal and uniform support of his constituents. Those who had plotted his ruin he forgave; and he hoped, ere they should fall into their graves, they would repent of their base and foul machinations.

Mr. *Brougham* argued at great length against the system of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

Mr. *Canning* was willing to rest satisfied under the shelter of the Constitution as established at the Revolution, which had been hitherto sufficient to secure internal tranquillity and external glory. The Hon. Baronet had acted quite openly and fairly by the House, in bringing forward a distinct

tinct plan of Reform, however obscured and impracticable; and in courtesy he (Mr. Canning) would not move that a direct negative be put upon the resolutions, but that the House should proceed to the other orders of the day.

Mr. Lamb and Mr. W. Smith supported the amendment; the latter, however, professing himself a friend to a discreet and rational plan of Reform.

Sir F. Burdett replied; and, on a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 106 to 2, viz. Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Chancery Clerks' Fees, the East India Marriages, the Negotiable Security, the Lottery, and to several private Bills.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Privately Stealing Bill was thrown out without a division.

On the motion of Lord Liverpool, an Address of Congratulation was voted to the Prince Regent on the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge. Similar Addresses were also voted to the Queen, and the Duke and Duchess.

The Marquis of Lansdowne called their Lordships' attention to the dreadful increase of crimes, as manifested by the returns on the table. This arose in a great measure from the improper regulations of many of the prisons, by which persons of various shades of guilt were mingled together without discrimination. He panegyricized the conduct of Mrs. Fry, who had been instrumental to the reformation of many of the prisoners in Newgate. He hoped the House would, next Session, enter upon an inquiry as to the means of remedying the evil to which he alluded, with a view to which, he moved an Address for an account of the state of all gaols, houses of correction, and penitentiary houses in the united kingdom, with an account of the number of prisoners confined therein during the year 1818, their ages, of the number and mode of their classification, of their allowance of food and clothing; also an account of all the regulations which had been deviated from, with the reason and occasion of such deviation.

Lord Sidmouth cordially concurred in the motion. He accounted for the increase of crimes, from the distress attendant on the sudden return from a state of war to peace, from the discharge of a great number of seamen and soldiers, from the dread of imprisonment having been, in a great measure, done away by the efforts made from philanthropic motives to render prisons places rather of accommodation than punishment, and from the fear of transportation to New South Wales having almost

subsided, and having, perhaps, been succeeded by a desire to emigrate thither. While the number of crimes and commitments had very considerably increased, the number of capital punishments had diminished: within the first seven of the last 30 years nearly one-half of the numbers condemned usually suffered death, while in the seven years from 1798, of 83 who were condemned, only 14 suffered death; and in the latest period of the returns, it appeared that not more than 1-8th of those who were condemned were left for execution. The chance to escape must add to the temptation to commit crime: but he mentioned the circumstance because it had been said that the execution of the Laws in this country was a system of sanguinary vengeance. When we saw that these were the effects of the fear of punishment being diminished, it became necessary either to render punishments so certain and effectual as to produce a wholesome fear of their infliction, or to prevent the increase of crime by improving the system of managing our prisons; by classifying, educating, and employing the prisoners, so as to prevent the necessity of executing the Laws in their utmost rigour.

The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Lockhart reported from the Committee on the Breweries. The Committee had not found that the price of beer, charged by the eleven great breweries, was unreasonable. The Committee had not found that any of the eleven great breweries had mixed any deleterious or unlawful ingredients in the composition of beer. Malt and hops were the articles used, except what was legal colouring. But though eleven great brewers were innocent, it did not follow that many lesser brewers and publicans were not guilty of the practices complained of.

Mr. J. Smith, Sir M. W. Ridley, and Mr. W. Smith, concurred in what had been stated as to the great breweries.

Mr. Bennet made some observations on the necessity of some interference in the system of licensing public-houses. He intended early next Session to submit a proposition which would embrace the whole of what was important in the existing licensing system.

The report was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Sir S. Romilly rose to call the attention of the House to facts which appeared in papers on the table, relative to a late transaction at St. Christopher's, on which he thought further information was required. He then described the dreadful circumstances, and concluded by moving for copies of the depositions taken before the

the Coroner of the body of the slave who was killed in the Island of St. Christopher.

After some observations from Mr. *Murray*, Mr. *Goulburn*, Mr. *A. Grant*, Mr. *W. Smith*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Brougham* brought up the report of the Committee on the Education of the Poor; which was ordered to be printed. He then adverted to the alterations made in the other House in the Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the state of Charitable Institutions for the purposes of Education. The amendments at first made upon it reduced it to a mere mockery, but so many of them had at length been rejected, that it was now in something like its original state; but still it was very far from being the effective measure which it was when sent to the Lords. As the scale of exceptions had been extended to all charities that have special visitors, and the powers of the Committee to compel evidence had been diminished, much benefit could not be expected from the inquiry, for it was in institutions where special visitors existed that the greatest abuses had prevailed. He ridiculed the idea of a Chancery process being an efficient restraint upon the abuses of charitable institutions; and mentioned a recent instance of several tradesmen in a country town being reduced to the verge of ruin by engaging, from benevolent motives, in such a mode of remedy. He concluded with moving, that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to issue a commission to inquire into the state of the Education of the Poor.

Lord *Castlereagh* thought that going to the foot of the throne with such an address was calculated to deprive the other branch of the Legislature of the fair exercise of its functions. If the motion should be agreed

to, there would be in fact three commissions—the royal commission, the legislative one, and the committee of that House. There were in England and Wales 11,000 parishes; and it was not extravagant to say, that there were, in so many parishes, from 40,000 to 50,000 charitable institutions, to which the original object of the bill had extended. And when they considered the time, the expence, and the labour required by such a range of inquiry, he did not say that the inquiry should not be undertaken; but the House would not be surprised that the Lords should have limited a measure so extended, and which had been sent to them only ten days before the end of the Session. He concluded with moving the previous question; and, after a long discussion, it was carried by 54 to 29, that Mr. *Brougham's* motion should not be put. The Lords' amendments on the bill were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 5.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the East India Shipping Bill, the Regency Act Amendment Bill, the Irish Malt Duties Bill, the Kidderminster and Worcester Gas Lights Bills, and several private Bills.

The further proceedings in the Cotton Manufactories Regulation Bill, and Scotch Churches' Bill, were postponed for the present Session.

On the motion of Lord *Lauderdale*, *Bradbury's* Patent Bill was rejected, on the ground that it proposed to exempt the patentee from the usual enrolment of the specification.

Lord *Grosvenor* proposed a series of resolutions in favour of retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, and hostile to sinecures and reversions.—They were negatived without a division.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

India Board, Oct. 10.—A Dispatch has been received from the Governor in Council at Bombay, inclosing the following report from Brig.-gen. *Thomas Munro*:

Camp before Sholapore, May 11.
Head-quarters, Field Division.

To the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Commissioner.

Sir, on the 9th inst. I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the division under my command before this place, and that Gunput Row Paunsee had returned here from the South of the Beema River the day before, and was encamped under the guns of the fort, in a strong position, with Bajee Row's guns and infantry. Yesterday, at day-break, I carried the outward

pettah by escalade, and made a lodgment in the inner pettah (close up to the fort), where the Arabs continued to defend the houses on that side of the fort, assisted by the garrison, for a considerable time. It is now in our possession I am happy to inform you. Just as we got possession yesterday of the outward pettah, Gunput Row led a considerable body of his infantry, with a few hundred horse, round by the Eastern side of the fort, and opened five guns upon our reserve. Finding our battery did not silence these guns, I ordered them to be charged, and carried three of them; the other two having been unfortunately withdrawn just then under the fire of the fort. Gunput Row was wounded, and Victul Punt Tuttiab killed, besides several others of less note, at their guns and in their retreat. Having understood that

that the enemy were going off about four o'clock p. m. from their camp, I ordered out our small body of cavalry, under Brig.-gen. Pritzler, to pursue them. Fortunately Dhooly Khan came into camp just before from Tooljapoor with 300 horse, after a long march, and joined in the pursuit. I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Brig.-general was fortunate enough to overtake them about seven miles from camp, and he pursued them five miles to the banks of the Seena River, and only gave over as the night closed in, leaving between 700 and 800 killed and wounded on the field, and amongst the former, I believe, Major de Pinto: his party, and the Arabs under Dyaub, who did not part with their arms, suffered most. The enemy were about 5000 infantry, and 600 or 700 horse; the latter all escaped, having had so great an advantage in starting; those of the infantry who got off threw away their arms, so I hope I may congratulate you upon the complete defeat and dispersion of Bajee Row's infantry; and as his guns were taken into the fort, I expect we shall soon have the remainder of them also. The enemy lost all their baggage, came's, &c. Our loss yesterday, I fear, has been severe. As yet I have not received the returns of the killed and wounded. The garrison now consists of only 800 or 1000 infantry; and our mortars are playing on the fort from the inner pettah since morning.

T. MUNRO.

[This Supplement also contains a copy of the Field Army Orders issued on the 6th of March by Major-gen. Marshall to the troops under his command, on the successful termination of their services against the fortress and town of Hattrass.]

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE of TUESDAY Nov. 3, (published on the 6th,) contains Dispatches from the Bombay Government to the 8th of June. The operations to which these Dispatches relate, consist principally of the reduction of various hill forts, some of them situated in the neighbourhood of Jooneer, about 40 or 50 miles North of Poona; others in the direction of Anjenweel, on the sea-coast, about 100 miles South-west of that capital. There is also an account of the storming of Chanda, a fortified city, about 70 miles South of Nagpoor; and a report of a successful attack against a body of Arabs in Kandeish.—The operations in the valley of Jooneer led to the complete occupation of that part of the country. Jooneer itself having been evacuated on the 26th of April, was occupied the same day by a British detachment, dispatched for that purpose by Major Eldridge, who, following up his success, captured the forts of Hursur, Chawund, and Joodeen, extending to

the Ghauts, which overlook the Concan in that direction. Returning from this point, Major Eldridge obtained possession of the neighbouring forts of Hurrychundighur and Hoongilghur, and remained, on the 8th of May, encamped about six miles North of Jooneer, on the look-out for any bodies of predatory horse that might make their appearance in that part of the country.—To the South of Poona operations were carried on by a detachment from Sattara, which ascending the Ghauts to the Westward, obtained possession of Pertaubghur and Mukungbur, fortresses communicating with the Southern Concan. In the Concan the most important operation was the reduction of Ryghur, already known (see p. 363); [the account of a gallant affair in which Major Hall effectually precluded the escape of the Peishwa's family from that fortress, and eventually captured their elephants and camels, is now noticed for the first time.] Lieut.-colonel Kennedy having occupied the fort of Anjenweel, proceeded from thence to Chiploon, about half way between the coast and the Ghauts; and after gaining possession of that, marched against Byramghur and Bowanghur, both which places quickly surrendered, as did several other forts in the Southern Concan of less note.—The capture of the large fortified city of Chanda by assault, appears to have been a service of distinguished gallantry. "The breach was carried," says Colonel Adams, "with a spirit and energy that I have never seen excelled, and in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Col. Scott, who gallantly conducted the assault, and of the brave troops under his command." Our loss on this occasion was not severe. Capt. Charlesworth, Lieutenants Watson, Tell, and Casemont, were the only Officers wounded. With regard to the affair with the Arabs in Kandeish, it is to be observed, that the dispersion of the Peishwa's and other Native Armies, has turned loose several predatory bands in different parts of India, to reduce the whole of whom to habits of quiet submission may yet demand some little time. A body of these men had taken possession of a deserted village, surrounded by a mud wall; and in a short conflict with their advanced picket, our troops displayed their customary spirit. In another quarter, a predatory tribe, called Ramooses, endeavoured to avail themselves of the general confusion; and whilst they readily offered to expel the Peishwa's troops, they wished to occupy the forts and plunder the country in their stead. Such proceedings, however, could not be tolerated, and the Ramooses were compelled to desist from pillage, and to evacuate the places which they had occupied.

ABSTRACT

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

and the SEAT OF CONGRESS.

FROM Aix-la-Chapelle we have received some very important Documents, drawn up by the Ministers of the Quintuple Alliance, and with which have terminated the labours of the Congress.

The first is, an acknowledgment, by the four allied Powers, of the tranquil state of France; of her fulfilment of all her existing engagements; of the adequacy of the pledges which she offers for their completion; and a consequent acknowledgment of the propriety of withdrawing the Army of Occupation. The King of France is then invited to make one of the Congress.—In the second Document this invitation is accepted, in his Sovereign's name, by his Minister the Duc de Richelieu, whose signature is, of course, affixed to the subsequent acts, which have relation to the general interests of Europe.—In the third and fourth Papers; viz. the Protocol and Declaration, both dated November 15, 1818, the Sovereigns hint at the probability of future conferences for the good of Europe; but declare, that in all their dealings with each other, and in their decisions on the appeals of those Powers which take no part in the Quintuple Alliance, they will be governed only by the Law of Nations. Neither do they make it obligatory upon other States to request their interference: it is only if called upon, that they will decide by this Law. [In a future Number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, the OFFICIAL PAPERS will be inserted.]

An interesting question has just been tried before the Court of Cassation at Paris; the decision of which, by the Judges, can hardly fail to be received throughout the French monarchy with sentiments of the warmest approbation. A minor Court, that of Correctional Police, at Gap, had fined a Protestant, of the name of Roman, for refusing to hang out tapestries upon the front of his house, while the (to him idolatrous) spectacle of the Host was passing, although enjoined thereto by the Mayor of the little town of Lourmarin. M. Roman appealed from this sentence, and the Court of Cassation has at once reversed the judgment of the Court below. Considering the impulse which since the year 1789 has been given to the public mind of France on all subjects connected with religious toleration, we conceive the security and satisfaction afforded to the people by this formal decision, after a public appeal, of the utmost importance to the peace of the country, and to the consequent stability of the Royal House of Bourbon.

GENT. MAG. November, 1818.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington has had the honour to be created by the Emperor a Russian Field Marshal. This appears to be a dignified and just acknowledgment of his Imperial Majesty's feelings towards the Duke, for the manner in which he acquitted himself of his command over the Russian forces. A similar honour has likewise been conferred upon his Grace in the army of the King of Prussia.

Mr. Rowcroft (of London) has applied to the Emperor Alexander, on behalf of a number of British merchants, aggrieved by the operation of the Continental System, under which a large amount of their property was confiscated in the Russian ports during the year 1810: it is said he was unsuccessful.

The Act which authorizes and regulates a certain exchange of territory between Prussia and the Netherlands is said to have been signed at the Congress on the 30th ult. Prussia thus advances to the Meuse; and Belgium receives, as an equivalent, the whole of the county of Luxemburg, as also a part of the Elsel, and the Duchy of Cleves, with the exception of the fortress of Guelldres.

The Prince de Talleyrand has resumed his functions as Grand Chamberlain at the Court of the Thuilleries. The Duke of Orleans has unfortunately three of his children, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Nemours, and a daughter, ill with the scarlet fever.

Growth of Tea in France.—*The Moniteur* has the following; "This precious shrub, first introduced into France by a Russian in 1814, promises to become naturalized among us. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply. This Tea has received the approbation of the King's physicians, and the first naturalists in France. The plants are to be sold by subscription."

SWITZERLAND.

The English travellers and visitors in Switzerland have contributed 15,560*l.* to those who suffered by a recent disastrous inundation in Lower Valais.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

If advices from Madrid can be relied on, King Ferdinand repents his recent change of Ministers, finding that he has gained nothing by it. Universal discontent pervades Spain.

A steam-packet has been established between Seville and St. Lucar and Cadiz.

The *Rhenish Mercury* contains a dreadful Decree, issued by the King of Portugal against the Freemasons, dated from Santa Cruz. It declares, that every Freemason who shall be arrested shall suffer death,

death, and all his property to be confiscated to the State. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as well as to native subjects!!! [In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Prince Regent is Grand Patron of the Order; the Duke of Sussex Grand Master; and all the Royal Dukes (one only excepted) Members, of that Antient and Honourable Fraternity; whose paramount principles form the strongest security that any Government can have for the safety and permanency of its dominion.]

GERMANY.

The official estimate of the army of the Germanic Confederation has been published by order of the Diet; about 300,000 men is the aggregate for the whole of Germany; of which number Austria is to provide above 94,000, and Prussia 79,000; constituting both together more than a moiety of the entire force.

The Germans complain that the King of Prussia does not keep his promise (made in a season of difficulty) to give them a free Constitution.

RUSSIA.

Account of that extraordinary Production of Nature, the Russian Lamb.—The most extraordinary of the curiosities of Little Tartary is, the *Lamb* of Muscovy, which grows between the two great rivers, the Don and the Wolga. This plant is remarkable for possessing a great portion of the animal nature. It is for this reason called the Animal Plant; as also Zoophytes; and in the Russian language, Bonarets.—The fruit is of the size of a gourd, or melon; it has the figure of a sheep, all the limbs of which are discoverable. It is fastened to the earth by the navel, upon a stalk of two feet in length. It always leans towards the grass, and the plants that grow round it, and changes its place as much as the stump will suffer.—When the fruit comes to maturity the stalk dies; it is covered with a hairy skin, frizzled like that of a lamb just lambled, and this skin serves it as a fur to defend it from the cold. It is further observed, that this plant never dies till it can no longer find any grass to nourish it. The fruit yields a juice like blood, when it is taken from the stalk, and has the taste of mutton. The wolves are as fond of this plant as of real mutton; and the Muscovites make use of it in order to surprise those animals.

TURKEY.

The unfortunate sword-bearer to the Grand Seignior has been banished; because, on the way to the mosque, he accidentally knocked off the Sultan's turban, which the superstitious Turks look upon as an unpropitious omen.

The reigning Prince or Hospodar of

Wallachia very *unpolitely* fled from Bucharest to Vienna lately, without waiting the arrival of orders, on the road from Constantinople, to make him a *head shorter*, and seize his treasures.

ASIA.

Accounts have arrived from India, of the Peishwa having surrendered to Sir John Malcolm. The intelligence is contained in Dispatches from Bombay. The Peishwa was to be conveyed to Benares.—It appears that the Rajah of Nagpore has effected his escape from our army. He was sent to Allahabad, escorted by five companies of Sepoys, who, it is supposed, were induced by a bribe to betray their trust. There had been no tidings of him since his escape.—Colonel Adam had found in the fortress of Caum treasure to the amount of 300,000*l*.

Letters from Bombay to the 20th of June state that the army in the Deccan had gone into cantonments to avoid the rains, and for repose after their long and fatiguing warfare. Badjee Rao was a fugitive, and was said to have taken refuge in the fort of Asser Ghur. He had made offers to surrender himself on conditions to Sir John Malcolm. All the Jagheendars or Chiefs had returned to their homes; and the country promised to be quiet, except from a few discontented intriguers, who had not influence or power to annoy the Government. Some few forts held out in the Kandesh, where the Arabs had taken refuge; and at one of them, Mallee Gaum, the army had suffered some loss; but a strong battering train had been sent thither, by which it would soon be reduced.

Bombay Papers, to the 11th July, bring many particulars of the storming of the great fortress of the Chandah, from which it appears, that the attack by the British Troops was attended with the utmost hazard and difficulty; and that the complete success which crowned it was in the highest degree honourable to their coolness, discipline, and courage.—The garrison consisted of above 3,000 brave soldiers, and the place was defended by 53 heavy guns, placed on the same number of bastions. The breach was flanked by 800 men, who fought so desperately, that the British officers were engaged with them hand to hand, and some of them cut down by the sabre. It was not until after a close and warm contest that the enemy were forced to give way: but, perhaps, the most striking and appalling circumstance to an European, throughout the whole of this Indian warfare, is, that on the present occasion the mercury of the thermometer, in the open air, at noon, stood at 145 degrees—49 degrees above blood heat in Europe! Chandah, it was supposed, would afford a rich booty to the captors.

Further

Further intelligence from India has arrived; by which it is announced that Trimbukshee Danglia had been seized, and was in the hands of the British Government. This man, to whom the whole of the Peishwa's hostility against Great Britain has with good reason been ascribed, was taken by Capt. Swanston, in the village of Abergau, on the morning of June 29th. Capt. Swanston most dextrously surprized this delinquent, after a fatiguing march of 70 miles in the space of 30 hours. The grandson of Raghojee Bhoosla was placed on the Musnud, and assumed the title of Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla. The province of Korassan had thrown off its allegiance to the Crown of Persia, and the Schah was marching to reduce it.

AFRICA.

Late accounts from Sierra-Leone have been melancholy in the extreme. The white inhabitants, exclusive of military, do not exceed 50 persons, and of these one-third fell victims to the fever during the rainy season; the Rev. Mr. Jurnon, chief chaplain; the wife of the Rev. Mr. Collier, assistant chaplain; Mr. Wenzel, a respectable missionary; Mrs. Decker, wife to another missionary, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Jolly, Mr. Houghton, and others, have died of the malignant fever which prevails annually in that unfortunate colony. Mr. and Mrs. Carew, Mr. and Mrs. Owenson, and others, who have escaped death, still suffer severely from the effects of the fever, which produces such extreme debility as seldom has been perfectly recovered.

Governor Mac Carthy, by treaty with an African chieftain, has obtained a surrender of the Isles de Loss, viz. Factory, Crawford, Tammera, and Coral Islands; and, in the name of the King of Great Britain has taken possession of them, stationing civil officers and a military force there, for the due execution of the laws. His Proclamation to this effect is followed by a notice, that the Governor and Council are ready to grant allotments of land to such persons, duly qualified, as may be desirous to form commercial or agricultural establishments in the newly-acquired territories.

AMERICA, &c.

American Papers assert, and in terms more confident than ever, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to the United States. The effects of the measures formed in the last Session of Congress against British commerce, and of the regulations interdicting the admission of British vessels from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the harbours of the United States, are noticed in some of these papers in terms of reprobation and sorrow: the Americans plainly see that the blow intended against the commercial prosperity of Great Britain will recoil upon themselves.

Birmingham goods are at this time selling in the United States of America, at 30 per cent. under the prices in England.

Mention has lately been made in an American Paper of the extraordinary operation of charcoal in counteracting the effects of arsenic, when taken into the system. A case is given in which it appears the arseniate of potash was taken; and the charcoal, though taken some time afterward, was completely effectual. Now, though this sufficiently proves the efficacy of charcoal as an antidote, yet its utility is more clearly apparent when administered on arsenic in an *uncombined* state. M. de Orfila, in his valuable treatise on the means of counteracting the effects of poisons, tells us, that a gentleman, fully relying on the powers of charcoal as an antidote, swallowed a scruple of the oxyd of arsenic; and, as soon as it began to operate on the stomach, he took charcoal powder in sufficient quantities, until it rendered the poison inert. For an adult, two or three drams of the powder are recommended to be taken immediately, in a glass of soda-water (if it can be procured, if not, in simple water), and to be repeated at an interval of half an hour, more or less, according to the emergency of the case.

We learn from the American Papers, that King Christophe is holding out seductions to the men of colour in the United States, to emigrate to his black Paradise in the land of Hayti. Labourers there are promised a dollar per day.

The King of the Brazils wishes to establish a Swiss colony (to be called New Fribourg) near his capital. The colony is intended to consist of 100 Swiss families, of the Catholic religion; the expences of whose passage to Rio Janeiro his Majesty defrays. He supplies them with means of conveyance and victuals during their journey. Each family is also to receive a certain quantity of land, cattle, and seed-corn; and every colonist will be paid 160 reis a day for the first year, and 80 for the next, besides victuals during all that time.

By accounts received from the River Plate to the 3d inst. it appears that a spirit of revolt had manifested itself among the troops sent on the late expedition from Cadiz to South America. The result, so far as it had been ascertained, is thus stated in a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated the 1st of September:—"The Trinidad, transport, one of the expedition from Cadiz to Lima, is arrived at Ensenada; the troops on board, headed by a Lieutenant, having mutinied, killed five or six of the officers, and put in there to join the Patriots. They state, that two other vessels of the expedition, being equally discontented, intended

tended going into Valparaiso. One of the convoy had parted some days previous to the Trinidad, and they expected to have seen her on their arrival at Ensenada. The expedition altogether is represented to be in a very miserable condition." The *Buenos Ayres Gazette* of the 2d gives the following account of the mutiny:—"On the 26th of August, arrived at Ensenada, the Spanish ship Trinidad, which vessel formed part of an expedition of ten transports, under convoy of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel, of 50 guns, bound to Lima. The troops on board the Trinidad rose upon the officers, of whom they killed six, and threw them overboard; after which, they obtained possession of the ship. It appears, that the plot of the insurrection was laid in Cadiz, previous to their departure; and having parted from the convoy in lat. 5. N. and crossed the line, they struck the blow on the 25th of July. There were on board the Trinidad 200 soldiers, exclusive of the ship's crew and Officers.—The Government has determined to receive them in a friendly manner. The whole expedition consisted of 2,080 men, of which 300 were cavalry."

Lord Cochrane, it is confidently stated, has proceeded to take the command of the Independent naval force at Valparaiso.

THE POLAR REGIONS.

The late attempt to explore a North West passage has led to the discovery of a new people. When the Isabella and Alexander reached lat. 76½, they were unexpectedly opposed in their Northern progress by *terra firma*. Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who, by their astonishment, appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid, and made signs for the vessels to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them. A few of the natives, however, were soon enticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by hugging the masts, and other extravagant

manifestations of imploration, as if to superior beings; at other times, on attentively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Captain Ross took out with him, although they seem to be of the same origin, their physiognomy being similar, but of rather a darker complexion—in their general appearance, language, and manners, approaching nearer to the natives of Kamtschatka, or the North-eastern extremity of Asia. Their mode of travelling is on sledges, drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going Northward. They were in possession of knives, which, it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may, perhaps, at some future period, become an object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions. The weapons they used for killing the smaller species of whales were the horns of the sea horse or unicorn.—Capt. Ross has completely succeeded in exploring every part of Baffin's Bay; and, with the exception of errors in the latitudes and longitudes, of verifying the statements of that old navigator, whose name it bears; and of ascertaining that no passage exists between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay; the whole being found to be surmounted by high land, extending to the North, as far as lat. 77 deg. 55 min. and long. 76 deg. W.; and in the 74th deg. of lat. stretching Westward as far as 84 deg. W. long.—They traced the land the whole way down to the Cape Walsingham of Davis, which they determined to lie in lat. 66 deg. and long. 60 deg.; from hence they steered for Resolution Island, and then stood homewards. There now only remains to be discovered a few degrees to the Northward of the Repulse Bay of Middleton; which might be done any one season, from the Northernmost station of the Hudson's Bay Company."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 23. A meeting was held at Lynn for the important purpose of furthering a direct communication between the county of Norfolk and the county of Lincoln and the North of England, by means of a bridge over the estuary called Cross Keys Wash. Since the execution of the admirable bridge and causeway at Fosdyke Wash, this second great improvement seems a measure called for by the highest views of public convenience and advantage.

Nov. 14. During the last week, the boys at Eton College were in a state of rebellion; and offered the grossest indignities

to Dr. Keate, the head of the college. By his firm and judicious conduct, however, aided by the other masters, peace was restored on Saturday. Seven of the boys have been expelled.

The late Prince de Condé, in remembrance of the hospitable asylum afforded him during his long absence from France, bequeathed 50*l.* to the poor of *Wanstled*, and 50*l.* to the poor of *Woodford*.

A respectable meeting of occupiers of lands was lately held at Romford, Essex, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a navigable Canal from the river Thames, by Dagenham and Romford to Collier-row Bridge;

Bridge; and to devise the means of carrying the same into effect. Resolutions were entered into to accomplish the undertaking. It is to be thirty-six feet wide at the water-surface, twenty-one feet wide at the bottom, and five feet deep; and to be navigated by barges of from forty to sixty tons burthen.

A dreadful calamity lately occurred at *Nottingham*, at the Canal Company's wharf, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in a boat, which was lying in a basin under the arch of the Company's warehouse, and the cargo landing: the explosion threw the whole town into consternation, and spread the most extensive devastation throughout the neighbourhood; every house in the town was shaken as if by an earthquake. The Company's warehouse, with all its contents, was blown into the air, and not a vestige of the building remains. Several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, lead and tiles torn, window-frames blown out, and hundreds of windows demolished. No less than eleven persons were killed, besides two, taken to the hospital, who are not expected to survive. The accident originated by a young man imprudently applying a hot cinder to some loose powder, which lay scattered about. The fire communicated instantly by a sort of train to the cask from whence it had dropped out; it ignited, and five other barrels exploded. The damage is estimated at 30,000*l*.

The piece of ground in the front of the Fever Hospital, *Liverpool*, which was lately a mis-shapen and neglected stone quarry, and which, the year before last, was filled up, levelled, and covered with soil by the distressed *Seamen*, has produced, this year, 322 bushels of very fine potatoes, for the use of the *Workhouse*; one of the best crops in the neighbourhood.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has just entered on the 50th year from his consecration to the Episcopal office. As a mark of respect on so rare an occurrence, and in grateful commemoration of the eminent virtues of their venerable Diocesan, the Clergy of the diocese propose to erect at *Newcastle*, the most populous place in the Bishopric, solely by their own subscriptions, a School on the Madras system, capable of receiving 400 scholars, to be named *The Clergy Jubilee School*.

The Copper-mine belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, near *Stowey*, has been pronounced by Mr. Jackson, the Philosophical lecturer, to be as rich in ore as any one of those he has lately visited in Cornwall. Several tons have been very recently raised; and we are glad to find that the adventurers are likely to be handsomely requited for their spirited efforts in working the lode they are now pursuing.

A deputation of members of the *Staffordshire Agricultural Society* presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 24th Sept. a splendid piece of plate: it is a vase, thirteen inches in height and thirty-nine in circumference. On a tablet in the following inscription:—To Earl Talbot, the Staffordshire General Agricultural Society, fostered by his care, and stimulated to useful exertion by his example, devote this tribute of their gratitude; anno 1818."

An explosion of gas lately took place in one of the coal-pits at the *Buckley Colliery*, near *Dudley*: eight men were the victims, including the foreman. Five had families. This unfortunate catastrophe might have been prevented, had they used the safety-lamp.

A Committee has been appointed, and a subscription entered into, for the laudable purpose of preserving the brood of fish in the river *Mersey*. A fisherman of *Runcorn* was lately convicted, and paid the penalty of 10*l*., for taking young salmon, and using unlawful nets, called mallingers, which, together with his boat, were forfeited.—The importance of protecting this fish from premature destruction is strongly marked by the singular fact in natural history, that, like the swallow, it returns each season to the self-same spot to deposit its spawn. This has been proved by Monsieur de la Lande, who fastened a small piece of copper to the tails of some of them, and then set them at liberty, and found that they returned to the same place for three succeeding seasons. The rapid growth of this fish is astonishing, which appears from the testimony of a gentleman at *Warrington*. A salmon taken on the 7th of February then weighed seven pounds and three quarters; being marked with scissors on the back, fins, and tail, and turned into the river, was again taken on the 17th of the following March, and was then found to weigh seventeen pounds and a half.

The subscription for the repairs of *Chesler Cathedral* already amount to 4000*l*.

At a meeting of the Corporation at *Monmouth*, to elect the Mayor and Bailiffs, it was shewn by the production of their Charter that the privilege belongs to the Burgesses at large, and not to the Corporation, as hitherto believed. An appeal will be made to law.

A permanent Library, for the purpose of forming a valuable collection of works of high taste and a standard character, has been established at *Ross*, chiefly by the exertions of W. Hooper, esq. the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, &c. Above 100 volumes have been contributed by the members, in order that fine works may be purchased at the outset—a method, we think, improving upon the usual plan of merely buying

buying cheap books at first, and so substituting number for quality.

The Theatre Royal, in Cornwallis-street, *Limerick*, has been destroyed by fire. It was undergoing repairs, preparatory to its opening. The Theatre was built in 1770, at an expense of 900*l*.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, Nov. 7.* His Majesty has passed the last month in a very quiet state, and in good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

From the 5th of July to the 20th of September, 1818, the Consolidated Fund has produced 7,430,000*l*.; from the 5th of July to the 20th of September, 1817, it produced only 6,080,000*l*.; making an increase of 1,350,000*l*. Of this sum, 330,000*l*. is on the duties of Customs, and 850,000*l*. on the duties of Excise; the first proving the continued and increasing prosperity of our foreign trade, and the latter the increase of domestic consumption.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

At the conclusion of the Middlesex Sessions, 134 persons were discharged by proclamation, against whom no human being appeared to prosecute. Several had been eight months in custody.

Friday, Oct. 16.

This evening an atrocious murder was committed by a wretch named Dean, on the body of a female infant, four years and a half old, the daughter of two decent persons named Albert, residing near the Elephant and Castle. The murderer (an engraver out of employ, and who had been a soldier) was intimate with the family. He took the child out, on the evening in question, on pretence of buying it some apples, and in a passage close by the residence of its parents, nearly severed its head from its body with his pocket knife. He had always shewn a remarkable fondness for the child. The demoniac, in a day or two afterwards, surrendered himself, and made a voluntary confession that he had committed the crime through love! A public-house-keeper's daughter, near Aldgate, having rejected his addresser, he determined to murder her, that his own life might be forfeited; but on reflection, he said, he preferred killing the child, because it had less sins to answer for!

Another murder also has since been committed by a Chelsea pensioner, a German, 40 years of age, who deliberately stabbed his wife because he suspected her of incontinence. He has since been tried, condemned, and executed.

A Doctor of Divinity, named Laurence Halloran, was convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions, and sentenced to seven

years transportation, for forging a frank to a Letter, by which the revenue was defrauded of 10*d*. He persisted in pleading guilty, because, he said, the only person who could establish his innocence was dead. The forgery was committed last year, and he observed that the charge would not have been brought against him, but for a subsequent quarrel with his Rector, (the person, we believe, who received the letter). Dr. H. was the tutor of many celebrated men, amongst whom is Sir R. Gifford, the present Solicitor-General. He is the author of various Poems, Sermons, &c. and has a large family.

Saturday, November 28.

A very important advertisement has appeared in several of the Country newspapers, signed by the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, stating, that from the munificent donations under the will of the late Rev. W. Hetherington, and the funds that have subsequently accumulated, the Governors of that charity are now enabled to extend annuities of from 10*l*. to 50*l*. to upwards of five hundred blind persons! The particulars, which are too long for us to insert, may be had at the Hospital.

The Duke of Wellington has become a distinguished collector of pictures. He has lately made many valuable acquisitions on the Continent, particularly in the *Flemish School*. His Grace has desired that a gallery for the reception of pictures may form a principal feature in the mansion to be erected on his Parliamentary estate.

The Attorney-General has (it is said) declared Hans Francis Hastings to be Earl of Huntingdon. He claimed the Earldom by virtue of the patent, being the lineal descendant of Sir Edward Hastings, fourth son of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon—all the intermediate male branches being extinct.—*Monthly Magazine*.

The struggle for the occupation of the place of City Sword Bearer, vacant by the death of W. Cottrell, esq. is very considerable. Three persons of high respectability have already offered the Corporation Ten Thousand Pounds each for the situation; but it is not yet decided by the Committee of Aldermen, to whom it is referred, whether the place shall be disposed of, or be made elective, as the late Sword Bearer obtained it by purchase for 7,000*l*. but he was known to have netted at least 1500*l*. per annum. The situation is at present filled *pro tempore* by D. Goff, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 4. *Barmecide, or the Fatal Offspring*; a Romantic Asiatic Piece.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 13. *The Six Physicians, or the Patient carried off*; an After-piece.

PROMO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Oct. 14. Francis Marquis of Hastings, &c. a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, bart. a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

The under-mentioned Officers, to be *Knights Commanders of the said Order*:

Major-generals: Dyson Marshall, of the East India Company's Army, and Rufane Shaw Donkin.

Companions of the said Order :

Colonels: Thomas Munro, of the East India Company's service, 12th native infantry, Madras Establishment; John Dove-ton, ditto, 4th native cavalry, ditto; Frederick Hardyman, 17th foot; and Thomas Pritzler, 22d dragoons.

Lieut.-Colonels: Hopetoun Stratford Scott, of the East India Company's service, 24th native infantry, Madras Establishment; Robert Gahan, ditto, 6th native cavalry, Bengal Establishment; Robert Scot, ditto, 22d native infantry, Madras Establishment; Niel M'Kellar, royal Scots; Andrew M'Dowell, of the East India Company's service, 6th native infantry, Madras Establishment; Colin James Milnes, 65th foot; Hon. Leicester Stanhope, 47th reg. Deputy-quarter-master-general, East Indies; Evan M'Gregor Murray, 8th dragoons, Deputy Adj.-general, East Indies; Charles Barton Burr, of the East India Company's service, 7th native infantry, Bombay Establishment; John Crossdill, ditto, artillery, Madras Establishment; Samuel Dalrymple, ditto, artillery, ditto; Donald M'Cleod, ditto, 11th native infantry, Bengal Establishment; James Russell, ditto, 3d native cavalry, Madras Establishment; David Prother, ditto, 9th native infantry, Bombay Establishment; Valentine Blacker, ditto, 1st native cavalry, Quarter-master-general, Madras Establishment; Thomas Henry Somerset Conway, ditto, 6th native cavalry, Adj.-general ditto; and William Morrison*, ditto, artillery, ditto.

Majors: Henry Munt, ditto, 6th native cavalry, ditto; Henry Francis Smith, ditto, 14th native infantry, ditto; Henry Bowen, ditto, 16th native infantry, ditto; Thomas H. Dawes, 22d dragoons; James L. Lushington, East India Company's service, 4th native cavalry, Madras Establishment; Joseph Knowles, ditto, 3d native infantry, ditto; John Mackenzie, ditto, 20th native infantry, ditto; Patrick Vans Agnew, ditto, 24th native infantry, Deputy Adj.-

general, Madras Establishment; and John Ford*, ditto, 2d native infantry, ditto.

Oct. 20. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom conferred on Sir Humphrey Davy, of Grosvenor-street, kn't. and to his heirs male.

Whitehall, Oct. 24. The Prince Regent has been pleased to nominate the following Officers (whose names were omitted in former Gazettes) Companions of the Order of the Bath: Lieut.-colonels, Charles Dashwood, 3d foot guards; Thomas Kenab, half-pay 58th foot; John Frederick Ewart, 67th foot, late of royal York rangers; James Hawker, royal artillery; William Robison, 24th foot; Major Thomas Amburey, Bengal engineers.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge, Oct. 23. Rev. Charles Duffield, and Rev. Charles Musgrave, Proctors for the year ensuing.

Nov. 4. Mr. Justice Abbott, sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, vice Lord Ellenborough, resigned.

Nov. 5. Mr. Justice Dallas sworn in as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vice Sir Vicary Gibbs, resigned.

Cambridge, Nov. 6. Hon. and Rev. George Neville, D.D. Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. appointed by his Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, one of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D. Blackburne Vicarage, co. Lancaster.

Rev. William Lake Baker, M.A. Hargrave Rectory, co. Northampton, vice Martyn, resigned.

Rev. Wm. H. Hurlock, A.M. Dedham Lectureship, co. Essex, vice Taylor, dec.

Rev. G. J. Haggiatt, Parham V. with Hacheston, co. Suffolk.

Rev. T. B. Syer, B.A. Great Wrating R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Andrew Daubeney, Hampnet and Stowell R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Robert Earle, Minster Lovel V. co. Oxford.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell, M.A. Llanrothal V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Robert Hamond, M.A. East V. and Geytonthorpe R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Francis, St. Mildred and All Saints R. Canterbury, vice Whitaker, dec.

Rev. Arthur Matthews, B.D. to a Prebended Stall in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Samuel Curlewis Lord, B.A. West Barsham V. co. Norfolk.

* By subsequent Gazettes the nomination of these two Officers to be Companions of the Order of the Bath, is not to take effect, their rank being official and temporary only, and their permanent rank only that of Captain.

Rev. G. Hornby, Bury R. co. Lancaster.
Rev. Charles Davy, M.A. Combs and
Barking R. with Darmsden annexed, co.
Suffolk.

Rev. John Mathew, M.A. Reepham St.
Mary R. with Kerdiston, co. Norfolk.
Rev. Corbet Hue, B.D. Brandeston, alias
Braunston R. co. Northampton.

Rev. William Moore Harrison, Cley-
hanger R. co. Devon.

Rev. Edward Paske, M. A. Creeping St.
Peter, alias West Creeping R. co. Suffolk.
DISPENSATION.

Rev. Thomas Thomas, Ewyas Harold
V. co. Hereford, and Dulac Perpetual Cu-
racy, co. Hereford, *viz* Parry, deceased.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Eyarth house, North Wales,
the wife of R. M. Wynne, esq. a dau.—12.
At Dawlish, hon. Mrs. Lysaght, a son.—
15. At Bramham, Wilts, the wife of Capt.
Macdonald, a son and heir.—17. At Edin-
burgh, the wife of Col. Fraser, of Castle
Fraser, a son and heir.—19. At Desart
house, the Countess of Desart, a son and
heir.—20. In Grafton-street, Lady Ridley,
a son.—At Haccombe, co. Devon, the
lady of Sir Henry Carew, bart. a son.—
The lady of Sir W. T. Pole, bart. high
sheriff for the county of Devon, a son.—
24. In Guildford-street, the wife of R.
Bernal, esq. M. P. a dau.—25. In Lang-
ham place, the lady of Sir James Lang-
ham, bart. a dau.—At Clifton, the wife of
T. H. Raymond, esq. a son and heir.—At
Cambray, the lady of Major-gen. Sir John
Lambert, K.C.B. a son.—27. In Portland

place, the wife of H. S. Northcote, esq. a
son and heir.—At Moseley hall, the wife
of James Taylor, esq. of Moore Green, co.
Worcester, a son.—At Stamford hill, the
wife of Alfred Wigan, esq. a son.—30. In
Russell-square, the wife of Thomas Den-
man, esq. M. P. a son.

Lately. At Canterbury. Countess Mun-
ster, of twin daughters.—The wife of John
Lewis, esq. of Machynlleth, co. Chester,
a son and heir.—At Dublin Castle, the
wife of G. Lambart, esq. of Beau Park,
co. Meath, a dau.—At Lisheen, co. Tip-
perary, the lady of Sir John J. Fitzgerald,
bart. a daughter.

Nov. 5. In Wimpole-street, the wife of
Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a son.—At
Perschore, Rt. Hon. Lady Lucy Clive,
a son.—16. In Great Russell-street, the
wife of W. M. Thiselton, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. At Poonah, in the East In-
dies, Lieut. Frederick Hickes, 2d regt.
N. I. Bombay, to Catherine, eldest dau.
of the late Robert Billamore, esq. in the
E. I. C. Marine.

May 24. At Charleston, South Caro-
lina, Mr. Edmund Jermy, (of Ipswich,
England), to Millisent Carlton Abbott,
the only child of Samuel Abbott, esq.

Sept. 28. Rev. Thomas Green, vicar of
Badby with Newnham, co. Northampton,
to Elizabeth Anne, only dau. of the late
Rev. Mr. Peters, of Brasted place, Kent.

Alexander Ross, M.D. surgeon R.N. to
Sarah, youngest dau. of the late John Lin-
gard, esq. of Heaton Norris, co. Lancaster.

29. Thomas Robert Wilson France, esq.
of Preston, co. Lancaster, to Miss Freer,
of Malvern Hall, co. Worcester.

30. At the Chateau de Denacre, in
France, Lieut. col. Lord Greenock, perma-
nent-assistant-quarter-master-general, to
Henrietta, second daughter of Thomas
Mather, esq.

Oct. 1. William Lake, esq. solicitor,
grandson of the late Sir A. Lake, bart. to
Elizabeth Arabella, eldest dau. of Edward
Howard, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

William Lambard, esq. eldest son of M.
Lambard, esq. of Seven Oaks, Kent, to
Harriet Elizabeth, fifth dau. of Sir James
Nasmyth, bart. of Posso, co. Peebles.

2. J. Armytage, esq. eldest son of Sir
George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees Hall,

co. York, to Mary, only dau. of William
Assheton, esq. of Downham Hall, co.
Lancaster.

3. Robert Langstone, esq. of the Middle
Temple, to Sarah Jane Henrietta, young-
est dau. of the late W. M. Thackeray, esq.
of Hadley, Middlesex.

4. Rt. Hon. Col. William Odell, of the
County Limerick Militia, and one of the
Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to Miss
Anna Maria Finucane, of Ennis.

5. Edward Rice, esq. of Dane Court,
to Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward
Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park, Kent,
and of Chawton house, co. Hants.

John Gore Jones, esq. only son of J.
Jones, esq. of Johnsport, co. Sligo, to Le-
titia Elizabeth, dau. of the late C. F.
Sheridan, and niece to the Rt. Hon. R. B.
Sheridan.

6. Major B. B. Parlbay, of the East
India Company's service, to Amelia, eldest
dau. of Capt. Henderson, of Kennington.

7. Gerard Callaghan, esq. M. P. to
Louisa-Margaretta, eldest daughter of J.
C. Clarke, esq. of Teddington-place, Middl.

Nov. 18. Mr. Aug. Warren, jun. to
Henrietta Mary Bray, daughter of the late
Edward Bray, esq.

26. At Steeple Langford, Capt. Wil-
liams, R.N. son of John Williams, esq. of
Bowden, Devon, to Eleanor Rebecca, el-
dest daughter of the Rev. William Moody,
of Bathampton House, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY ROMILLY.

Oct. 29. Died, at East Cowes Castle, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, aged 44, Anne, the wife of Sir Samuel Romilly, *knt.* (to whom she was married in 1798, and by whom she had one daughter and six sons, the eldest a student at Trinity College, Cambridge.) She was the eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, *esq.* of Knill Court, co. Hereford. Her benevolence is strikingly exemplified, by the fact of her having privately distributed 1000*l.* *per annum* among many worthy families reduced by misfortune.

It is with great pain that we have to add to this brief record of private worth, the death, on the 2d of November, of that distinguished ornament of the English Bar, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, under circumstances which must add poignancy to the regrets of his very numerous friends and the Publick at large! The loss of a beloved wife plunged him, it appears, into a paroxysm of grief, suppressed and silent indeed, but against which Nature, exhausted by long deprivation of rest, and continual anxiety, could not bear up. He returned to his house in Russell-square on Sunday, Nov. 1, in a state of great agitation and exhaustion; and on the following day, during a short interval of the attendant's absence from his room, rose from his bed, and cut his throat with a razor; he survived about an hour, but was unable to articulate, or communicate his wishes by writing. The evidence on the inquest, particularly of his friend the Rev. Stephen Dumont, of Geneva (who had long intimately known his high principles of duty, his moral and religious fortitude, his love for his country, and his parental affection) bore painful testimony of the effects of extreme anguish on his mind, and left not a doubt that the dreadful act was committed during a state of derangement.

The melancholy catastrophe produced a deep impression of horror on all classes of persons in the Metropolis. Sir Samuel Romilly was a man of such distinguished attainments, and had so long occupied a prominent place in the observation of the Publick, that his death, under any circumstances, would have occasioned much and general sorrow; but that his existence should be terminated by his own, even involuntary and uncontrollable act, affects us with an awful sense of the infirmities of human nature. We see a mind of the highest order bending, with the weakness of infancy, before the stroke of misfortune. We see brilliant talents, fine taste, and strong judgment, all at once

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withered up and blasted by a sudden disorder of the mental and bodily frame. As there is not a shadow of reason to doubt the propriety of the unanimous decision of the Coroner's Jury, so it takes away all ground for questioning the moral or religious character of the act. Providence for its own inscrutable purposes thought fit to withdraw the light of reason from the unfortunate subject of our present notice. Deprived of this guidance he was no longer an accountable agent. But, while we lament that this heavy trial should have befallen a person so eminent and so respected, we ought to remember that these very circumstances only mark the more distinctly the vanity of all worldly possessions. Above all other pre-eminence, men usually value their intellectual superiority. We do not know that Sir Samuel Romilly prided himself in any unbecoming manner on the advantages of that kind which he possessed; but, if he had done so, most persons would have thought him in a great degree excusable. He was eminent as a statesman, an admirable scholar, a sound lawyer, of high rank in his profession, and of still higher celebrity, a judicious, an elegant, and an impressive speaker, independent in fortune, unimpeached in character, respected for his public conduct, and exemplary in the discharge of his private duties. Yet all this edifice of human gratification was at once levelled with the dust; and his very virtues seem to have afforded the occasion for his acutest sufferings. It seems beyond a doubt that the mental derangement to which Sir Samuel Romilly fell a victim, was brought on in part by the unremitted professional toil which had first weakened his frame, and in part by the strong affection for his deceased wife, which exhausted all the powers of his mind in watching over her dying illness. To disease, then, and to disease alone, we attribute the lamented fate of this once distinguished man. The same blow may at any moment strike the richest, and noblest, the best and wisest amongst us; and this reflection, while it silences any uncharitable thought of the unhappy sufferer, will teach those, over whom the visitation is mercifully suspended, to estimate at their proper value the transitory and uncertain enjoyments of human life.

Sir Samuel Romilly's entrance at the Bar is within, or nearly about thirty-five years since; and his course to an eminence seldom equalled, and never surpassed, was founded upon unremitted and laborious study, patient examination, unshaken integrity, and the attainments of a profound and elegant scholarship. What-

ever

ever he acquired, his well-disciplined memory retained, his judgment methodized, and his calm temper, judiciously discriminating, applied. This disposition was marked in all his Opinions, which adverted to all the material subjects proposed for his advice, and were more especially conspicuous in his Speeches at the Bar, where his arguments were confined to those materials on which he could build the results with the expectation of success. Leaving out all consideration of his political career, with which many may differ, and differ upon fair grounds, his professional experience rendered his counsel of the highest importance to every one whose titles, estates, trusts, guardianships, and extensive commercial concerns, necessarily required the first talents for their safe conduct, or for their legal accomplishment. It is happy for the Country that the Bench and the Bar were never better supplied; but his mind was so capacious, and embraced so readily all the minutest, as well as the most prominent, features of every case on which his attention was retained, that it is no disrespect to his most enlightened successors to say, that the loss is not very easily to be supplied.

The confusion produced by this sudden event among the practitioners at the Chancery Bar, and the solicitors, has scarcely before been equalled. Sir Samuel had for some time past declined receiving Cases in general, except those only which were of great importance; a large number of these remained to be answered. His briefs lying for adjourned argument, and new causes, as well in that Court as in the House of Lords, were also very numerous, and of voluminous extent; not to mention many petitions, and the arrangements for several Bills in Parliament and for Motions in the House of Commons, to all which he was called upon for his attention, and to which it was deemed that his personal application exclusively was essential to their proper introduction and progress.

This infinite extent of subjects, and the importance of each of them, so largely increased within the last few years as to press too heavily upon his mind: they left no time for bodily exercise, mental relaxation, or domestic comfort—all which his disposition and affections were well calculated to enjoy. He became a devoted servant of the Publick, who made more than fair use of his talents; and this probably tended to subdue that vigour which had well known how to advise and to exercise equanimity and resignation in the hour of affliction, until it yielded to its pressure in the delirium of distraction!

The remains of Sir Samuel Romilly were removed on Friday, Nov. 6, from Russell-square, for interment (pursuant

to his will) in the vault of Lady Romilly's father at Knill, whither the remains of Lady Romilly had been previously conveyed; and on the 11th, both were there interred; his brother, nephew (Dr. Rogot), and brothers-in-law (Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. Davis), attending as mourners, supported by Lord Lansdown, Mr. Brougham, Sir Harford Jones, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. Richard Price, Mr. Whishaw, and Mr. Allen; the funeral service being most impressively performed by the Rev. John Grubb, vicar of Wigmore.—Mr. Brougham is one of the executors; and it is not a little singular that in consequence of the death of Lady Romilly, Sir Samuel had made an alteration in his will, providing for a sufficient allowance to himself in case of his being afflicted with Insanity! a circumstance which coincides with the evidence of Mr. Dumont, who related a conversation in which Sir Samuel had expressed his apprehensions of such an affliction.

The following anecdote illustrates the amiable character of Sir Samuel Romilly. He commenced his career at the Bar, a young man, liberally educated, with those high principles of honour, and that susceptibility of amiable and generous sentiment, which distinguished his life; but without paternal fortune, and, still more, with both his parents dependent upon his professional success. In this situation, he became acquainted with a young lady, the charms of whose mind and person won his affections. His conduct was worthy of his head and his heart. He declared his sentiments to the object of his affections; but added, that he must "acquire two fortunes" before they could be married: the first for those to whom he owed his earliest duty—his parents; the second for her. The lady knew how to appreciate his merit and his motives, and their vows were mutually pledged to each other. He entered upon his career of profit and honour with that assiduous energy which forms a chief feature of genuine talent. In a comparatively short period he realized a considerable sum, and with it purchased an annuity for his parents. Having put them in possession of this provision for their lives, he formally declared, that his obligations to them were now fulfilled, and he was about to enter into other relations, which must exclusively govern him in their turn. He began a second time with fresh spirit—acquired "a second fortune"—all within a very few years—settled it upon her on whom he had bestowed his heart, and married her.—To this anecdote may be added a fact well known in the legal circles, that Sir Samuel was in the constant habit of giving his able opinions upon cases laid before him, when the parties were in the humblest

humbler walks of life, without fee or reward; and in several instances, the worthy Barrister has given sums of money out of his own purse, to enable distressed objects to carry on their suits with success.

History will say of Sir Samuel Romilly, that he died uncorrupted by wealth—undazzled by rank—unblemished by ambition—unvulgarized by popularity—admired by his adversaries—and even unvili-fied by the base.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM ELLIOT.

Oct. 26. Died at Minto-House, co. Roxburgh, Rt. Hon. William Elliot, of Wells, M.P.—Mr. Elliot, though connected with Scotland by descent and property, was born and educated in England. Intimate in early youth with the son of Mr. Burke, he was soon distinguished by the friendship of that great man, and by that of his celebrated scholar Mr. Windham. With him the bright society of their friends and followers is nearly extinct. By his death his country has lost one of her most accomplished gentlemen, and Parliament is bereaved of an ornament which can hardly be replaced. Few men have united so much dignity in public with such amiable qualities in private life as Mr. Elliot; and there is no man whose loss will be felt with more sincere and unmingled regret. His eloquence was peculiarly his own. He spoke seldom in Parliament; but with a mild gravity, with evident marks of conscious deliberation, and with an urbanity and equity towards his opponents, which gave an authority to his speeches unattained by the greatest orators of his time. His utterance, his figure, and his countenance, were suited to his eloquence. He had a great power of condensation, a talent peculiar to those minds only who have gained a complete mastery over the subject of discourse. His most ingenious reasonings were conveyed in transparent language. His diction was pure English, correct beyond the level of public speaking, always elegant, and on fit occasions it naturally rose towards majesty. In a word, he wanted no quality necessary to instruct, to conciliate, and to persuade. Others have spoken with more force, but no man ever spoke with more permanent possession of the honest partiality of an audience. It is true that a part of this gentle ascendant over the House of Commons flowed from the character of the man, as much as from the powers of the orator. His spotless life, his unbending integrity, and his lofty sense of honour, were too generally known, and too perceptible through his modest deportment, not to bespeak attention and favour for whatever fell from him. These moral

qualities were still more important in the relations of private life. His society, his good sense, and various knowledge, were adorned by a most pure taste, and by an unusual degree of unaffected elegance in familiar conversation. As he was modest and delicate, he had somewhat of the neighbouring quality of reserve, and though his polished manners pleased those who were strangers to him, the charms of his society were felt only by his intimate friends. In the midst of the tears and praises offered by a whole Parliament to the memory of Mr. Horner, none of the affecting speeches delivered on all sides conveyed more evidently the tribute of a kindred spirit than that of Mr. Elliot. Perhaps it was an error in judgment that he directed his attention more to the latter works of Mr. Burke, written in times of heat and violence, and applied to circumstances happily of very rare occurrence, than to his earlier and calmer writings, which are more abundant in lessons suited to the ordinary condition of society. But the moderation of his character tempered his opinions. He delighted in the society of those who applied the same principles in a manner very unlike to his own, and perhaps he felt somewhat of that delight which Mr. Windham said that he experienced when he escaped from his Ministerial connexions, to breathe once more the free air of his former societies, and of his old friendships. As his own constant friendship survived the shock of political difference, he reaped the reward of this excellent part of his nature, in never exciting alienation in his friends when he differed from them the most widely and at the most critical moments. On one occasion he was compelled to dissent from that venerable person * whom he called the "last link in his public and private friendships." It was a grievous calamity; but it served more brightly to display the firmness of his principles and the tenderness of his friendship. Both these excellent persons revered each other the more for their conscientious difference; and their friendship was consolidated (for a time, alas! too short) by that which dissolves vulgar connexions.

The remains of Mr. Elliot were brought from Scotland to his residence in Burlington-street, and from thence removed for interment in the family vault at Reigate, Surrey. The funeral was private; as the mourners, Earl Minto, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Bathurst, Lord Grenville, Lord Holland, and Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, joined the procession about half a mile on this side Reigate in their own private carriages.

* Earl Fitzwilliam.

REV. DR. ROBERT BALFOUR.

Oct. 13. Died at Glasgow, in his 76th year, and 40th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Balfour, D. D. one of the ministers of that city. He was suddenly taken ill while walking in George-street, and being carried into the house of a friend, he survived only a short time.—Few have been so clear in their great office, or fulfilled more conscientiously the sacred duties of their situation. During a ministry of upwards of 39 years, he pursued, with undeviating rectitude, the sacred line of his duty. No extraneous object, no temptation of wealth or distinction, could induce him to swerve from the path he had formed. His was no cold or languid system, but the warm effusions of a well-regulated mind, deeply impressed with the truths of revelation, which he inculcated with the most sedulous diligence; and, in his own person, he was a bright example of every Christian virtue. In him, the institutions, for the dissemination of the Scriptures, the propagation of the Gospel, and the general advancement of Religion, ever found a zealous patron, and to them his loss will be incalculable. Living, he was respected, honoured and admired, and his death will occasion a chasm which it will be difficult to fill.

His brethren in the ministry deeply feel the loss which the Church and the world have sustained by his death, and have embraced the present moment to improve the melancholy event to themselves and their people, by delivering appropriate discourses. This was most impressively done, Oct. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Edinburgh, from 2d Kings, chap. ii. v. 9, 10. The Rev. Doctor, at the close of his sermon, gave, in his usual energetic manner, the following brief but faithful account of the virtues and usefulness of his friend, which evidently made a deep impression on his auditory:

“Dr. Robert Balfour, Minister of the Outer High Church of Glasgow, was a native of the city of Edinburgh, and educated at its Schools and University. Blessed with a religious education, he devoted himself to the service of God and the Church from his youth. About five years he was Minister of Lecropt, in Stirlingshire, and nearly forty years he was Minister of the Outer High Church of Glasgow. His character deservedly stands high in the estimation of all those who have had the opportunity rightly to appreciate it. Quick and accurate in perception—rich in fine and useful ideas, to the stores of which he was adding to his last day—well acquainted with men and manners, and characters, and things—extensively versed in books and literature—an acute observer of passing events, sound in his judgment, tender in his affections, just, generous, open, and sincere, steady,

affable, and cheerful, benevolent, fair, candid, and vivacious—with such talents, he at once commanded the reverence and attracted the affections of all who knew him. He religiously performed the relative duties of life; and was distinguished among the best of sons, and husbands, and fathers, and friends, and neighbours, and citizens.—The circle in which he moved was a very extensive one; but within that circle, what scheme of piety or benevolence was there at which he was not at the head? What call of sympathy that he did not first hear and obey? What labour of love to which he did not give his heart and hand? What exhibition of wisdom or goodness, or generosity, in which he did not appear in the foremost rank? Who ever entered his neat and well-ordered mansion of hospitality that did not leave it with regret? that did not anticipate with pleasure the prospect of a return to it? because it was found to be the seat of intelligence and kindness, and virtue, and piety, and integrity, and friendship, and elegant and refined enjoyment.—He was a Christian, sincere, pure, pious, devout, and uniform. He was a minister, faithful, diligent, zealous, and successful in the discharge of all its duties, private and public. His constant theme as a preacher was the mercies of God, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the operations of the Holy Ghost. The doctrines of the Cross, the redemption and salvation, the faith and holiness of it, were the constant topics on which he ever employed his fine genius, his powerful and convincing argument, and his copious, persuasive, and silver-toned eloquence. Tolerant and liberal, he frankly and sincerely gave the right hand of fellowship to every good man of every party; but he was, without bigotry, unfeignedly attached to the Church of which he was Minister, and admired and loved her Constitution.”

More than 200 friends obeyed the invitation to assist at his funeral. His whole numerous congregation desired to be allowed to join them; and it is said, 20,000 of the inhabitants of Glasgow lined the streets, and expressed their regret at the melancholy spectacle as it passed on, and which for ever deprived them of one of their dearest and best friends and finest ornaments.

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Colombo, aged 56, A. White, Feb. 19. esq. surgeon to his Majesty's 1st Ceylon regiment.

March 5. At the Grange, near Port Tobacco, Maryland, F. Newman, esq. formerly of North Cadbury, co. Somerset.

March 13. At Chicacole, J. Edwards, esq. assistant-surgeon, on the Madras Establishment.

March

March 21. In the East Indies, of the cholera morbus, B. Leny, esq. secretary to the medical board, &c.

March 31. At the Presidency, Calcutta, Brig.-gen. P. D'Auvergne, 26th regt. native infantry.

April 1. In the East Indies, of the cholera morbus, Capt. Jacob Birkley, late commander of the brig Tweed; and his chief officer, Mr. Jacques Commorand.

May 9. At Bombay, in his 78th year, George Dick, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.

July 9. At the island of Ascension, aged 23, Capt. James Thomas Paisley, R. N. of his Majesty's ship Redpole.

July 28. At Jamaica, Catherine, wife of Laurence Reade Stephens, esq.

July ... At his settlement on the Missouri, America, Col. Boon. This eccentric character, described in Birkbeck's "Letters from Illinois," has terminated his mortal career, in the midst of the solitude which he loved, and in a manner peculiarly suited to his habits and way of life. The following account of his death appears in the American Papers, dated Chillicothe (Ohio), August 26:—"As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month, Col. Boon rode to a deer-lick, seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game; that while sitting thus concealed, with his old trusty rifle in his hand, pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of the gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel through the sights—in this position, without struggle or motion, and of course without pain, he breathed out his last so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand, just in the act of firing."

Aug. 9. At St. Anne's, Jamaica, Oswald Brodie, esq. of Plamstead estate. By manners social, manly, and yet bland, he so entwined himself round the hearts of even common acquaintances, that he was lamented by those who in the every-day intercourse of life thought they had scarce regarded him. He was endeared to his family by every tender and domestic virtue, and the rich, the poor, the foils, the aged, and the young, alike mingled their tears on his grave.

Aug. 15. At Darlington, co. Durham, in her 76th year, Margaret Atkinson, one of the Society of Friends, widow of the late Isaac Atkinson, of the same place, linen manufacturer.

Aug. 19. At New Delph, Saddleworth, Rev. Samuel Bardsley, the oldest minister of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion.

At Patras, in the Morea, in his 28th year, Thomas Melville Phillips, esq. late of Trinity college, Cambridge, only son of Lady Cope, of Broxmore-park, Wilts.

Aug. 22. In his 65th year, much lamented, the Rev. Michael Hayward, S.T.B. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of S. T. B. in 1792, as a ten-year man, this privilege being tolerated by the statutes (12th Eliz.) which allow persons, who are admitted at any college, being twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the above degree at the expiration of ten years. In 1784, he was presented to the vicarage of Lakenheath, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, which he held till his death.

Aug. 25. At St. Artein, near Venice, Mrs. Billington, the most celebrated vocal performer that England ever produced, of whom further particulars in our next.

Aug. 26. Elizabeth Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Colchester, chief clerk in the bank of Messrs. Alexanders and Spooner, of Ipswich.

Aug. 29. At Aberdeen, aged 103, James Hay, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital. He entered the army after the Rebellion of 1745.

Aug. 31. At Hackney, aged 81, Samuel Price, esq. many years an eminent apothecary in Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Sept. 1. The wife of William Nanson, esq. of Russell-square.

At Visc. Perceval's, Blackheath, aged 74, Mrs. D. Wynn, only surviving sister of the late Lord Newborough.

Mrs. Bisset, of Croydon, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 18, Catherine Ann, youngest daughter of John Willes, esq. of Hungerford-park, Berks.

In King-street, in his 100th year, John Jefferies, esq. father of the corporation of Gloucester.

Aged 26, John Hiley Austin, esq. late of Ensbury, co. Dorset.

At Kingsdown, aged 58, Capt. Bell.

At Ferry, near Gainsborough, aged 104, Mrs. Barbara Dodgson, many years a widow. She was perfectly sensible to the last, and till within a few days of her death enjoyed good health.

Sept. 2. Of apoplexy, Stephen Round, esq. of King's Beech Hill, Berks, and of Burton-crescent.

At Huntingdon, Rev. Edward Wadson.

Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Duckitt, widow of the celebrated agriculturist.

Sept. 3. At Bedford's, Havering, Essex, in his 80th year, John Heaton, esq.

At Arbroath, the wife of Provost Kid.

Sept. 4. At Kensington, in her 95th year, Mrs. Mary Gould, widow of the late Richard Gould, esq. of Hanwell.

At Richmond, in Surrey, the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Lady Hervey. She was the daughter of ——— Drummond, esq. of Quebec,

Quebec, and married the Rt. Hon. George Lord Hervey (the eldest son of Frederic the late Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry), a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Ambassador to the Court at Florence in 1787—1794, and who died Jan. 10, 1796, leaving by her an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Catherine Caroline, who married Aug. 2, 1798, Charles Rose Ellis, esq. the father of the present Charles Augustus Ellis, esq. who in July 1803 succeeded his great-grandfather as Ld. Howard of Walden.

At the Friary, Litchfield, aged 70, Mrs. Bailey, relict of T. B. Bailey, esq. of Hope-hall, near Manchester.

Sept. 5. In the college of Advocates, Doctors' Commons, in his 37th year, Richard Henry Cresswell, LL.D. Mrs. Cresswell was delivered of a son the day before her husband's interment.

At Walthamstow, the wife of John Inglis, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Oxford, aged 39, Rev. J. W. Conolly.

At Inchby Dunkeld, Capt. Alexander Fraser, R. N.

At Dieppe, in his 39th year, William Austen Righton, esq. late of Cooper's-green, Buxted, Sussex.

At St. Kitt's, Rt. Hon. James Edmund Lord Cranstown.

Sept. 6. In Carburton-street, aged 58, John Fitzgerald, esq.

In London, aged 43, George Stinton, esq. of Elston, co. Nottingham.

In her 86th year, Sarah, relict of William Maddox, esq. of Rotherhithe.

At Blackheath, in his 70th year, Samuel Walker, esq. of Mark-lane.

Sept. 7. In Arundel-street, Mrs. Morton, widow of the late Mr. John Morton, printer of "The Sunday Review."

In his 77th year, James Bagster, esq. of Turnham-green, formerly of Piccadilly.

Charles Grant, esq. an eminent Russia broker, of Globe-row, Mile-end. In taking his usual walk round his grounds previous to his retiring to rest, not being aware that his servants had set the spring-gun which had recently been placed there in consequence of the numerous depredations committed, he trod upon the wire, and received five slugs in the back part of his thigh. Sir W. Blizard extracted the slugs, and faint hopes were entertained of his recovery; but, after lingering a week, a mortification ensued, which terminated his existence. He has left a wife and two children.

At Oundle, of an apoplectic seizure, aged 60, John William Bramston, esq. of Somerset-place, Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Commissioner of Appeals in the Excise. He was highly esteemed for invariable integrity, and talents happily adapted for rational society.

At Plymouth, in his 62d year, Robert Stan'on, esq. of Islington-green.

At Bath, in her 94th year, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Maj.-gen. Ord, eldest daughter of W. Beckford, esq. of Fonthill-abbey, and sister of the Marchioness of Douglas.

At Buchan, in his 74th year, Rev. Robert Leith, minister of Towie.

At Bourdeaux, aged 65, the Spanish General Cevallos. He had spent forty-three years in the service of his King and country. It was this General who at Toulon, in 1794, succeeded in getting on board of a vessel under his command to take to Carthagens, more than four hundred persons, who would have fallen victims to the fury of the commissaries of the Convention, sent to that city after the siege.

Sept. 8. In his 59th year, G. Best, esq. of Chilston-park, Kent.

In her 55th year, Ann Shepley, wife of Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, rector of Bedale.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, widow of the late Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, Lord President of Court of Session.

Sept. 9. In Maddox-street, aged 56, Capt. Prater, R. N.

Sept. 10. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 47, John Bloomfield, gent. of Ashen, near Clare. He retired to rest in apparent good health the preceding evening, but in the morning was found a lifeless corpse.

At Dublin, Hester Jaue, wife of Rev. J. Leveson Hamilton, eldest son of the late Vice-adm. Hamilton.

Sept. 11. In George-street, Portman-square, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Watkins, esq. R. N.

At Bradstone Parsonage, co. Devon, aged 26, Miss Sarah Johnes, youngest sister of the rector of that parish, and niece of the Rev. Chancellor Johnes.

At Boulogne, Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late Vice-adm. Kelly.

Sept. 12. Mrs. Maidman, of Kingsland-green, widow of the late Rev. James Maidman, rector of Perivale, Middlesex.

At Lowestoft, Suffolk, in his 74th year, Capt. M. Botson.

In her 62d year, the wife of Robert Mayhew, gent. of Orwell-place, Ipswich.

At King's Beech-hill, Berks. the day after her father's funeral, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Round, esq. of Burton-crescent.

At Bentworth, near Alton, Hants, suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Landfield, late a clerk in the Bank of England, in which service he had been upwards of fifty-one years.

Sept. 13. At Southtown, Sussex, aged 69, Mr. William Tyler, wine-merchant. As a husband and a father, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, sociable, faithful, and affectionate; and as a Christian, sincere, religious, and unassuming. His loss, therefore, will be deeply felt by his family, and regretted by his friends.

At

At Backwell, Lieut.-col. Fisher, 6th drag. guards.

Caroline Draper, wife of Ponsonby Tottenham, esq. of Clifton, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Neville, esq. of the Lodge, Brighton.

At Paris, aged 98, M. Raymond Despauix, Dean of the University of Paris, and formerly counsellor and Inspector-general.

Sept. 14. In Hatton-garden, in his 81st year, Joseph Smith, esq. formerly Commander of the Sir Edward Hughes East Indiaman.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, greatly respected, Miss Mease, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Mease, of that place. She had borne a severe affliction for many years with the greatest fortitude and resignation.

Sept. 15. In Great Marlborough-street, in her 80th year, Hannah, wife of Rene Rogier, esq. formerly of Cheshunt.

In Braumont-street, Charles Gardiner, esq. son of the late Honourable General Gardiner.

Aged 74, Mrs. Touchet, wife of James Touchet, esq. of Broom-house, near Manchester.

Suddenly, at Norton, near Woolpit, in his 81st year, Peter Chambers, gent. one of the capital burgesses of the corporation of Bury St. Edmund, which office he filled for many years with the strictest fidelity. He was a good Christian and a firm friend; and the tenor of his conduct through life was such as to gain him the esteem and confidence of his friends and connections.

At Bungay, Suffolk, Catherine Hannah, the youngest daughter of Robert Gamble, esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Sept. 16. Aged 77, Samuel Brandon, esq. of Park-house, Walworth.

Richard Ward, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

At Ashted park, Surrey, in her 73d year, Hon. Frances, wife of Richard Howard, esq. daughter of William Visc. Andover, and sister to Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

Sept. 17. At Hitcham, Suffolk, in his 69th year, Mr. William Kemball, formerly a respectable farmer at Buxhall.

At York, Mrs. Lawson, wife of John Lawson, M. D. Her remains were conveyed to her vault in St. Helen's Church, and at her own especial request, by eight poor men, of whom four were Catholics, and four of the Established Religion, each receiving a gratuity of half a guinea. Her distressed servants accompanied the funeral procession in a mourning coach.—On the same morning, a dirge and solemn High Mass were performed in the Catholic chapel, attended by all the principal Catholics and others of the city of York.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Congalton, relict of Dr. Charles Congalton.

Sept. 18. At her father's, (J. Hume, esq. of Wandsworth Common) aged 43, Lucy, wife of Rev. George Marwood, canon of Chichester, of Busby-hall, co. York.

At Blackheath, Miss Harriet Sturrock, daughter of the late Archdeacon Sturrock, of Armagh.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, Mrs. Irving, widow of the late Thomas Irving, esq. Inspector-general of his Majesty's customs.

Sept. 19. At Campbeltown, Capt. Alexander Buchanan.

Sept. 20. At Coggeshall, suddenly, in his 65th year, William Forbes, esq. of Camberwell.

At Fomham All Saints, Suffolk, Miss A. Hammond.

At Mr. Chapman's, gardener, Ipswich, the wife of T. C. Colls, gent.

At Rome, aged 96, the senior Cardinal, Caraffa di Trajetto, the last remaining of Pope Clement XIVth's creation. He was Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, and Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.

Sept. 21. In Conway-street, Fitzroy-square, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 61, J. A. Oliver, esq. gentleman harbinger to His Majesty.

Aged 86, Martha, widow of the late Cornelius Van Mildert, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

At Brighton, Mrs. Hurst, widow of the late Capt. Hurst, of Bath.

Mr. Thomas, surveyor of the customs at the port of Ipswich.

At Edinburgh, J. Robertson, esq. of Jamaica, many years a medical practitioner in that island.

At Lyons, in her 17th year, Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of Maj.-gen. Jenkinson.

Sept. 22. At Stowmarket, Suffolk (whilst on a visit to her grandfather, Mr. E. Prentice) in her 25th year, Miss S. Barnard, of Bildeston.

Aged 63, Francis Elderfield, esq. of Sutton Courtney, Berks.

At Ruthwell, co. Dumfries, aged 62, Mr. Stuart Lewis, a most singular and eccentric character, and certainly the first of all the minor poets who have appeared in Scotland these many years. He was a native of Ecclefechan; and his father, who was of Jacobitical principles, named him Stuart, after the unfortunate House of that name; he had a brother, who was called Charles, after Prince Charles, commonly called the Pretender.—The life of poor Stuart was chequered in the extreme; and it is somewhat singular that he is interred in the same grave which contains the remains of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. During the present year Lewis perambulated the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, Berwickshire, Fifeshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire,

shire, and Dumfries-shire. He wrote "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," the "African Slave," and several other pieces of merit. He has left one son and three daughters. His funeral was respectably attended; and we understand that a stone is to be erected to his memory, by the admirers of this singularly unfortunate Bard.

In France, Count Lecoulteaux de Canteleu. He had often been pressed to accept the office of finance minister under the late Government in France, which his modesty induced him to refuse.

At Moutauban, in France, in the flower of youth, Mary third daughter of D. Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

Sept. 23. Aged 20, Miss Eliza West, eldest daughter of William West, esq. of Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

Aged 74, Mr. Daniel Batley, for thirty years supervisor of the customs at the port of Woodbridge.

Sept. 24. In Upper John street, Fitzroy-square, aged 72, Mr. Robert Cooke, artist, and professor of perspective to Her Majesty.

At Paris, Louisa Mary, only daughter of J. Wise, esq. of Clapham Common.

Sept. 25. At Kennington, in her 88th year, Mrs. Nash, relict of the late William Nash, esq. of Dulwich.

At Wheatley, co. Oxford, John Bush, esq. Doctor of Civil Laws, and one of the oldest magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of the counties of Oxford and Berks.

At his father's residence near Ryde, Capt. Nagle Lock, R. N.

At Kenton, aged 96, Mr. Joseph Carnell. He lived fifty-three years in the service of the late and present Lord Visc. Courtenay, and rode post from Powderham-castle to Exeter every day, and frequently twice a day, during the above period of time, without experiencing an hour's illness. In these repeated journeys he had travelled upwards of 500,000 miles, being more than twelve times the circumference of the whole earth.

Sept. 26. At Kensington, in his 75th year, Thomas Jarvis, esq.

In Stafford-street, New-road, Eliza, second daughter of Samuel Jackson, esq. of Catherine-hall, Jamaica.

The wife of Capt. Sleigh, 99th foot.

At Ashdon, Essex, Rev. John North, M. A. rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771.

At Hull, in his 90th year, Mr. J. Wilson, the oldest ship-master belonging to that port. He was at Lisbon at the time of the earthquake in 1755.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mr. Henry Jones, late a gunner in the 72d or Royal Manchester regiment of foot. He distinguished himself by his intrepidity at the siege of Quebec.

Sept. 27. In London, James Singer Burton, esq. gentleman usher to His Majesty, son of the Rev. Dr. Burton, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Major-gen. Wilson's, Cleveland-row, Miss Wilson.

In Soho-square, aged 74, Miss Sarah Sophia Banks, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks. She had been slightly indisposed for a short time, but was able a few days before her death to pay a visit with Lady Banks to the Princesses at Kew. Like her venerable brother, she was strongly animated with a zeal for science and the study of natural history, of which she had made a valuable collection. But her moral worth, even more than her talents and knowledge, rendered her the object of esteem and regard to all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her, and who from the rank and character of her brother, in addition to her own merits, constituted a very large circle of friends. By order of Sir Joseph Banks (an act of munificence that cannot be too highly praised) such of her collections of books and coins as the British Museum does not already possess, have been presented to that truly National Institution.

At Keston Lodge, near Bromley, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Col. Sweeney Toone.

At the house of his father, Chigwell-hall, Essex, in his 42d year, Mr. Jasper Richards, surgeon, of Bath. His only son by his first wife, a most promising youth, died a few days before.

Rev. Egerton Neve, rector of Middleton Stony, co. Oxford, formerly Fellow of Merton college.

At Beverley, co. York, Charles Berkeley, M. D.

Sept. 28. In the prime of life, the wife of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-mall.

At Cork, John Bernard Trotter, esq. formerly private secretary to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

At his estate at Aubagne, aged 63, Count Gantheaume, Peer of France, Vice Admiral, &c.

Sept. 29. In John-street, Adelphi, aged 60, John Brown, esq.

At the Percy Hotel, suddenly, Sir John Edward Turner Dryden, bart. eldest son of Lady Dryden, of Canons Ashby, co. Northampton. He succeeded his father Sir John Turner the first baronet (who had assumed the name and arms of Dryden) in 1797; and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, Rev. Henry Dryden, of Adlestrop, co. Gloucester.—He was maternally descended from the family of the poet Dryden; and grandson, by his father, of Sir E. Turner, who with Lord Parker, contested the election for Oxfordshire in 1754, with Visc. Wenman and Sir James Dashwood.

At Norton Court, Kent, Rt. Hon. Lady Soules, only daughter of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, co. Norfolk, and Nackington, Kent.

At Tunbridge-Wells, Elizabeth, wife of John Eames, esq. of Lyme.

Charlotte, wife of Josias Dupré Porcher, esq. of Winslade-house, co. Devon.

Sept. 30. Augusta Matilda, the daughter of Lady Perrott. She performed as an actress at the Bath, Brighton, and a few years since at the Ipswich theatre with the Norwich company, under the name of Miss Fitzhenry.

At Chelsea, aged 80, Lieutenant James M'Kay, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Military Knights of Windsor. He served in the 35th regiment at Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe, where he received a severe wound. He was afterwards many years an officer (in the service of the Stadtholder) in the corps known by the name of the Scotch Dutch. On the war breaking out with the Colonies, he returned to the British Army as a Lieutenant, and served with distinguished gallantry in America during the whole of that war. His defence of a fort, where he was severely wounded, having appeared in the *Gazette*, &c. it drew forth a very handsome compliment from Lord Sidmouth, who recollected the circumstance when he waited on his Lordship with a recommendation from his friend and patron the Marquis of Hastings, who never lost sight of the worthy veteran's services. He served during the late war as Captain in the Keay Fencibles.

At Lausanne, in his 25th year, James Durham Calderwood, esq. of Polton, Lothian, and Lieutenant in the 12th regiment of dragoons.

Oct. 1. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Anne, wife of Charles Bankhead, M. D.

At Newport Pagnell, Bucks, Mr. John Cutting. He was formerly of Playford-hall, Suffolk; a person of superior manners, and an agriculturist of no mean repute.

At Ramsgate, in his 70th year, Finlay Ferguson, esq. F. R. S. of Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.

Oct. 2. At Chelsea, Mary, wife of R. Byham, esq. of the Ordnance Department, Pall-mall.

Mrs. Parke, wife of Capt. Edward Parke, paymaster of the Portsmouth division of marines.

Oct. 3. At Lambeth, in his 82d year, John Lovett, esq. late of Polhampton-lodge, Overton, Hants.

At Kelvedon, Essex, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Gibbs. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Gibbs, who was forty years organist of St. Mary at Tower Church, in Ipswich.

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eminently distinguished both as a composer and a performer, and who died Dec. 12, 1788, in his 89th year; and sister to the late Mrs. Morgan, the wife of Rev. Cæsar Morgan, D. D. a Prebendary of Ely, and an authoress of some repute.

At Catsfield, Sussex, Charles Eversfield, esq. of Denne-park, late of the Royal Hussars.

Aged 23, Susan Mary, second daughter of Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton.

At Monmouth, aged 37, Arabella Montague, wife of Arthur Wyatt, esq.

Oct. 4. At Kentish-town, Mrs. Catherine Fyfe, relict of William Fyfe, esq. formerly of Jamaica, and of Wood-street, London.

Rev. Richard Radcliff, eldest son of Rt. Hon. John Radcliff.

In Lurgan, aged 77, John Green, esq. who for twenty-two years held the situation of Inspector General of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures for the province of Ulster.

Oct. 5. Near Terling-place, Essex (the seat of J. H. Strutt, esq. M. P.) Capt. Fitzgerald, eldest son of Lord R. Fitzgerald, and cousin to the Duke of Leinster. Being a good swimmer, he threw himself into a pond in search of a duck, at which he had fired, when he unfortunately became entangled in the weeds. His servant jumped into the water, and in the vain attempt to save his master had nearly lost his own life. The water was drawn off as quickly as possible, when the body was discovered so entangled both by the hands and feet as to render it impossible that he could have extricated himself. This gallant young officer was nephew to Lady Charlotte Strutt.

At Wimborne Minster, aged 21, William, fourth son of Rev. J. Mayo, master of that grammar-school, and rector of Blackland, co. Wilts.

Oct. 6. At Kensington, Hon. Mrs. Goulburn.

At Childrey, Berks, in her 90th year, Jane, widow of Rev. J. Beaver, late rector of Plymptre, Devon, and daughter of Rev. Z. Skeeler, formerly vicar of Lewknor, co. Oxford.

At Eye, Suffolk, in his 73d year, Mr. Watchman. He lived deservedly respected, and as such died much regretted by his family and his friends.

Oct. 7. At Loughton, Bucks, aged 17, Master W. Welch, son of the late Rev. Thomas Welch, vicar of Pattishall, co. Northampton.

At Laverstoke, Hants, in the 73d year of his age, Philip Broke, esq. of the Bank of England establishment, and formerly of Nacton, Suffolk. He was the son of the Rev. John Broke, LL. B. by Anne, his wife,

wife, rector of Gosbeck, Hintlesham, and of Nacton with Levington, Suffolk, who was uncle of the late Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton, esq.

Suddenly, in a fit of epilepsy, Mr. J. B. Phelps, eldest son of T. Phelps, esq. banker, of Crewkerne. He was many years Capt. of the Crewkerne volunteers, and afterwards Lieutenant in the yeomanry under Earl Poulett.

Oct. 10. In Essex-street, Strand, John Olney Buckley, esq.

In his 36th year, Lieut.-col. B. Marlow, commanding Royal Engineers on Spike Island, Cove of Cork, eldest son of Mrs. Marlow, of Gosport.

Oct. 11. Near Tunbridge-Wells, aged 37, Mary Horton Winthrop, wife of S. J. Winthrop, M. D.

At North-court, Isle of Wight, in his 48th year, Capt. Bennet, R. N.

Oct. 12. At Sunning, co. Berks, in her 28th year, Mrs. Micklem, the amiable and beloved wife of Robert Micklem, esq. of Stratford, co. Wilts, and daughter of Mrs. Crutwell, of Bath.

In the 48th year of his age, the Rev. James Wright, A. M. He received his academical education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1792, and A. M. in 1795. In — he was presented to the rectory of East Harling, Norfolk, and in 1810, to that of Hinderclay, Suffolk.

At the advanced age of 96, Mrs. Goodall, of Clare.

Oct. 14. On Bread-street-hill, aged 68, Rev. E. W. Whitaker, rector of St. Mildred's Bread street, and All Saints, Canterbury. He was the son of Serjeant Whitaker, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford. Among the productions of his pen, which are numerous and valuable, may be reckoned the following, viz. "Family Sermons, and Sermons on Education;" "Four Dialogues on the Doctrine of the Trinity;" "A Commentary on the Revelations of St. John;" "A Dissertation on the Prophecies relating to the Restoration of the Jews;" "An Abridgement of Universal History;" &c. But the most lasting monument, as well of his talents, as his kind affections, is The Refuge for the Destitute, of which he was the planner, founder, and joint-treasurer.

At Chichester, in her 40th year, Maria, wife of Benjamin Ridge, esq. late surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Oct. 15. In New Bridge-street, of a paralytic stroke, aged 60, Robert Shawe, esq.

Oct. 16. At Shalford Vicarage, Surrey, aged 27, Katherine, wife of Rev. H. K. Creed, second daughter of Col. Herries.

At Stanwell, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Hull Harris, esq. late of Caius college, Cambridge.

Aged 89, Mrs. Bridget Forbes, relict of George Forbes, esq. of Newstone, co. Westmeath.

Oct. 17. At Phillimore-place, Kensington, in his 70th year, William Phillimore, esq.

Mary, wife of the Very Rev. George Gretton, D. D. Dean of Hereford.

Mr. Partridge, of Wissingten Green, Suffolk.

Oct. 19. At Cullen's Wood, near Dublin, in her 56th year, the Rt. Hon. Catherine Baroness Mount Sandford, widow of Henry the late Lord Mount Sandford. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver, co. Limerick; and was married June 10, 1780, to Henry, Lord Mount Sandford, Baron Mount Sandford of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, by whom she had no issue.

At Paris, aged 74, M. Bertrand de Moleville, antient Minister of Marine to Louis XVI. and since distinguished by some able works, which he composed at different periods of the Revolution. He is said to have left behind him many manuscript productions, which his heirs intend to publish.

Oct. 20. Much respected, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. William Cooper, of Elvedon, Suffolk, farmer.

Oct. 22. Aged 20, Ellen, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

At the house of Joseph Troughton, esq. of Stoke, near Coventry, in his 52d year, John Hodgetts, esq. of Paternoster-row, London; a man universally respected and beloved. His character was ever marked by the strictest integrity and honour; in the relative and social duties of life he was affectionate, conciliating, and benevolent; in his friendships he was warm, generous, and sincere. His loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, and his memory long cherished with affection and regret.

Oct. 23. At Brandeston, Suffolk, in his 58th year, Joseph Jeaffreson, gent. He resided at an old mansion, called the Fir Tree Farm, adjoining the road from Earl Soham, and which was formerly the residence of the antient gentilitial family of the Stebbings, many of whom lie buried in the Parish Church of Brandeston.

Oct. 24. In Beaufort-buildings, Strand, in his 64th year, Dr. R. Clarke, late of the Royal Navy.

Oct. 25. At Mr. Cocksedge's, Hepworth, Suffolk, Mrs. Anne Wilson, late of Oxford.

Oct. 27. In St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, aged 63, Josiah Walley, esq. lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He possessed a sound understanding, an enlarged mind, and quick feelings, all which were made subservient through the whole of his life to the service of his fellow-creatures. Extensive.

tensive benevolence, according to the means with which Providence had blessed him, was the distinguishing feature of his character. He was led by no party; but with a firm and manly decision acted upon those principles, on all occasions, which were agreeable to the convictions of his own upright mind. Those who knew him will bear testimony to his anxious endeavours both in public and in private to promote the interests of all who came within his circle of influence and exertion. He experienced the most heart-felt satisfaction, when it was in his power to advance their comfort, or relieve their distresses. Often have the widow and the orphan been the recipients of his bounty, and rejoiced in the kindness of his heart. He may be truly said, in the Christian character, to have exemplified the precepts of his Divine Master, and to have conformed to the pattern of Him, of whom it was recorded "that he went about doing good." "As he coveted no human applause, his intrinsic worth was known perhaps to few. All that he sought was in singleness and simplicity of heart to "do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God." May the remembrance of departed worth excite his survivors to "go and do likewise!"

Oct. 28. Aged 41, Thos. Simpson Evans, LL.D. F.R.S. This gentleman successively filled the following situations: he was first appointed assistant astronomer royal to Dr. Maskelyne; but upon his marriage in 1797, took the charge of an observatory belonging to Wm. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath, who had been 21 years accountant-general in India. On the death of this gentleman he was elected master of Travers's mathematical foundation in Christ's Hospital, instituted for the education of the sons of Lieutenants in the Navy. In 1803, he was appointed mathematical master in the military academy at Woolwich; and in 1813 he succeeded to the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital, founded by Charles II. He has left a wife and five children, two of whom are infants.—He was a man of the highest attainments in science, perfectly acquainted with its progressive history and latest advancement at home and on the Continent, exhibited remarkable proofs of ingenuity and proficiency in practical mechanics, and contributed occasionally some very useful and interesting papers to the Philosophical Magazine. He has left behind him, among other translations from foreign scientific works, the whole treatise of Cagnoli on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, so highly recommended by La Lande, and a vast number of unfinished papers in several departments of philosophy. His library is considered one of the most va-

luable collections of mathematical and philosophical works in the kingdom. He was fond of society, amiable and unassuming in his manners, of an active and liberal mind, and with such a fund of general information, as rendered him at all times a delightful and instructive companion. In the discharge of his public duties he was eminently useful. Much knowledge has certainly perished with him; and the chasm which his death has produced in the circle of those who loved and respected him, is, indeed, widely and most acutely felt.

Oct. 29. At Ryelands, near Leominster, co. Hereford, in his 42d year, William Wall, esq. a deputy lieutenant and a magistrate for the county, and also high sheriff in 1809; an alderman of the corporation of Leominster, and one of its permanent magistrates.—In the death of this gentleman, society has to regret a loss rendered more painful and severe by the early termination of his valuable life, the last six years of which had been passed in erecting and beautifying an elegant residence for his future comfort, and which he lived to complete, but, alas! not to enjoy. It is impossible to do justice to his inestimable character, to his liberal heart, his highly cultivated understanding in public, and to his amiable qualities in private life. Inheriting ample means of gratifying it, his whole life was one unwearied scene of active benevolence; and too often has the writer of this humble tribute seen the pain it inflicted, whenever his charitable intentions were defeated. He was an ornament to human nature in every relation of his spotless life; and in the town and neighbourhood of Leominster, the universal feeling for his irreparable loss is that of sincere and lasting regret.

Oct. 30. In the 45th year of her age, universally respected for the affability of her manners, and the kindness of her disposition, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Robert Cross, of the Rose and Crown Inn, Sudbury, and daughter of the late Mark Manning, gent. of Colveston, Norfolk. The amiable virtue of charity is too frequently a subject of indiscriminate panegyric, and the truly benevolent disposition is too often lavished on those who have but a slender claim to it. But in the person whose death is here recorded, it shone forth in its brightest lustre; and the poor of Sudbury will, therefore, have just cause to lament the loss of this really beneficent Christian.

Oct. 31. Mrs. Kynaston, the wife of the Rev. Edward Kynaston, A. M. rector of Risby and Fornham All Saints, in the vicinity of Bury St. Edmund.

Nov. 2. At Wood-hall, in Sutton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, in her 66th year, Mrs. Vertue, after a long illness, which she bore with true Christian piety. Her loss

loss will be severely felt by the lower classes, to whose comforts the greatest part of her time was actually devoted.

Aged 57, Mr. Edward Sheppard, an eminent farmer and estate-man at Mendlesham, Suffolk, whose funeral was attended by an unusually large assemblage of his neighbours, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Nov. 3. While on a visit to N. Addison, esq. of Chilton-hall, Suffolk, Maria, the eldest daughter of John Addison, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.

Nov. 4. Aged 75, Mr. Paul Fleetwood, many years Permit-writer at the Excise-office in Bury St. Edmund.

Nov. 5. Aged 22, universally regretted, after a lingering illness, which she bore without a murmur, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of George Wren Le Grand, esq. of Hoddesdon. She was a pattern of filial affection and humility, and those who knew her, loved and respected her.

Mr. Robert Routh, son of the late Rev. Robert Routh, of Beccles, Suffolk.

Nov. 6. At Halstead, Essex, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, LL. B. He received his academical education at Christ College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. in 1779. In 17... he was presented to the vicarage of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, in that county, and in to the rectory of Wratting Parva, Suffolk. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the former county.

Nov. 10. At Maresfield, Sussex, Mr. Joseph Frost, late of Harleston, near Stowmarket. He fell a victim to fatigue, which induced cold and fever, leaving a widow and eight children to lament his loss.

Nov. 11. At Pentonville, aged 62, Richard Preps, esq. who through life manifested a character of unsullied virtue and integrity.

Nov. 12. In her 31st year, Mary, the beloved wife of Samuel Rogers, esq. of Horfield, near Bristol.

Nov. 13. At the Rectory-house, Earl Soham, in his 83d year, and the 60th of his incumbency, the Rev. Francis Capper, M. A. He received the early part of his education at the School at Westminster, from whence he was removed to Oxford, and entered of Christ Church, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. April 30, 1760. In Oct. 1759, he was presented to the rectory of Monks Soham, and in December following to that of Earl Soham, both in the county of Suffolk. Although the quiet excellencies of private life are rarely recorded by the biographer, but are too frequently doomed, after their short existence is terminated, to survive only in the recollection of friends; yet let it here be told, that the subject of the

present article was highly esteemed as a sound and conscientious divine, and was firmly and zealously attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church. In him was exemplified a piety without ostentation, and a zeal tempered with judgment. The high and important duties of the Pastoral Charge were performed, through a long life, with credit to himself, and advantage to those entrusted to his care. Ever alive to the temporal, as well as spiritual wants of his parishioners, the poor will have to lament the loss of a judicious friend and a liberal benefactor. In private life, his gentlemanly manners, his hospitable disposition, and the probity and integrity of his mind, justly endeared him to his family, his parishioners, and his friends; and consequently will render him sincerely regretted by a numerous and highly respectable acquaintance. He died after a few days illness, retaining, at the very advanced period of life to which he arrived, the use of his memory and his faculties nearly to the last. To him the lines of Dryden, in "Edipus," may with justice be applied:

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell, like Autumn fruit that mellow'd long. [sooner!

Ev'n wonder'd at, because he drop'd no
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years,

Yet freely ran he on three Winters more;
Till, like a clock worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

He was probably the oldest incumbent in the diocese; was in the commission of the peace for the county; and the author of the following small tract, compiled for the use of his young parishioners; viz. "The Faith and Belief of every Sincere Christian, proved by references to various Texts of Holy Scripture," Ipswich, 1820. Mr. Capper had been a widower for two years, his wife having deceased in 1816. By her he has left four children, viz. a son, the Rev. George Capper, A. M. rector of Great Blakenham and Go-beck, and vicar of Wherstead; and three daughters, the youngest of which is married to the Rev. Charles Brooke, A. M. rector of Ufford, and the supposed heir to the dormant Barony of Cobham. His eldest son, — Capper, esq. a colonel in the service of the Hon. East India Company, was unfortunately lost in his passage to England, in 18... The valuable rectories of Earl and Monks Soham, are in the patronage of the Rev. John Hindes Groome, A. M. late fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, who purchased them some years since.

Nov. 15. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Robson, relict of the late James Robson, esq.

Nov.

Nov. 18. At China-terrace, Lambeth, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Alderman Goodbehere. He represented the Ward of Cheap, and was for nearly thirty years a distinguished member of the Corporation of London. He acquired a considerable fortune by unremitting industry and perseverance in business; and has left a widow and a son, his only child, about twenty years of age, who is a member of Cambridge University.

Nov. 22. At his house, Bridge-road, Lambeth, Mr. Peter Heaums, apothecary, in the 55th year of his age. In the truly philanthropic exercise of his public professional duties he will be long and gratefully recollected; and in private life his memory will be equally respected, and his loss sincerely deplored.

Lastly.—**WALES.**—The wife of Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of Llanfaelog, Anglesea, leaving a family of nine children. Her death was occasioned by her maid giving her laudanum by mistake for her medicine.

At N-ath, co. Glamorgan, in his 77th year, Rice Davies, esq. late one of the magistrates of Lambeth-street Police-office.

At Llanb'eth-house, co. Glamorgan, Capt. Boarder, R. N.

At Langatock Vionavel, Rev. C. Phillips, M. A. vicar of that parish, and rector of Ragland, both in Monmouthshire.

At Hakin, near Milford, Capt. Elletson, R. N.

At Llanwarne, in his 62d year, Rev. John Higgins, rector of that parish, and also of Bacton, co. Hereford.

SCOTLAND.—At Dundee, in his 100th year, John Fraser, a native of Strathspey, and one of the few remaining adherents of Prince Charles Stuart, having fought under that Prince in 1745 and 1746.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, aged 75, Joseph Atkinson, esq. treasurer of the ordnance under the administration of the Earl of Moira; the friend of Moore, Owenson, Curran, Phillips, and the rest of the galaxy of Irish genius; and himself a respectable poet.

At Mount Loftus, having survived her husband only a few months, Lady Loftus, widow of the late Sir Edward Loftus, bart.

At Bellevan, near Kilkenny, Joseph Evans, esq. possessed of considerable property, which he almost entirely bequeathed to charitable purposes. The following are among the bequests:—To the Charitable Society 100*l.* a year; 100*l.* a year to the Benevolent Society; 100*l.* a year to the Fever House; 100*l.* a year to Lee-lane Poor-house; 100*l.* a year to the Kilkenny Library; 100*l.* a year for a Dispensary; 50*l.* a year to the Penny Society; 20*l.* a year to the Savings Bank, 500*l.* to the Charitable Loan; 1000*l.* a year for the establishment of an Hospi-

tal to contain twenty old servants, and twenty children of both sexes; to the females he has bequeathed 50*l.* each on their marriage.

At Lyons Castle, Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Charlotte Leeson, eldest daughter of Lady Cloncurry, and only sister to the Earl of Milltown. This beautiful and most accomplished girl, was in her 17th year, and it was very lately that she had obtained the Royal licence to assume the same rank as if her father had lived to enjoy the dignity of Earl of Milltown.

ABROAD.—At Paris, in his 70th year, M. Monge, one of the greatest geometers of the age, and a distinguished member of the French Institute. He was one of the men of science who formed part of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt.

At Aix, of an apoplectic stroke, Lieut.-gen. Giacomini, prefect of the Var.

At Weimar, Prince Kourakin, who passed the last winter at Paris. His death is attributed to the effects of wounds not healed, which he received on the day of the celebrated ball given by the Prince de Schwarzenberg on the marriage of the Chief of the late Government.

At Bologna, Cardinal Lante, legate of his Holiness in that province.

At Trieste, at the advanced age of 125, M. Zaffiri, a Greek.

At Constantinople, the fifth spouse of the Sultan, named Beschineschi, mother of Abdoub Hamit, presumptive heir to the throne.

At Cairo, in Egypt, Signor Belzoni, who, by his recent discoveries among the ruins of Egyptian grandeur, has enriched the British Museum with several valuable reliques.—This gentleman had been for some years incessantly employed in Egypt, under the protection of the British Government, in tracing the monuments of antiquity, in which his efforts have been attended with much success. He laid open the front of the Great Sphinx, and made interesting discoveries.—With a perseverance seldom equalled, he opened the great Temple at Ipsambul, which was covered in many parts with sand to the depth of 50 feet. At Thebes he made many discoveries, and thence brought away the magnificent head of the statue of Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum. It would far exceed our limits were we to follow Signor Belzoni in his various researches, or his discovery of the Egyptian Catacombs, in one of which he found an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, sounding like a bell, and transparent as glass, and ornamented with hieroglyphics and figures in intaglio. Hopes were entertained that this precious reliq of antiquity

quity might, by Signor Belzoni's care and the munificence of the British Museum, be brought here for the inspection of the European world; but we fear that the untimely death of this gentleman may prevent the fulfilment of this expectation. The most extraordinary, however, of Signor Belzoni's labours is the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes' Pyramid. He commenced his labours at this Herculean task on the 10th of February; and with 60 men began to cut through a mass of stones and cement, which, from his own description, must have presented the consistency of a living rock. After much labour, attended with no small personal risk, he at length succeeded, on the 2d March, in discovering a passage into the subterranean chambers. The death of a man so admirably qualified for pursuing these discoveries, cannot but be considered as a serious injury to the advancement of science. We trust that the British Museum will spare no diligence and expence in expediting one or two persons qualified to take advantage of Signor Belzoni's discoveries, and to pursue them for the honour of this country, and the promotion of general science.

At Barcelona, Capt.-gen. Castanos, commander in chief at the celebrated battle of Baylen.

In the United States of America, Sir John Oldmixon, once known in fashionable life; but having retired from this country from pecuniary embarrassments about twenty-five years ago, he sunk into obscurity, and has died neglected and forgotten. Sir John Oldmixon married Miss

George, a celebrated vocal performer in her day. They unhappily disagreed during their residence in America, and were divorced according to the laws of the United States. Finding his half-pay and even the earnings of his wife insufficient to provide for a growing family, and having considerable knowledge of gardening, he cultivated the earth and drove his own car with the produce of his labours to market himself. His children are singularly, and indeed, unhappily situated—one half being born in, are citizens of, the United States; while the other half (Englishmen) are actually lieutenants in the British navy.

At Millidgeville, North America, Joshua Toulmin, second son of Judge Toulmin, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Toulmin; a young man of most promising disposition and talents.

In the West Indies, Mr. Adams, purser of his Majesty's sloop of war the *Beaver*.

On the coast of Guinea, where he was Governor of the Dutch Settlements, suddenly, the Dutch General Daendels, who was not unknown during the period of the Revolution.

On his passage from India, Col. Kelly, 24th regiment. This gentleman had distinguished himself in the service of his country in America, in Egypt, in the Peninsula where he was severely wounded, and lastly in the Nepaul war. He was on his return to England for the recovery of his health.

At Mehidpoor, East Indies, by a grape shot in storming the fort, Lieut. C. Coleman, son of Rev. S. Coleman, of Broomplace, Norfolk.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1818.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	55	63	52	30, 14	fair
28	55	63	55	, 17	fair
29	55	60	50	, 25	cloudy
30	51	55	50	, 15	cloudy
31	55	55	54	, 02	rain
Nov. 1	54	56	55	29, 08	fair
2	53	56	55	, 82	fair
3	55	57	54	, 71	fair
4	52	56	55	, 45	rain
5	55	60	55	, 35	fair
6	55	58	55	, 40	cloudy
7	55	62	49	, 68	fair
8	45	55	45	, 90	cloudy
9	44	54	48	, 95	cloudy
10	48	51	50	, 90	cloudy
11	49	55	50	, 78	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1818.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	45	50	52	29, 61	cloudy
13	50	57	55	, 56	fair
14	55	55	54	, 45	rain
15	52	55	45	, 40	rain
16	50	57	47	, 55	rain
17	45	52	45	, 88	fair
18	40	50	47	30, 05	fair
19	45	54	40	, 05	cloudy
20	41	46	39	29, 85	fair
21	41	45	39	, 76	fair
22	38	44	37	, 75	fair
23	44	55	50	, 55	fair
24	50	54	44	, 77	rain
25	39	50	49	30, 14	fair
26	51	53	56	, 12	rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 27, to November 24, 1818.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		2 and 3-193	50 and 60	174		
Males	- 1369	} 2651	Males	1079	} 2127	5 and 10	103	60 and 70	147	
Females	- 1282		Females	1048		10 and 20	86	70 and 80	111	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				568		20 and 30	170	80 and 90	74	
						30 and 40	202	90 and 100	28	
						40 and 50	270	101.....	1	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.										

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending November 14.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	3 00	0 64	4 38	5 75	10				Essex	76	0 58	0 57	6 37	3 72	9			
Surrey	80	10 59	6 67	0 37	2 70	8				Kent	80	3 57	0 63	6 36	8 71	9			
Hertford	82	0 54	6 73	8 35	0 58	9				Sussex	79	0 00	0 63	0 39	3 80	0			
Bedford	82	4 64	0 69	9 39	0 72	9				Suffolk	83	1 56	0 72	0 38	0 72	0			
Huntingdon	83	9 00	0 74	6 38	4 69	8				Camb.	82	8 34	0 73	7 32	7 67	0			
Northamp.	86	9 00	0 76	5 40	6 79	9				Norfolk	81	2 52	10 68	9 36	9 70	0			
Rutland	88	6 00	0 76	0 43	0 89	0				Lincoln	82	6 60	6 61	9 34	7 79	9			
Leicester	90	10 58	7 76	9 40	11 76	2				York	81	5 63	4 63	10 33	10 73	8			
Nottingham	87	0 59	6 78	0 41	2 79	2				Durham	80	1 00	0 54	6 33	2 00	0			
Derby	91	1 00	0 70	10 40	2 80	8				Northum.	72	9 52	0 50	9 31	10 00	0			
Stafford	88	3 00	0 75	6 41	2 81	4				Cumberl.	83	5 61	4 50	11 31	3 00	0			
Salop	89	5 62	10 75	7 43	2 81	9				Westmor.	91	1 64	0 64	0 36	11 00	0			
Hereford	82	10 76	9 68	5 41	0 81	7				Lancaster	81	9 00	0 45	8 30	9 73	0			
Worcester	88	0 00	0 73	10 44	0 84	10				Chester	80	11 00	0 72	8 35	4 00	0			
Warwick	86	8 00	0 70	5 44	8 80	4				Flint	77	10 00	0 63	4 31	2 00	0			
Wilts	77	8 00	0 63	2 40	4 80	8				Denbigh	81	8 00	0 64	2 30	6 00	0			
Berks	85	7 00	0 66	7 39	2 78	1				Anglesea	71	6 00	0 51	6 26	6 00	0			
Oxford	83	5 00	0 68	3 41	6 77	0				Carnarvon	82	4 00	0 49	4 32	0 00	0			
Bucks	81	2 00	0 71	0 42	7 75	0				Merioneth	88	9 00	0 55	1 33	3 00	0			
Brécon	86	1 72	0 55	2 24	0 00	0				Cardigan	86	4 00	0 53	0 24	0 00	0			
Montgom.	90	4 00	0 67	2 42	2 00	0				Pembroke	78	8 00	0 50	8 24	0 00	0			
Radnor	86	2 00	0 66	6 40	11 00	0				Carmarth.	79	0 00	0 52	4 24	7 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan	81	0 00	0 50	8 28	0 00	0			
82 9 59 3 64 0 35 11 76 4										Gloucester	83	5 00	0 69	6 39	8 31	3			
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerset	81	11 00	0 57	9 33	1 77	0			
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										Monm.	81	8 00	0 62	8 36	8 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-										Devon	76	10 00	0 58	4 37	2 00	0			
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall	78	2 00	0 54	2 32	10 00	0			
which Importation is to be regulated in										Dorset	78	2 00	0 61	7 00	0 00	0			
Great Britain.....										Hants	78	1 00	0 63	8 34	10 76	1			
											80	2 58	1 59	7 33	5 74	7			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 23, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 18, 37s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 14, 47s. 11½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 23:

Kent Bags.....	5l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 15s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l. 10s. to 12l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 23:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 5s. Straw 2l. 12s. 9d. Clover 7l. 15s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 15s. 6d. Straw 2l. 16s. Clover 8l. 18s. 6d. Smithfield, Hay 7l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 15s. Clover 8l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, November 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	November 20:
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3,272 Calves 150.
Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	18,860 Pigs 240.

COALS, November 23: Newcastle 38s. 9d. to 45s. 3d. Sunderland 33s. 9d. to 44s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 7d.

SOAP, Yellow 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s.—CANDLES, 14s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 16s.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1818, (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1600*l.* Div. 65*l.* per annum.—Coventry, 975*l.* ex Half-Yearly Div. 22*l.*—Oxford, 620*l.* ex Div.—Grand Junction, 235*l.* 242*l.*—Monmouth, 140*l.* with 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year Div.—Old Union, 85*l.*—Ellesmere, 65*l.*—Grand Union, 30*l.*—Rochdale, 48*l.*—Kennet and Aron, 92*l.* 15*s.*—Thames and Medway, 35*l.*—Huddersfield, 12*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.*—West India Dock, 199*l.* Div. 10*l.* per cent. per annum.—London Dock, 784*l.* Div. 3*l.*—Globe Assurance, 130*l.*—Imperial ditto, 94*l.*—Eagle, 2*l.* 3*s.* with Div. 4*s.*—Original Gas Light, 76*l.*—New ditto, 25*l.* Premium.—Waterloo Bridge Shares, 9*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto Annuity, 8*l.* 36*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr. Ct. Con.	34 pr. Ct. Con.	4 pr. Ct. Con.	5 pr. Ct. Con.	B. Long Ann.	Imp. 5 pr. Ct. Stock.	India 50. Sea Stock.	3 pr. Ct. Sea Stock.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 9d.	Commer. Bills.	Omnium.
30 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
29 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
28 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
27 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
26 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
25 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
24 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
23 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
22 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
21 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
20 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
19 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
18 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
17 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
16 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
15 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
14 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
13 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
12 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
11 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
10 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
9 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
8 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
7 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
6 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
5 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
4 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
3 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
2 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
1 Sunday	270 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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and an Etching of a Curious Antient Building at SHERBORNE, CO. DORSET.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London,
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to our Correspondent for his offer of a View of St. Neot's Church; but it will most probably be engraved in Mr. Gorham's History of that town.

A MAGISTRATE (to whom we are greatly obliged) in our next.

An Admirer of that celebrated Divine Dr. DANIEL WATERLAND would be glad to learn, first in whose possession the portrait of the above-named personage is, which was painted by Phillips and engraved by Faber; and secondly, whether there be any other authentic portrait of him in existence.

In reply to the query of G. H.W. p. 200. a collateral descendant of Oliver Goldsmith states, that the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, the Poet's father, and his predecessor Dr. Contarine, married two sisters, the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Pallas, near Rallymahon, in the county of Longford. This shews how Contarine was Goldsmith's uncle. G.

A FRIEND TO THE BRITISH FISHERIES in July last went to Gravesend to see the Dutch vessels which chiefly supply the London markets; he went on board of the only Dutch ship then at Gravesend; it was a vessel which might be easily imitated by English shipwrights, and contained a well, in which were a large quantity of excellent turbot alive; which were doled out at the London markets at large prices. Surely some attempt will be made to render the market at Billingsgate a free and open market for the effectual supply of above a million of people. At present, with plenty of fish on our coasts, we have our fishing-vessels lying idle; our sailors unemployed; and a chance in a new War of a scarcity of British Seamen. A motion in Parliament on this subject would lead to important consequences: but the British fisheries have few friends.

DIRAL says, "In Camden's *Britannia*, title Middlesex, Bishop Maurice is stated to have re-edified St. Paul's, about 1036; and Richard, his successor, is said to have allowed the entire revenues of his See for rebuilding it.—Gibson, in his notes, states this Richard to be *Richard Beaufort*. Now, the antient Dialogue of the Exchequer is ascribed to *Richard de Beaufort*, who is said to have lived *tempore Hen. I. or II.* and to have been afterwards Bishop of London. Thus much *Mr. Malton*, in his preface to *Firma Burgi*. If any of your numerous Readers can give me any authentic particulars of this *Richard de Beaufort*, I shall feel obliged."

VIATOR thus speaks of a Medal which has fallen into his hands. "The best description which I can give of it is, that it is of silver with apparently a plain rim (but having been bruised or hammered I cannot

speak positively); measures 1½ inch in diameter, and is about the 9th of an inch in thickness. On one side, the head of Queen Anne, with loose locks of hair gathered up to the crown of the head, on which is a band or diadem: a circle or necklace of pearls round the neck; and a light loose robe open at the bosom. The face looking towards the left hand; and round the bust this inscription: ANNA. D. G. MAG. BR. FRA: ET. HIS. REGINA. On the obverse, the bust of her Majesty's consort Prince George in a Roman habit, with a flowing periwig with remarkably large curls, the features of the face strong, lips closed, and chin a little elevated. Profile facing the left hand: with the following—GEO: DAN: PR: M: ADM: ET. DUX. SVP: ANGLIÆ. No date on either side. Is it of any value beyond the weight of the metal?"—VIATOR is informed that this Medal was struck on the Queen's appointing Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral and Generalissimo of England.—This is not her Coronation Medal.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT requests us to insert an inquiry as to the title of *Queensberry*.—No town of that name appears in the Scotch maps, nor place of note. Could the title be derived from *Queensferry*? The noble family of Douglas do not appear to have any seat named *Queensberry*.

SENEX will feel obliged if any one of our numerous Correspondents can favour him with particulars of the family of Captain Clarke, of the Royal Navy, who, in March 1750, unfortunately killed Captain Innes, of Admiral Knowles's squadron, in a duel, for which he was tried and condemned, and subsequently pardoned—Gent. Mag. vol. XX. pp. 137, 233, 234, 280. What was his Christian name, and from what family he derived his descent; and what were the Christian names and residence of his father and mother, and if there are any descendants of his family now living, and where. His sister, *Mary Clarke*, first married to *Thomas Hodges*, esq. in August 1717, and their first child was born in May 1719, in Great Russell-street, in St. Giles's in the Fields, and their youngest in January 1732-3, in Berkeley-street, in St. George, Hanover-square: and after his death, about 1743, she again married the Rev. John Shepley, of Feltham near Hanworth, and afterwards of St. John's, Barbadoes, and died on her passage from Barbadoes to England in 1755.

Many of our Correspondents, whom we are at present obliged to postpone, will find their communications inserted in the SUPPLEMENT, or in the Magazine for JANUARY, which will be published together, the former containing a Preface, and Indexes, &c. to the present Volume.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1818.

Mr. URBAN, *Truro, Nov. 22.*

EVERY feeling and reflecting mind has long lamented the evils arising to society in this Country from the state of the Paper Currency: to remove or palliate which various remedies have been proposed, all of which have been judged unfit to be adopted, as containing some radical defect. A general recall of the Bank of England Notes, and the issue of other Notes for 5*l.* each and above, executed with greater care, to replace those of the same denomination now in circulation, and of gold coin to replace the smaller notes, would doubtless be an effectual check to the prevalence of forgery; but the gold coin continuing to be issued of the same intrinsic value and of the same relative value as compared with silver as at present, viz. the gold in the sovereign being continued, on the average of the market rates of gold and silver, worth as much as the silver contained in 20 shillings; it will be obvious that a variation in their relative market prices must frequently offer inducements for melting down or exporting gold or silver coin, as either uncoined gold or silver rises in its relative market price.

Suppose by a variation in the market the gold in the sovereign becomes worth 24 shillings (and we have known it higher) it can still pass in this country but for 20. What is the consequence? Why, one hundred pounds worth of uncoined gold may be brought from other countries and exchanged in our markets for one hundred sovereigns or one hundred and twenty pounds worth of coined gold; which latter will be frequently melted down, or exported to countries where it will be valued by its intrinsic worth; and our revenues will lose 20*l. per cent.* besides the expences of the coinage—and if the foreign merchant is the speculator, this loss to the revenue is in no degree counterbalanced by any gain to subjects of the realm; the improvement of whose estates might otherwise promise some future return in Taxes, &c.

A rise in the relative value of silver would offer, as I before observed, similar inducements for melting down or exporting silver coin: but the greater waste in the melting it, and the greater weight and bulk of a given sum attempted to be exported, would both lessen the temptation and increase the difficulty, expence, and risk to the speculator; be more easily guarded against by the Government; and be attended with infinitely less eventual loss to the country: I shall therefore think it unnecessary to say more on that head at present. But to remedy the evils occasioned by a supposed rise in the relative value of gold whilst gold retains its present intrinsic value, a *reduction of the intrinsic value of the sovereign to 18 shillings has been proposed.* It will be well therefore to consider what would be the probable consequence. *Without some provision to counteract the natural tendency of this measure, a general depreciation of the currency must arise;* whilst the superior intrinsic value of silver coin relatively, on the average of the market prices of silver and gold, would, on any unusual rise in the value of the former, offer a dangerous encouragement to speculators, and such as might obviate all objections and difficulties as to the melting down or exporting that part of our coinage.

We have then still to find some expedient that may, on the one hand, reduce the existing lamentable temptations to forgery, and on the other to the exportation or the melting down of our coin; and at the same time guard against the incalculable evil of a general depreciation of our currency. Without presuming to say that I have discovered this most desirable expedient, the importance of the object is such that I beg permission to state some ideas on the question.

Instead of either silver or gold coin, let a certain weight, say that of the present sovereign, in uncoined gold of the same degree of fineness, be the standard. Government might then, I conceive, reduce the intrinsic value

value of every denomination of its coin without risk of depreciating its current value in the domestic market, to which alone we wish to confine its circulation, and might derive a profit of 3 or 4 shillings from the coinage of each sovereign, and a proportional one on all its silver coin; the greatest that I should suppose could be thence derived without giving too great encouragement to the fraudulent imitation. Consequently, *Sovereigns* of the intrinsic value of, say 16 shillings, and *Shillings* of the intrinsic value of 16-20ths of their intrinsic worth, will be Government Tokens; of which 20 of the latter should be convertible into one of the former; and of these again 5 into a Government 5*l.* note—and one hundred of them, or Government notes of the same nominal value, into a weight in gold equal to one hundred sovereigns of the present currency, and of the same degree of fineness, either at the Bank of England or at some office to be established for that purpose by Government. In such circumstances a rise in the value of gold will cause a similar rise in the value of the gold coin or tokens, for the home market, without subjecting the country to risk of loss by either domestic or foreign speculation. For, whereas the *Sovereigns*, when intrinsically worth 20*s.* each on the average prices of different markets for coined gold, might, by a turn of the market price, become intrinsically worth 24*s.* and could yet pass there legally but for 20*s.* and might perhaps be bought in exchange for foreign merchandize at that rate, and to any amount, and exported at a loss to this country of above 20 per cent.: by the proposed change in the currency, &c. the *Sovereign*, intrinsically worth but 16*s.* being legally and readily convertible into a certain weight of uncoined gold, would, at the same supposed rate of uncoined gold in the market, purchase in all the greater domestic marts the like quantity of foreign or home produce as the weight of gold thereby represented, would have purchased, viz. 24 shillings worth. This question, as it might affect the relative concerns of Government and the Bank of England, would probably involve no very great difficulties, and the latter might be made subservient to the proposed arrangements. But I do not propose entering into minutiae, meaning to confine myself to

suggesting the idea of making a *Sovereign* weight of uncoined gold, the standard, and to make the currency consist of counters of sufficient intrinsic value, and of such superior execution as to discourage fraudulent imitators, and at the same time, on the average of markets, so much below its nominal value as to leave little probability of its becoming at any time an object with speculators, either for melting down or exportation; thereby securing the circulating medium from depreciation, and yet more from the annihilation, to which it is at present exposed; and insuring, a comparatively trifling consideration indeed, a large immediate profit in seigniorage to the Crown. Z. X.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Dec. 7.*

THE judicious and considerate order, issued by the Prince Regent, for abridging the period of Mourning for her late Majesty, has suggested to me the idea of pointing out, for consideration, the wise example set by the American Congress during the revolutionary war:—for “*consideration*,” I say—not venturing to say, for *imitation*; as I am aware, that many persons—well-meaning men, no doubt, and sincere patriots—would deem it derogatory to the consequence and dignity of the Mother Country to take a lesson from the Daughter. How far that punctilious sense of dignity may be laudable in modern times, I presume not to determine: but, in *ancient* days (and we know, that *ancient*, in the opinion of many, is synonymous with *respectable*) the descendants of Romulus—a wise and politic nation, acting on the sound principle of “*fas est et ab hoste doceri*”—thought it no disgrace, no disparagement to the “*Majesty of the Roman People*,” to imitate from other nations, whether friends, foes, or slaves, whatever arms, arts, or practices, appeared worthy of adoption. And the wisdom of such conduct was fully justified by its natural consequences: witness that one remarkable instance of their borrowing from Spain that very sword (the short cut-and-thrust blade—Livy 22, 46, & 31, 34) with which they afterward subdued Spain herself, and the best part of the then known world.

But—to return from Rome to America—During the revolutionary war, which made so many widows and orphans,

phans, at the same time that it increased the expense and difficulty of procuring from Europe the necessary articles for the mourning dress, the Congress prudently adopted a resolution, that gentlemen's mourning should be limited to a *black crape on the arm*, and that of ladies to a *black ribbon* in the head-dress. Nor was it only during the continuance of the war that this mourning costume prevailed, but for several years after, as I have myself witnessed by ocular observation on the spot; whence I conclude that the same practice still generally or partially prevails at the present day.

If some such regulation were adopted in this country; besides the benefit to trade (if the mere *cessation of injury* can properly be termed "*benefit*") and the comfortable alleviation to the middle ranks of society, who do not always find it *convenient* to array themselves and their families in mourning on public occasions—it would have one additional advantage to recommend it—I mean that of affording an infallible criterion, to distinguish those who willingly consent to participate in the public expression of respect to the memory of whatever illustrious personage may then happen to be the subject of the national regret.

At present, indeed, it is extremely difficult to discover, from the dress, *who is* or *who is not* in mourning; for, so general, of late years, has become the wearing of black, that, although we see a gentleman in black coat, black waistcoat, and black pantaloons, we are not yet certain—and may, perhaps, on a more minute survey of his dress, discover a white stocking peeping from under his sable pantaloons. But the crape on the arm would be visible at first sight, and at once proclaim that the wearer actually *is* in mourning.

Let me further add, that, if some such regulation be not speedily adopted, the *dyers' craft* (so far as regards woollen cloths) seems in danger of *falling to decay* in England, or being confined to the dying of *three colours only*—black, blue, and scarlet—black for the nation in general, scarlet for the army, and blue for the navy.

Di meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!

is the concluding wish of yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

THOSE Philosophers who contend that the original and first language was of human invention, have all fallen into the absurdity of presupposing the very thing that by their hypothesis was to be invented. It is not possible to imagine the first man and woman without a language communicated by the Creator; any more than it is possible to imagine that they had a human father and mother, instead of being created.

The cause of the error is in confounding subjects together, very closely connected indeed, but essentially distinguishable—the *origin* of language, with the *derivation* of it:—its creation, with the fixing of it by characters—with the recovery and restoration of it; after it had become variously corrupted or impaired.

The origin of the first language is a very different inquiry from that of the origin of any particular tongue; or even the invention of writing and printing. The first language being given, the various articulations may, by analysis, be decomposed into a certain number of elementary parts. These may be expressed by written characters; and by re-composition every imaginable word and syllable may be formed. Perhaps it was this kind of analysis that led to the invention of moveable types, or printing*.

Now the inventor of printing, and of written characters, had, in the former case, the notion of written elements or characters to direct him—and, in the latter, the analysed elements of pronunciation, or *articulation*. But to invent *articulation* itself, there was no pattern or archetype to direct the inventor. Therefore there is no analogy between the mode of attaining this faculty, and that of the other two. The elements of articulation are, all of them, original, first, and *simple* ideas—not made up of any other. To modify a thing already invented—to invent, even, something in the *analogy* of nature, are very different operations from producing the original model itself. This is not *invention* merely, or discovery—but *creation*; confessedly above the powers of man!

* See a good attempt at analysing the vowels and consonants of language in "The Transactions of Edinburgh," Vol. II. p. 5.

"Language," says the very sensible author of the Preface to Fry's *Pantographia*, "does not consist merely of animal or physical sounds, or of musical tones." Still less does it consist of signals by obvious motions, attitudes, and positions of the outward features, body, and limbs. Were it so, there might be some colour for ascribing it (for speculation's sake) to the natural progress of human beings in a state of society. But the mystery that will ever baffle all human speculation is, that language consists essentially of articulation." Articulation is no more of human invention than the locomotive faculty we have over the muscles and fibres of the body. Articulation is necessary and essential to mind. We cannot think without words. "Accordingly *Homer* and *Hesiod* never name man without prefixing the epithet of ARTICULATING—*μειρηται ανθρωπων* *."

The successive course of articulation from father to son, through the medium of imitation, and its communication from man to man, whether successive or contemporaneous, are derivative only. But what was the origin and first source? "Different articulations," continues the same Author, "may be lost—this is the reason that some Nations have more than others: the former having preserved them better. But let any man try to invent (if he can) some new articulation? And yet no Nation, however savage, has been found destitute of words; or articulation modified in some way or other. Now savages could not have invented these. Men of mature age cannot mould their organs to any strange articulation: it is only in childhood that the various articulations are acquired; just as we do the use of the limbs, and organs of sense. Therefore, if speech were to be supposed a human invention, it must have been either by children who were incapable of invention; or by men who were inca-

pable of articulation. But children would never think of inventing a language. While the organs are pliable, there is not understanding enough to frame the conception of language; and by the time there is understanding, it is too late. And even supposing such young teachers, and scholars so advanced in years, what authority could *those*, or what inducement could *these* have to choose and institute twenty or thirty articulations upon speculation merely?

"If any Colony had invented its own articulation as well as language, there could be no translation of one into the other. We should have, with such a Colony, no common medium or measure of ideas. There would follow an unalliable, and incommunicable, diversity of idiom; as great as if we were the inhabitants of two distinct planets †.

"Waving all these considerations—to ascribe language to positive agreement, supposes a concert impossible." So the building all government upon the social contract, is an hypothesis that supposes government already! To suppose men from solitary animals, associating without government or subordination: to have then formed political bodies, and by their own exertions to have advanced from the grossest ignorance to the refinements of Science, is a supposition contrary to all history and experience. There is not in history one authenticated instance of a people emerging, by their own unassisted efforts, from barbarism to civilization: yet this is a much easier supposition than the invention of the first language. Colonies, or traditional information, are the necessary progress of man. Egypt and the East civilized Greece; this, Rome. The conquest of the Romans at later periods commenced the civilization of modern Europe," which work was completed by the Saracens—by the crusaders—and finally, by the emigrant Greeks at the downfall

* Rousseau's Essay on Language should go by another title. It is the origin of *music* that was running in his head all the while that his pen was, nominally, writing upon Language. Even the imitative modes of symbolical and hieroglyphic painting, are not more unconnected, and do not lead the mind further from articulation and alphabets, than is done by melody.

† It is remarkable that not only all languages may be traced up to one parent tongue, but every alphabet also. And the miracle at the Tower of Babel was complete without altering the elements of articulation. Had this been the case, the language of the descendants of the men of Babel, would have remained incommunicable, and *untranslatable*, to this day.

of Constantinople: to whom we owe the cultivation of so many of the arts in the fifteenth century. "We find, from Robertson's History of America, that the only two Nations who had advanced a step beyond barbarism, owed it to foreign legislators." The interruption of communication between America and the rest of the world, kept the former stationary, or rather forced it to be retrograde. Thus its inhabitants became an easy prey to conquest.

This, by-the-way, should cause those to reflect a little who are fond of considering it to be a misfortune, the *English* invasion in Ireland—or the Danish, the *Saxon*, and *Norman*, invasions in England. As necessary as the process of ingrafting is to improve the wild fruit-tree, are these signal unions to produce civilization, however violent and painful they must be at the first operation.

When the faculty of speech, and the first elementary language, have been once given, it is easy to conceive how these were afterwards modified, and improved; or deteriorated. The first language needed not to have been copious in its vocabulary, beyond the essential wants in moral and animal nature. It was not necessary to load the memory of our first parents with words to denote things not yet known, or required; it was sufficient that a foundation was laid, solid and extensive enough to bear the most varied, and the loftiest, superstructure. The reasoning faculty would teach the method of analysing, of combining, compounding, deriving, &c." And this is, after all, the identical point, from which all our speculators, without being sensible of it, have really begun their systems. Here begins the theoretic, or natural history, of languages, in default of historical monuments. By this we trace the successive changes, gradual disuse, dilapidations, and confused, and half-interred, ruins of this first, divine monument of communication between God and man.

I must refer the reader to an excellent sketch of this Natural History of Language—together with its first origin, and progress—in the Preface to Fry's *Pantographia*, (part of which I have inserted above between inverted commas.) But the following passage

I cannot well omit, as it so strongly illustrates the historical process we are here considering:

"In whatever region we may suppose the human race to have been originally placed, the increase of their number would, in process of time, either disperse them into various Nations, or extend the one Nation to a vast distance on every side. In either case, they would everywhere meet with new objects, which would occasion the invention of new names. As the difference of climate, and other natural causes, would compel those who moved Eastward or Northward to adopt manners, in many respects, different from the modes of those who settled in the West and South; a vast number of words would, in one country, be fabricated, to denote complex conceptions which must, of course, be unintelligible to the body of the people inhabiting other countries where those conceptions would never be formed. Thus would various dialects be unavoidably introduced into the original language, even whilst all mankind continued in one society, and under one government. But, after separate and independent societies were formed, these variations would become more numerous: and the several dialects would deviate further and further from each other, as well as from the idiom and genius of the parent tongue, in proportion to the diversity of manners in the tribes by whom they were spoken. If we suppose a few persons to have been banished together from the society of their brethren; or to have wandered of their own accord, to a distance, from which, through trackless forests, or other causes, they could not return; it is easy to see how the most copious language must soon have become narrow—and how the offspring of inspiration must in time have become so deformed, as scarcely to retain a feature of the ancestor from whom it originally sprang.

"Men do not long retain a practical skill in those arts which they never exercise; and there are abundant facts to prove, that a single man, cast upon a desert island, and having to provide the necessities of life by his own ingenuity, would soon lose the art of speaking in his mother tongue with fluency. A small number of persons, cast away together, would be likely to retain the art somewhat longer; but in a space of time, not very long, it would in a great measure be lost, by them, or their posterity. In this state of banishment, at their time would be almost wholly occupied by hunting, fishing, and other means within their reach—to support a miserable

rable existence—they would have little leisure, and perhaps less desire, to preserve by conversation the remembrance of that ease, and those comforts, of which they would now find themselves for ever deprived; and, of course, they would soon forget all the words which, in their native language, had been used to denote the accommodations of polished life. This, at least, seems to be certain, that they would not attempt to teach their children a part of language, which, in their circumstances, would be of no use to them; and of which it would be impossible to make them comprehend the meaning—for, where there are no ideas, the signs of them cannot be made intelligible.

“From such colonies as these, dispersed over the earth, it is probable that all the Nations of savages have sprung—which has induced many philosophers to imagine, that the state of the savage was originally that of man. But according to the supposition we here adopt, we see that from the language of inspiration a number of different dialects unavoidably have arisen—all very rude and narrow—retaining nothing of the parent tongue, except, perhaps, the names of the most conspicuous objects in nature, and of those wants and enjoyments inseparable from humanity.

“Habits of solitude dispose a savage to speak rarely—and when he does, he uses the same terms to denote different ideas: Speech, therefore, in this rude condition of men, must be extremely narrow, and very imperfect. Every region, or climate, suggests a different train of ideas, and creates various wants, which must be expressed either by terms entirely new, or by old ones used in a new signification. Hence must arise great diversity, even in the first languages, among all savage Nations: the words retained of the original language being used in various senses—and pronounced, as we may believe, with various accents. When any of those savage tribes emerged from their barbarism, by the aid of a people more enlightened than themselves, it is obvious that the improvement and copiousness of their language would keep pace with their own progress in knowledge, and in the arts of civil life: but in the infinite multitude of words, which civilization and refinement add to language, it would be little less than miraculous were even two Nations to agree upon the same sounds to represent the same ideas. Superior refinement, indeed, may induce imitation; conquest may impose a language; and extension of empire may melt down different Nations and dialects

into one mass: but independent tribes naturally give rise to diversity of tongues.”

Yours, &c.

YORICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Dec. 15.*

I SHALL be greatly obliged if, among your numerous Readers addicted to the lore of “th’ olden time,” I could obtain the loan of any volume, or volumes, in which the Devices of the following Printers appear:—as the 1Vth Volume of the *Typographical Antiquities* is getting fast through the press.

Richard Day, (his device in P. Baro de Fide, 1580, 8vo.)

William Seres (did he make use of the hedgehog?)

Timothy Rider.

Henry Smyth.

John Weley.

Robert Crowley.

John Kynge.

Thomas Gautier or Gualtier.

John Tysdall or Tysdale.

Stephen Mierdman.

John Case.

Richard Charlton.

John Turk.

Abraham Vele.

John Cawood.

William Biddell or Byddell.

Rowland Hall.

Robert Caley.

John Kingston.

Henry Lutton.

Thomas Marsh.

Thomas Geminie, or Gemini.

Anthony Kytson.

Thomas Powell.

Owen Rogers.

John Allde.

Thomas Hacket.

Ralph Newbery.

Luke Harrison.

Thomas Colwell.

Henry Denham.

Thomas East.

It is probable that many, if not most, of these were not in the habit of using copies of the different signs under which they dwell as devices in their books. The owners of such volumes may rely upon the utmost care being taken of them—if sent to Mr. Bulmer’s, at the Shakespeare Printing-office, Russell-court, Cleveland-row, and of their being safely returned, according to the directions sent, with many thanks from,

Yours, &c.

T. F. DIDBIN.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Bedford-row, Dec. 7.*
THE accompanying Profile (See *Plate I.*) of the late Granville Sharp, was the identical one from which the medallion on his Monument in Westminster Abbey was taken, and gives as striking a likeness of him as such a style of portraiture is calculated to convey.

It is not my intention to enter into any detailed particulars of his character or actions: a short sketch of them, with a list of his works, will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for August 1813, and a fuller account in the 27th volume of the *Biographical Dictionary*, in addition to which the publick may shortly expect, from the pen of Mr. Prince Hoare, a more elaborate and satisfactory Memorial of the veteran Philanthropist; but while so much of what is either read or written is devoted to the recital of acts of cruelty and crime, the mind avails itself with peculiar satisfaction of any opportunity for recording the triumphs of religious sanctity and moral worth.

While the contemporaries of Granville Sharp will to the latest moment of their lives retain the liveliest sense of that singleness of heart and warm benevolence, which prompted him to exertions of unbounded private and public charity in every department of humanity; history will record, and posterity to the latest period of British freedom, will celebrate and applaud the Patriot, who by unprecedented exertions of mind and body, and by great personal sacrifices of fortune and repose, established the glorious principle that Slavery cannot exist on British ground.

The better to understand the extent of his labours in this cause, it will be necessary to state, that previous to the commencement of the last century it had become a practice with Planters returning to England from the Colonies to bring some of their Slaves, principally children, with them: these, as they grew up, were of course impatient of their servile state, when contrasted with English domestics, and many cases of desertion took place. The Newpapers teemed with advertisements of rewards for the apprehension of runaway slaves, and as often for the sale of them. The publick appeared uneasy at this state of things, and readily adopted a sugges-

tion thrown out that baptism conferred freedom; many negroes were in consequence christened, and benevolent individuals, with a view to their future protection, stood sponsors.

Several contests as to the effect of the ceremony took place*, but no certain rule was established, and slavery prevailed, and was a growing practice. With a view to the system being formally recognized, some planters in England laid a statement of their case in 1729 before Mr. Yorke and Mr. Talbot (both afterwards Chancellors) the then Attorney and Solicitor-General, for their consideration; and, almost incredible to relate, the following cruel and illegal opinion was given:

"We are of opinion, that a Slave by coming from the West Indies into Great Britain or Ireland, either with or without his Master, does not become free; and that his Master's right and property in him is not thereby determined or varied; and that baptism does not bestow freedom on him, nor make any alteration in his temporal condition in these kingdoms. We are also of opinion, that the Master may legally compel him to return again to the Plantations.

"P. YORKE.
 "C. TALBOT."

The above opinion, which reflects greater disgrace on the lawyers who gave it, than upon the Law which they thus dared to distort to their unhallowed purpose, afforded a triumph to the Planters, who gave it every publicity, and wanted in the full exercise of their usurped dominion.

Such continued the professed opinion of the Lawyers, to which also Sir W. Blackstone lent his powerful sanction, and such ultimately was the strong bias of Lord Mansfield, until the point was first legally raised by Granville Sharp, in the year 1765, in the case of one Jonathan Strong, an African Slave, over whom his importers claimed an absolute right of disposition, as of their own goods and chattels, until he was fortunately res-

* See Clarkson's *History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, vol. I. pp. 66, 78, for an animated account of Mr. Sharp's part in these contests; and of the zeal, and ability with which he began, continued, and ended them.

cued from their grasp by the efforts of Granville Sharp, whose interposition in similar cases was frequently claimed, and as often proved successful; but these cases were still considered as determined on partial grounds, and induced a wish on his part to bring before the Court some case, involving the single issue, "Whether a Slave by coming into England became free?"

This issue was taken in the celebrated case of James Somerset, in the year 1772, when after three solemn arguments* the point was reserved for the opinion of the Judges, who after much deliberation recognized the principle sought to be established, "That as soon as any Slave sets his foot upon English territory, he becomes free;" an axiom now to be considered as forming an integral part of the British Constitution.

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs [free: Receive our air, that moment they are They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

In the prosecution of this great cause, Mr. Sharp had to encounter every obstacle arising from legal chicane, and with characteristic patience endured many insults and personal indignities, both from the Bench and from the Bar; but he availed himself of his superior unsophisticated knowledge of the principles of the Common Law of England, to the study of which he had for this purpose, during nearly three years, devoted himself†.

Thus, at an expence of several thousand pounds, unaided and alone, did he succeed in obtaining a decision, but for which we should have incurred the disgrace and guilt of domestic slavery, and human creatures have

been bought and sold as cattle in pens at Smithfield.

So great a victory at once entitled the peaceful hero to a distinguished place in the short list of those practical philanthropists who have achieved triumphs over the cruel and selfish prejudices of mankind.

Mr. Sharp was not of a disposition to remain in an inactive enjoyment of the distinction thus acquired; he preceded, and afterwards zealously co-operated with Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Wilberforce in their indefatigable exertions for abolishing the Slave Trade; but he was farther desirous of extending the sacred privilege of British soil to the whole circle of British Sovereignty, being firmly persuaded of the fact, which subsequent events have unfortunately too fully verified, that as long as slavery is permitted to exist, so long a Slave Trade will be carried on, and be productive of all those crimes and vices which flow from its polluted and contaminating source, and which attach to every description of persons directly or indirectly interested in the conduct, or participating in the profits, of the hated traffick, and therefore selfishly advocating its continuance.

Mr. Sharp was on every occasion the consistent advocate of the legal rights of his fellow-subjects; and his time, fortune, and literary talents, were liberally and efficaciously exerted in remonstrance or legal resistance to acts of oppression, from whatever source they originated: yet with such temper did he conduct himself, and such implicit confidence was reposed in the integrity of his motives and principles, that in a period of unexampled political acrimony, he escaped the rancour of party zeal, and was permitted to do good to all descrip-

* The names of the Counsel engaged and instructed by Mr. Sharp were Serjeants Davy and Glynn, and Messrs. Hargrave, Mansfield (now Sir James Mansfield), and Alleyne.

† The result of these studies was the publication of a book in the year 1769, which he called "A representation of the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating Slavery in England." In this Work he refuted in the clearest manner the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, producing against it the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Holt, who many years before had determined, that every Slave coming into England became free. He attacked it again by a learned and laborious inquiry into all the principles of Villenage, demonstrating it to be an axiom in the British Constitution, "That every man in England was free to sue for and defend his rights, and that force could not be used without a legal process," leaving it to the Judges to determine whether an African was a man. He therein also refuted the opinion of Sir W. Blackstone, shewing where his error lay.—*Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, vol. I.*

tions of persons who needed his assistance, without incurring the displeasure even of those with whom he contended.

In addition to various publications on the subject of the Slave Trade, Mr. Sharp was the Author of several valuable tracts on the subject of Impressing Seamen, on the Militia Laws, and on the Encroachments on the River Thames effected by the Adelphi buildings. He likewise used his best endeavours to extend and improve the system of the London Workhouse, which he proposed largely to endow, but was baffled in his scheme by the narrow and exclusive system of municipal legislation. Among his later labours of benevolence was the share he took in the establishment of the African Institution, who, in expression of their gratitude, raised a marble tablet Monument to his memory, in Westminster Abbey, with the eloquent and characteristic inscription inserted at the conclusion of this Memoir.

Granville Sharp closed his active and useful life at the advanced age of 79, with a mind unimpaired, although it had outworn his feeble frame; but in the general decay of nature, the brilliant expression of his eyes shone with undiminished lustre, appearing to anticipate the only reward he ever sought.

Having thus briefly sketched the most prominent only of his public services, we turn with increased satisfaction to the bright but placid tenor of his private life, his piety towards God, his beneficence towards man, combining the most fervid zeal with the most unbounded charity; firmly attached to the Church of England, but uniting with all denominations in acts of charity and love. His numerous theological tracts evince considerable biblical erudition, and were principally intended to detect and refute the dangerous errors of Popery, of which none of our earlier Reformers could entertain a more sacred horror, unleavened, however, by a single particle of bigotry or malevolence.

In purity of life and conversation, and by pursuits of innocence and mercy, Granville Sharp evinced all the graces of a Christian life, and crowned it with a Christian death, meekly resigned to the inevitable lot; and never having trusted to the world, or

been influenced either by its smiles or by its frowns, his gentle soul drew largely on those Scriptures which he loved, and which he had long experienced as the only sure source of comfort in this life, and of hope for a better. The good things of this world he received with gratitude, and enjoyed with cheerful moderation; well aware of the uncertain tenure of this world's goods, and of the comparative insignificance of the period of three-score years and ten, assigned for their enjoyment; even if that period should be one of uninterrupted health and happiness; but this the world has never yet bestowed, in all its plenitude of pomp, and boast of promise, to any one of its votaries, while millions after millions of its deluded followers have experienced all the pangs of disappointment for the misapplication of their time to vanities, if not crime, to the exclusion of every serious thought, and to the dreadful hazard of their eternal interests.

In short, Granville Sharp was sensible that the religion of the divine Saviour and Redeemer of the world requires something more than a cold and indolent assent of the understanding; that it imperiously calls for an entire change in the dispositions of the heart, for a sacrifice of many darling propensities of our nature, and for an habitual subservience of worldly interests and worldly pursuits to the concerns of immortality.

What a contrast does such a character present to that of persons, who with lofty pretensions to genius and philosophy, would affect to laugh to scorn the pious life and labours of Granville Sharp; while tossed in the turmoil of that world which forms the boundary of all their views and wishes, they are themselves objects of pity or derision, wasting their limited existence in objects of vanity and contention; and not unfrequently under the bitter influence of the mortifications and disappointments which such worthless objects of pursuit must necessarily entail, raise their desperate hands against themselves; thus closing their career with death, the double death of suicide, extinction of life here, and of all hope of happiness hereafter.

Honoured from an early period by a familiar intercourse with the subject of this imperfect Memoir, those who knew

knew him best will be best aware of its inadequacy to his merit; it has been attempted at the instance of a friend of his who walks in his footsteps by acts of kindness and benevolence, leaving to others the secondary merit of recording them; in which humbler character I still feel equal pride and pleasure in associating with the name of Granville Sharp that of
W. TOOKE.

“Sacred to the Memory of Granville Sharp, ninth son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, Prebendary of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of York, Durham, and Southwell, and grandson of Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York; Born and educated in the bosom of the Church of England, he ever cherished for her institutions the most unshaken regard, while his whole soul was in harmony with the sacred strain, ‘Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards all men;’ on which his life presented one beautiful comment of glowing piety and unwearied beneficence.

“Freed by competence from the necessity, and by content from the desire, of lucrative occupation, he was incessant in his labours to improve the condition of mankind; founding public happiness on private virtue, he aimed to rescue his native country from the guilt and inconsistency of employing the arm of freedom to rivet the fetters of bondage, and established for the negro race in the person of Somerset, the long disputed rights of human nature; having in this glorious cause triumphed over the combined resistance of interest, prejudice, and pride, he took his post among the foremost of the honourable band associated to deliver Africa from the rapacity of Europe by the Abolition of the Slave Trade; nor was death permitted to interrupt his career of usefulness till he had witnessed that Act of the British Parliament by which ‘the Abolition was decreed.’ In his private relations, he was equally exemplary; and having exhibited through life a model of disinterested virtue, he resigned his pious spirit into the hands of his Creator, in the exercise of his charity, and faith, and hope, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1813.

“Reader: If on perusing the tribute to a private individual thou shouldst be disposed to suspect it as partial, or to censure it as diffuse, know that it is not Panegyrick, but History.

“Erected by the African Institution of London 1817.”

Descriptive Journal of a Tour taken by three Gentlemen in the last Year of the Reign of King WILLIAM III. (1701) from LONDON to PARIS, by way of CALAIS, and back through NORMANDY to DIEPPE.

(Continued from p. 406.)

CALAIS.

1701. **A**T two in the morning we Aug. 27. embarked for Calais in a favourable season, and with a good wind, which continued until we came within two leagues of our port. It then rose, and the tide being out, we were obliged to tack several times until eight in the evening, when at two miles distance off shore, a parcel of Frenchmen in a small boat with a sail attended in order to bring us to land, our ship not being able to come nearer the coast: but the water was so very shallow that we could not land from this boat by about 40 yards. Several Frenchmen from the shore then ran to us with their bodies half way up in the sea, every one striving to take each his man on shore. This they effected to the extent of our individual numbers; but some lost their labour from the numerical deficiency on our part. For these services we paid two shillings per head for the boat, and one shilling each for our ride on the men's shoulders. These small difficulties being overcome, we walked from the sands to the gates of Calais, where we were called into a small room, and gave our names. We were slightly searched for contraband goods with a great deal of civility.

This is a large good town: the buildings are chiefly of white brick and stone; but many of them mean. The circumference without the walls is about three miles, including the citadel. The town itself is inclosed with double ramparts of earth, that which is contiguous being very high, even to cover the sight of a great part of the houses, and the other with a counterscarp and other fortifications, very regular, so that the town seems to be of good strength. The Citadel towards the West side, we were informed, is equally regular, and extremely strong. It appeared so, but as we were there at a nice juncture, with the prospect of war at hand, we were hindered by the centinels from walking into it, they having commands to permit no strangers to enter there.

there. By means of a sluice therein we understood they can drown the country to a very considerable distance.

From thence we went to the great Church of Notre Dame, the only one in the town, though so large and populous. The exterior is old, with battlements, and an high spire. Within it is finely adorned, with eleven Chapels, all of excellent architecture, and in every one is a painting of its Patron Saint, or History allusive to the holy person to whom each Chapel is dedicated; and we were told that every Priest had about 1s. 6d. English per day for saying mass, one at each of the side Altars. The great Altar is noble and magnificent, adorned with marble pillars and much agate. Indeed the whole of the interior of this Church is splendid. It is open the whole of the day, and continually thronged with Devotees, who appeared to show the utmost seriousness in their devotions. It owes its foundation, as most of the Churches on this coast do, to the English, who lorded it there during many centuries. Calais, it is well known, remained with them when all other parts of the country were re-conquered, and was not lost until the reign of Queen Mary, when its capture by the Duke of Guise in 1557, is said to have broken her heart.

When it is considered that France and England are separated from each other only by a channel of seven leagues in width, it is wonderful that such a difference should be found in every thing. No Englishman for the first time being in France can fail of being struck with surprize. The people, their dress, their manners, the public edifices, the numerous convents, the splendour of the Roman Catholic worship, the profusion of paintings and decorations in the Churches, the ceremonies of the Religion, and in fact most things are so unlike to what he has left behind in his own country, that he seems at once transported to a region of extreme distance, or rather arrived in another world. These reflections accompanied us throughout our whole tour.

We went to the Convent of the Capuchin Friars. It is an ordinary old stone building. The society here consist of 45 members at this time, and have taken the vows of chastity

and poverty. Seven or eight of them are young, not in orders, and are called Lay Brothers. These do the business of the house, dig and plant the garden for their better subsistence, go abroad, and get money and provisions by begging; for they subsist by charity and the produce of the little ground they cultivate. By these and no other means their community is maintained, for they have no revenues. When the house has occasion for repairs the Lay Brothers beg money specifically for that purpose. No woman is suffered to enter the Convent. Every man in his chamber performs all menial offices. They use no linen: their clothing is of the coarsest kind of wool. On occasion they have a sort of night-rail to keep them warm, and a long gown reaching to their heels with a cap or cowl fixed thereto to be drawn over the head at pleasure. They are a poor fraternity, and being dependent on charity, must often, as I think, be devoid of comfort. They are not forbidden by their Order to eat flesh, except on those days when the prohibition is general, which always extends to Fridays and Saturdays, some other particular days, and during Lent; but there is here another Convent, that of the Minimes of the same poor Order, which is more severe; for these are never permitted to eat flesh. Both of them are obliged always to sleep in their cloaths, and to rise at twelve at night, and other unseasonable hours, to say their prayers. When the comforts of cleanliness are considered, the prohibition to wear linen must be an injunction the most unpleasant to this Order of Religious, if they have any sense of feeling, or a certain other sense; but austerity, and the denial of gratifications, however necessary or innocent, are made a part of religious duty in the Romish Church, as if the Supreme Being could delight in the misery of his creatures, and that filthiness could be deemed a virtue. I need scarcely add, that whoever sees a Capuchin, or a Minime, will do well not to approach him too nearly.

We did not go to the Minime Convent, or to the Nunnery of Dominican Ladies, having time for neither, and wishing to proceed to the view of more important matters. We were told that the Nuns in this female asylum

lun are called Dames, that their number at present is eleven, and the head of their society has the appellation of Superior only, not of Abbess. They have some lands and revenues, though to no great extent.

I omitted to mention above, when speaking of military matters, that we found in Calais three battalions of foot, and one company of Swiss, who all lodged in barracks or caverns, and in three wooden forts built in the sea at some distance from the town, and from one another, which forts are well stored with cannon, to prevent the town from being bombarded. During our stay at Calais we inned at the Silver Lion.

GRAVELINES.

Aug. 28. We hired the best horses we could get at Calais at an extravagant price, and set out early in the morning for Dunkirk, which is about eight leagues distant. At noon, with much ado, we had forced the poor creatures to Gravelines, about midway. This is a large fortified town, with ditches and draw-bridges, strong walls, bastions, counter-scarps, forts, &c. for its defence. We entered the great Church, which we found very fine, full of small chapels, curiously and richly adorned with abundance of paintings and images of Saints, and placed in nooks or recesses. In our way hither we overtook a dog, dragging along three cows by a line fastened about his neck, and to the foremost cow's horn, with a man driving them behind; and the dog performed his part very seriously. This town is situate near the sea, in a plain level country, as was the whole of the way from Calais hither, and, as we afterwards found, to Dunkirk; being all sandy ground, without tree or hedge. We dined at the sign of the City of London, a low extravagant dirty house, where we were ill served with an ill-dressed dinner at a dear rate; so not liking our victuals, our wine, or the people, we mounted soon afterwards, and after our horses had tumbled down several times, and especially mine, which once fell upon me and there lay till haled off by my companions, and after sometimes driving these miserable animals before us, and sometimes leading them, we arrived at Dunkirk at six in the evening. In our road, we passed a small Chapel, at which we saw a poor

shepherd, who had left his flock hard by, praying with great devotion: Such praise-worthy acts of religion we afterwards found to be common.

DUNKIRK.

This is a very large town, situate close on the sea, in a low marshy ground, with fine tall buildings, and straight large streets, answering one another, very well built of hard white brick; and is accounted one of the strongest places in the dominions of the French King. It has a garrison of 16 battalions and two regiments of Swiss, is encompassed with very strong walls and fortifications of every kind regular and in profusion, so that it is deemed impregnable both by land and sea. To prevent a bombardment and secure the basin for ships, there are long wooden fabricks on each side of the harbour, a mile in length, running out into the sea; and at each end of both sides of the harbour, which is not a stone's-throw over, is a wooden fort, each having therein 32 large cannon mounted. Somewhat nearer to the town and Westward of the harbour, and at some distance from it, is another large round fort, of brick and stone, and which I think they call the Rue Bank, with 100 great guns mounted; and still nearer to the town, and Westward of the harbour, in the sea, is another large four-cornered fort of brick and stone, also well provided with cannon, and out at a distance in the sea. Northward of these is another fort, not yet quite finished. The basin is a large water, within or close by the town, at the innermost end of the harbour; and in it were many galleys filled with slaves, mostly with red jackets, breeches, and caps, and who were chained by the leg to their seats; but some few, who are deemed worthy of trust, are suffered occasionally to go about the town. In the basin lay also many men-of-war and other ships; and near to it is a very large magazine, a regular building, of an oblong square, stored with all sorts of naval ammunition.

The great Church is dedicated to the honour of St. Eloy, who, we were told, was once a blacksmith, but for his extraordinary piety, accompanied with several miracles, was canonized. It is very large, very fine, full of Chapels, and all adorned with paintings, like other Churches, with many images.

In this town are two Nunneries of English sisters: one of them we went to see, being that of the Order of St. Benedict, having recommendations to Dame Cecilia Conyers, a sister there, whose father lived formerly at Canterbury. She is organist of the house, and understands musick, it seems, very well. It is a good old building on the outside; but we were at first admitted only into an outward portico, where having knocked, a voice from within demanded who was there. We answered, and told our business. Close to where we stood was the machine, which we afterwards understood was called the *Turn*. This is a hollow wooden cylinder, fixed in a space in the wall, having an opening nearly from top to bottom on one side, and swinging round circularly in the hole which it conceals. By this machine, all provisions and other necessities are conveyed into or from the Convent, instead of by a door, without any person being seen on either side; and the interior hollow of this turn is so large that the lay Sisters place themselves therein, and on moving it round have thereby ingress and egress to and from the house at pleasure. The power of fastening it is within. This contrivance, I find, is common in female Convents.

On the present occasion the person to whom we had delivered our answer, told us she had put a key into the Turn, and that it would open a door on our right hand, or another on our left. The engine was then turned about until the open part came to us. We then took the key, which we were desired to return on our departure in the same way. We then opened the door on the right hand, which let us into a small square room, wherein were chairs, and on several parts of the walls were written divers sentences out of Scripture, as in most of our Country Churches, and we had observed the like in the porch where we had first entered.

At the further end of this room was a lattice of wood, of ordinary work, the pieces going across one another, and making cavities of the form of our old panes of glass. On the other side of the lattice was a drawn curtain. In this room we waited nearly half an hour, diverting ourselves with reading the several exhortations and pieces of Scripture found

there. At length we heard a woman's voice behind the curtain, asking in English if there was any body there who would speak with Dame Cecilia Conyers, for it seems the Nuns here are all ladies. We answered that we waited for her; and in some small time after, the curtain was drawn back, and another room presented itself, much like to that in which we then were, into which a Saint-like lady entered through a door therein. Addressing myself to her, I said I was desired by her sister Wilson, of Canterbury, to wait on her. She then received us civilly, and desired us to sit down, which we did, and as she did likewise in a chair placed for her. We then conversed together through the lattice for a quarter of an hour, she inquiring after her friends in England, and we into the constitution of the house. She told us that the Sisters were about 40 in number, exclusive of the Lay-Sisters, and that it was about 28 years since she came thither, being then eight years of age, that she brought 500*l.* to the house, and that no Sister was admitted there under that sum. She added, that by the constitution of it every one has a year of grace, before taking the vow of chastity, and to observe the order of the cloister. I know not when this year was to have its commencement, as she herself, and doubtless several others, entered during childhood; but I presume it must be when arrived at an age of discretion, and from the time of declaring an intention to take the veil. On the expiration of the year, and the resolution being continued, the ceremony is performed with a great deal of solemnity by the Bishop and Clergy in the great Church of this town. The habit of the Order is laid on the Altar, and on the Devotee declaring her resolve to take it, she is immediately disrobed of the clothes in which she is then habited, and which are purposely made particularly fine and rich, and the dress of the Nun is immediately substituted. She now bids adieu to the world, and returns to the cloister, where she is for ever shut up, and never can come out, except by a dispensation from the Bishop of the Diocese, a privilege rarely granted, and only on very particular occasions (though I have been informed that Dame Cecilia has been often at Canterbury since she was a Nun.)

Nun.) She said the nuns spent their time in praying, which they were obliged to do often, and even in the night, and in making fine needle-work and toys, to be sold abroad by the Lay-Sisters for the benefit of the house. At dinner and supper they meet in their hall, but are not permitted to speak a word during the time of eating. They are allowed one hour after dinner, and some time after supper, for conversation and mirth; but the rest of their time they are obliged to be either in their chambers or at divine service, which they perform by singing all or most part of their prayers. They are admitted to eat flesh only thrice a week, and that out of Lent. The business of the house, and the buying and dressing of the provisions, and the like offices, are performed by the Lay-Sisters, whom they take in for that purpose with little or no money, and there are some servants to whom wages are paid. Their stock or capital is put into the Bank of the town of Dunkirk, at interest. I did not learn whether they had any endowment in lands.

This lady had a handsome person, and made a decent appearance. Her outward garments were black, with a black veil over her head, with white next her face and about her neck and wrists, which I took to be woollen; for she told me they were obliged to wear woollen next their skins. It seems she is one of the *Seigneures*, and is near the Lady Abbess. She told us mass was to be sung the next day in their Chapel, in a more than ordinary manner, and that if we should stay, she believed we might hear as good musick as any in France, for that they had very excellent voices in their cloister; but we took our leave of the Saint, and left her to her confinement, and passed the remainder of our time, whilst at Duukirk, in rambling about.

The other English Nunnery is of the poor Order of St. Clare. The Religious here are tied to great hardships, never eating flesh, wearing the coarsest woollen, and going bare-foot and bare-legged, even in the midst of Winter.

There are also two Convents here of Brothers; but we did not go to see them, for we were exceedingly fatigued with our journey the preceding day, and therefore proposed to go on to St. Omer's by water. We were

not permitted to see the Citadel, which is situate at the West end of the town, and is, as we were informed, a very strong fortification, well furnished with abundance of cannon.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

I CANNOT but admire the logical acumen of your Correspondent P. displayed in his communication respecting a Burial-fee, nor sufficiently express my regret that his time should have been misspent, his labour lost, and his reasoning of no avail, solely from his not having consulted the seventh and last edition of Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, instead of the fourth edition, from which he quoted in support of his arguments.

He would have there found under the title of Baptism the case of Burdeaux and Dr. Lancaster; which (though the matter in dispute, as might naturally be supposed from the head under which it is arranged, was respecting a Baptismal-fee) clearly and indisputably shews, from the words of the learned Judge who presided at the hearing of the cause, that the burial-fee, stated by your Correspondent to have been claimed by the Vicar of St. Clement's, could not be recovered, nor legally claimed.

The case was in substance this: Burdeaux, a French Protestant, had his child baptised at the French Church in the Savoy; and Dr. Lancaster, Vicar of St. Martin's, in which parish it is, together with the Clerk, libelled against him for a fee of 2s. 6d. due to him, and 1s. for the Clerk. A prohibition was moved for; and it was urged, that this was an ecclesiastical fee due by the Canon. By Holt, Chief Justice: Nothing can be due of common right; and how can a Canon take money out of Laymen's pockets? Linwood says, it is simony to take any thing for christening or *burying*, unless it be a fee *due by custom*; but then, *a custom for any person to take a fee for christening a child, when he doth not christen him, is not good*; like the case in Hobart, *where one dies in one parish, and is buried in another, the parish where he dies shall not have a burying fee*: if you have a right to christen, you should libel for that right; but you ought not to have money for christening, when you do it not.

J. O'LANFRAC.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
AS you have obliged me, by inserting in your Magazine for March last, p. 201, an etching of the New Inn, at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, I am emboldened to request you to present to your Readers the accompanying representation (see Plate II.) of another very ancient building at the same place.

It formerly belonged to the Durnford family, and is now inhabited by Mr. Beale, master of the Bristol and Weymouth waggon.

There are various traditions and conjectures concerning the purposes for which it was designed. By some it has been supposed to have been a

Court-house and prison belonging to the Forest of Blakemore; by others, the Treasury of the Abbey. I am inclined to think, from the internal appearance, that it was an Hospital, or religious-house.

The parapet wall on the outside towards the street is ornamented with quatrefoils (without shields) in the same manner as the walls round the leads on the East end of Sherborne Church. Under a bay-window is the figure of an Angel, holding a shield charged with three spears, not spear-heads, or mitres, as conjectured by Mr. Hutchins, in the first edition of his History of Dorsetshire.

Yours, &c.

T. R. K.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Where yon blue field scarce meets our streaming eyes,
A fatal name for England, Naseby, lies.
There hapless Charles beheld his fortunes cross'd,
His forces vanquish'd, and his kingdom lost.
There gallant Lisle a mark for thousands stood,
And Dormer seal'd his loyalty in blood;
Whilst down yon hill's steep side, with headlong force,
Victorious Cromwell chas'd the Northern horse.
Hence Anarchy our Church and State profan'd,
And Tyrants in the mask of freedom reign'd.
—In times like these, when Party bears command,
And Faction scatters discord through the land,
Let these sad scenes an useful lesson yield,
Lest future Nasebys rise in every field.

Inscription for an Alcove at Rushton, by Dr. BENNET, Bp. of Cloyne.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Cambridge, and Lincoln. East, Huntingdon and Bedford. South, Buckingham and Oxford. West, Warwick, Leicester, and Rutland.

Greatest length 66; greatest breadth 30; circumference 216; square 965 miles.

Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Peterborough, excepting three parishes: Gretton, King's Sutton, and Nasington, in Lincoln. Circuit, Midland.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

***British Inhabitants.* Coritani.**

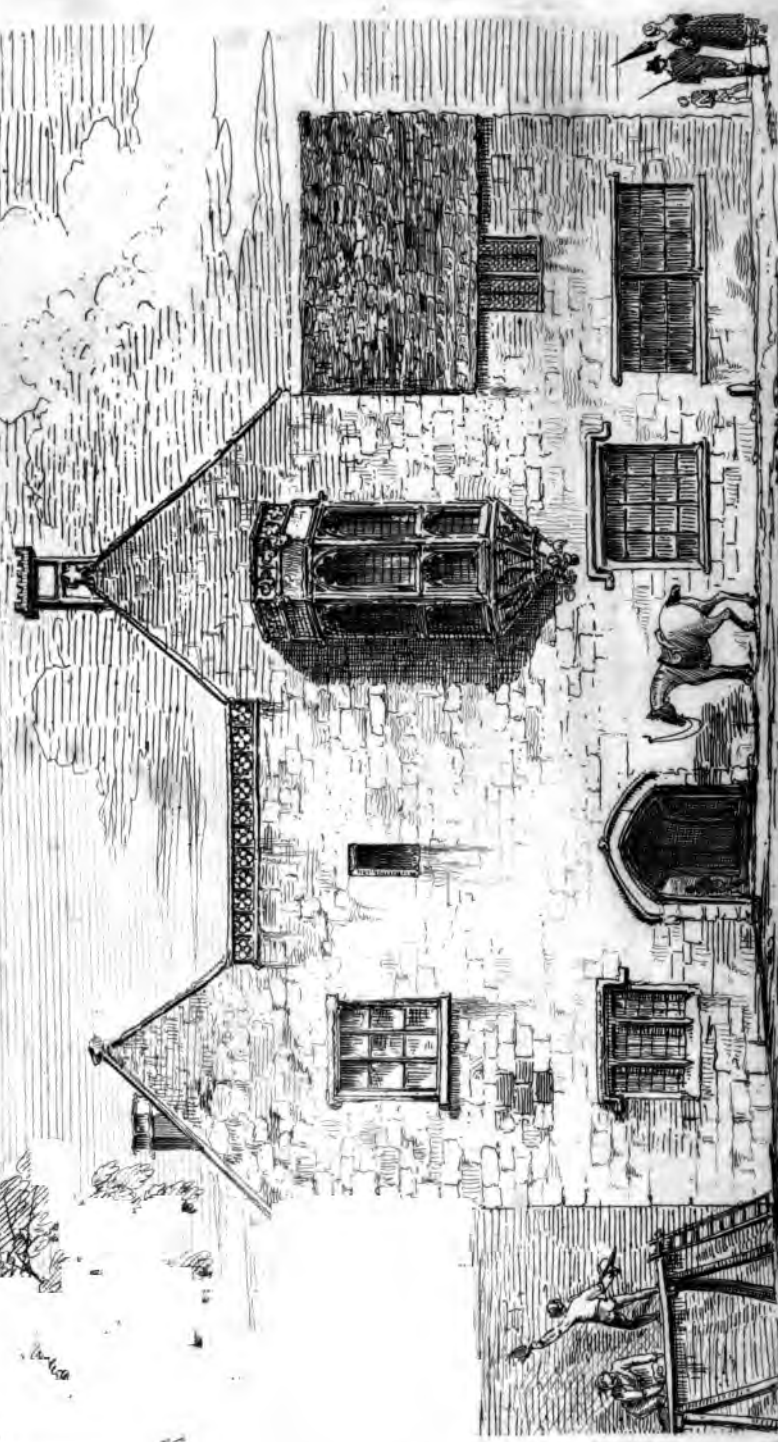
Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. — **Stations.** Benaventa, Daventry. Durobrivæ (part of which station is at Dornford-ferry on the other side the river Nen in Huntingdonshire) Castor. Lactodorum, Towcester. Tripontium, Lilburn.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Encampments of Arbury Banks; Barrow Dykes; Brough Hill (the largest in the County); Castle Dykes; Chester Burrow; Cotton Mill; Guilsborough Boroughs; Hunsborough Camp; Passenham; Rainsborough Camp; Sulgrave Castle; and Wallow Bank. Abbey de la Pre. Churches of Barnack; Barwell; Braunton (spire 150 feet); Brington; Castor; Earl's Barton; Fledon; Fotheringhay; Hinton Ferrers (spire 170 feet); Irlinburg; Kettering; Kings Sutton; St.

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Old House at Annapolis, inhabited by Mr. Beale. Engraved by J. H. Knight, 1848.

Gaol, Brettingham architect, cost 16,000*l.* County Hall. Barracks. Oundle and Thrapston bridges. Weldon military dépôt.

Seats. Castle Ashby; Marquess of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Abington, J. H. Thursby, esq.

Aldwinckle, Dowager Lady Lilford.

Althorpe, Earl Spencer.

Apethorpe, Earl of Westmoreland.

Arthingworth, Rev. L. Rokeby.

Ashby St. Leger, Mrs. Ashby.

George Arnold, esq.

Astrop, Rev. W. S. Willes.

Aynho, W. R. Cartwright, esq.

Bainton, Robert Henson, esq.

Barnwell Castle, Henry Oddie, esq.

Barton Segrave, Charles Tibbits, esq.

Hon. and Rev. R. B.

Stopford.

Biggin-hall, late Sir Isaac Pocock, bart.

Billing-paddock, R. C. Elwes, esq.

Blakesley-hall, Mrs. Wright.

Blatherwick, Henry O'Brien, esq.

Boughton, R. W. H. Vyse, esq.

house, Duke of Buccleuch.

Bradden, Cornelius Ives, esq.

Brixworth, Walter Strickland, esq.

Brock-hall, T. R. Thornton, esq.

Bulwick, Thomas Tryon, esq.

BURLEIGH HOUSE, Marquess of Exeter.

Burton Latimer, Joseph Harper, esq.

Canon's Ashby, Sir J. E. Dryden, bart.

Carlton, Sir John Palmer, bart.

Catesby-abbey, J. G. Parkhurst, esq.

Chacombe Priory, Charles Fox, esq.

Charwelton, Hon. and Rev. J. Twisleton.

Clopton, late Sir Booth Williams.

Coltingham, Henry Boulton, esq.

Cosgrove-hall, J. C. Mansell, esq.

priory, Miss Lowndes.

Cottesbrook, Sir James Langham, bart.

Cotterstock, Lady Booth.

Courteen hall, Sir William Wake, bart.

Cranford, Sir George Robinson, bart.

Cransley, J. C. Rose, esq.

Dallington, Miss Wright.

Dean, Earl of Cardigan.

De la Pre abbey, E. Bouverie, esq.

Dingley, late J. P. Hungerford, esq.

Drayton-house, Duke of Dorset.

Earl's Barton, William Whitworth, esq.

Easton, Hon. John Monekton.

Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret.

Ecton, Samuel Isted, esq.

Edgcote, Thomas Carter, esq.

Everdon, General Doveton.

Eydon-lodge, Rev. Francis Annesley.

Farmingwood-hall, late Earl of Upper

Ossory.

Farthinghoe, George Rush, esq.

Fawsley park, Sir Charles Knightley, bt.

Finedon hall, Sir J. E. Dolben, bart.

Finshade-abbey, Hon. J. Monekton.

Flower, Mrs. Kirby.

Geddington, Lockwood Maydwell, esq.

Peerage. Althorp viscounty to Spencer Earl Spencer, who is also Baron Spencer of Althorp. Brackley viscounty to Egerton Earl of Bridgewater. Braybrook barony to Griffin. Burleigh barony to Cecil, Marquess

Glendon-hall, Mrs. Booth.

Guildsbrough, W. Z. L. Ward, esq.

Haddon-hall, East, W. Sawbridge, esq.

Harlestone, R. Andrews, esq.

Harrowden, Great, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Hollywell, William Lucas, esq.

Horton, Sir Robert Gunning, bart.

Imley-hall, Mrs. Browne.

Kelmarsh-hall, William Hanbury, esq.

Kingsthorpe, T. R. Thornton, esq.

Kirby, George Finch Hatton, esq.

Knuston, Joseph Gulston, esq.

Lampport, Sir Justinian Isham, bart.

Laxton, G. Freke Evan, esq.

Lilford, Lord Lilford.

Martins Thorpe, Earl of Denbigh.

Marston St. Lawrence, S. Blencowe, esq.

Middleton, H. Boulton, esq.

Milton-abbey, Earl Fitzwilliam.

Norton, B. Botfield, esq.

Oakley, Great, Sir R. B. de Capel Brooke, bart.

Orlbury, A. E. Young, esq.

Overstone-hall, John Kipling, esq.

Peterborough-palace, Bp. of Peterborough.

Pitsford-hall, — Money, esq.

Polebrooke, — Hunt, esq.

Pycheley-hall, Sir C. Knightley, bart.

Ringstead, Leonard Burton, esq.

Rockingham-castle, Lord Sondes.

Rushton-hall, — Cockayne, esq.

Salsey-forest, Earl of Euston.

Shelbrook-lawn, Hon. Gen. Fitzroy.

Southwick, G. F. Lynn, esq.

Stanford-hall, Henry Otway, esq.

Stoke Brien, Levison Vernon, esq.

Sudborough-hall, Earl of Darlington.

Sudborough, Rev. Sir T. Hewet, bart.

Sulby-hall, George Payne, esq.

Teeton-house, Thomas Langton, esq.

Thenford-hall, late Michael Wodhull, esq.

Thorpe, late T. O. Hunter, esq.

Thorpe Malser, T. C. Mansell, esq.

Thurnby-hall, J. W. Roberts, esq.

Uford-hall, — Brown, esq.

Upton-hall, T. S. W. Samwell, esq.

Wadenhoe-hall, Thomas Hunt, esq.

Wakefield Lawn, Duke of Grafton.

Walcot-house, Col. Neville Noel.

Walgrave, Sir James Langham, bart.

Welton-place, John Clarke, esq.

Whittlebury, Hon. and Rev. H. Beauclerk.

Lord Charles Fitzroy.

Lord Southampton.

Wicken, Mrs. Prowse.

Woolaston-hall, F. Dickens, esq.

Wooton-hill, William Harris, esq.

quess of Exeter. Grafton dukedom to Fitzroy. Harrington earldom and barony to Stanhope. Lilford barony to Powis. Milton viscounty and barony to Fitzwilliam Earl Fitzwilliam of Norborough. Northampton marquessate and earldom to Compton. — Of Boughton, Mortagu barony to Scott. Of Daventry, Finch barony to Finch Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. Of Dean, Brudenell barony to Brudenell Earl of Cardigan. Of Drayton, Sackville viscounty to Germaine Duke of Dorset. Of Haryngworth, De la Zouch barony to Bishopp. Of Thornhaugh, Russell barony to Russell Duke of Bedford. Of Waldegrave, Waldegrave earldom to Waldegrave.

Members to Parliament—for the county 2, Brackley 2, Higham Ferrers 1, Northampton 2, Peterborough 2; total 9.

Produce. Timber, corn, rag-stone, lime-stone, brick and potters' clay, marle. Deer.

Manufactures. Shoes, lace, woollen stuffs, whips. Coarse earthenware.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 19 and 1 Liberty; *Parishes* 301. *Market towns* 12. *Houses* 28,857.

Inhabitants: Males 68,279; Females 73,074; total 141,353.

Families employed in Agriculture 15,235; in trade 12,100; in neither 3525; total 30,860.

Baptisms: Males 1973; Females 1896. *Marriages*: 1090. *Burials*: Males 1276, Females 1323.

Towns and Parishes containing not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses. Inhab.			Houses. Inhab.	
Northampton (capital).....	1600	8427	Brackley.....	293	1580
Peterborough (city).....	829	3674	Rothwell.....	330	1451
Wellingborough.....	746	3999	Middleton Cheney.....	246	1172
Kettering.....	732	3242	Raunds.	211	1101
Daventry.....	550	2758	Welford.....	195	1024
Towcester.....	479	2245	King's Sutton with Astrop. .	229	1090
Oundle.....	377	1833	King's Thorpe.....	229	1009
Long Buckby.....	368	1631			

Total: Places 15, Houses 7414; Inhabitants 36,166.

HISTORY.

A. D. 870, Medehamsted, now Peterborough, monastery burnt, its abbot Hedda and the monks slaughtered by Hubba and the Danes.

921, At Towcester, Danes repulsed by the inhabitants in an attack upon the town.

1006, At Borough-hill, near Daventry, Saxons defeated by the Danes.

1064, Northampton plundered and burnt by the Northumbrians under Earl Morcar.

1094, At Rockingham, Council of clergy and nobility to terminate the dispute between William Rufus and Anselm Abp. of Canterbury.

1106, At Northampton, interview between Henry I. and his brother Robert Duke of Normandy.

1122, At Northampton, Henry I. passed his Easter with much pomp.

1130, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry I. when the nobles swore fealty to his daughter the Empress Maud.

1138, At Northampton, a Council held by Stephen to make promotions in the Church.

1144, At Northampton, Stephen held his Court, when Ranulf Earl of Chester was detained in prison until he had delivered up the castle of Lincoln to the King.

1163, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry II. when Abp. Becket for embezzlement of public money and insulting the King, was sentenced to be imprisoned, and his moveables to be confiscated.

1173, Northampton plundered by Anketil Mallore, an adherent of the young King Henry, in his insurrection against his father Henry II.

1175, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry II. in which the Constitutions of Clarendon were confirmed.

1176, At Northampton, a Parliament in which William King of Scotland attended on Henry II. but refused to profess subjection to the Church of England.

- 1179, At Northampton, a Parliament to which Knights and Burgesses were summoned as well as nobles and prelates; the first important approximation to our present glorious Constitution. At this Parliament Justices itinerant were appointed to the six Circuits in England; the Welsh Princes did homage to Henry II.; and the Constitutions of Clarendon were again confirmed.
- 1188, At Geddington, a Parliament held by Henry II. when a subsidy was voted for the Crusade.
- 1199, At Northampton, a meeting of the nobles on the death of Richard I. when they took the oath of fealty to John who was then in Normandy.
- 1209, To Northampton, John, being enraged at the citizens of London, removed the Exchequer.
- 1211, At Northampton, a Council held by John with the Pope's Legates Pandulph and Durand, but the King not making sufficient concessions, was excommunicated by the Legates.
- 1215, Northampton castle successfully defended by the King's forces during a siege of 15 days, against Robert Fitzwalter and the Barons.
- 1217, At Northampton, the King of Scotland (who, as an adherent of Lewis the Dauphin, had been excommunicated) did homage to Henry III. and was absolved by Gallo the Pope's Legate.
- 1220, Fotheringay castle, under Ranulf Earl of Chester, taken by surprize, and the surrounding country ravaged by William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.
- 1264, Northampton castle, after a desperate resistance, taken by Henry III. when Simon de Montfort, William de Ferrers, with 12 other Barons and 60 Knights, were made prisoners.
- 1266, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry III. when Ottobon the Pope's Legate excommunicated the Clergy that joined the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
- 1277, At Northampton, 30 Jews hanged for clipping the King's coin; and the following year 50 hanged for having (as it was pretended) crucified a child on Good-Friday.
- 1307, At Northampton, a Parliament assembled to arrange the funeral of Edward I. and the succession of Edward II.
- 1316, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Edward II., at which John Poydras or Deydras, the son of a tanner at Exeter, who pretended to be the real son of Edward I. and that the reigning Monarch had been substituted at nurse in his stead, was tried and executed.
- 1338, At Northampton, a Parliament held by Edward the Black Prince, when a large aid was granted to his father Edward III. then in Flanders, for his war with France.
- 1380, At Northampton, a Parliament held 3 Richard II. when the Poll-tax was enacted, the levying of which caused the insurrection under Wat Tyler.
- 1459, In Hardingstone-fields, near Northampton, (July 9) Lancastrians defeated, Henry VI. taken prisoner, Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, John Beaumont the first English Viscount, Thomas Lord Egremont, Sir Christopher Talbot, and 10,000 men, slain by the "King-making" Earl of Warwick.
- 1464, At Grafton, May 1, Edward IV. married to Elizabeth Widville, widow of Sir John Grey.
- 1481, At Fotheringay, Alexander King of Scotland did homage to Edward the Fourth.
- 1587, At Fotheringay castle, February 8, Mary the lovely and unfortunate Queen of Scots beheaded.
- 1603, At Apethorpe, George Villiers, afterwards the powerful Duke of Buckingham, first introduced and noticed by James I.
- 1643, At Middleton Cheyney, May 6, Parliamentarians defeated by James Earl of Northampton.
- 1645, At Naseby, June 14, Charles I. totally defeated, and 5000 men with all his artillery and baggage captured by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Fairfax.

1647, At Holdenby or Holmby-house, Charles I. arrived, February 16, in the custody of the Commissioners of the Parliament, to whom he had been sold by the Scots for 400,000*l.* He remained there till June 4, when he was seized by Cornet Joyce, and conveyed to Childersley in Cambridgeshire. (To be concluded in our SUPPLEMENT.)

Remarks on the Signs of Inns.

(Continued from p. 401.)

THE FALCON. The name is supposed to be derived from the resemblance of its crooked talons to a *falx* or sickle.

Falconry, though unknown to the Greeks and Romans, was the principal amusement of our ancestors. A person of rank scarcely ever stirred out without his hawk upon his hand, which in old paintings is a criterion of nobility. In the famous Tapestry of Baieux, Harold is represented as embarking for Normandy with a bird on his fist and a dog under his arm. In an illuminated MS. of the time of Edward I. preserved in the British Museum, and engraved by Strutt in his "Antiquities," King Stephen is portrayed with a hawk upon his finger. In an old picture, at Strawberry-hill, of the marriage of Henry VI. engraved in Horace Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," an attendant, supposed to be William de la Pole, Marquess, afterwards Duke, of Suffolk, is delineated with a falcon on his hand. Spenser makes his gallant Sir Tristram boast,

"Ne is there hawke which mantleth her
on perch, [low,

Whether high tow'ring or accoasting
But I the measure of her flight doe
search, [know."

And all her pray and all her diet
And Shakspeare's King-making Earl
of Warwick declares that though not
versed in "nice sharp quillets of the
law," yet,

"Between two hawks which flies the
higher pitch,
I have, perhaps, some shallow spirit of
judgment."

In the 34th Edward III. it was made felony to steal a hawk, and to take its eggs even in a person's own ground was punishable with imprisonment for a year and a day, besides a fine at the King's pleasure. In Elizabeth's reign the imprisonment was reduced to three months, but the offender was to find security for his good behaviour for seven years, or lie in prison till he did.

The Norwegian hawks were considered as bribes worthy of a King: thus Geoffrey Fitzpierre gave two good Norway hawks to King John, to obtain for his friend the liberty of exporting one hundred weight of cheese; and John, the son of Ordgar, was fined to Richard I. in one Norway hawk to gain the royal interest in a certain affair.

"The Penheboyd or Chief Falconer," says Pennant, held the fourth place at the Court of the Welsh Princes; but, notwithstanding the hospitality of the times, this officer was allowed only three draughts out of his horn, lest he should be fuddled and neglect his birds." In the English Court it was considered as a very honourable office, and was held by Sir Simon Burley, K. G. the great favourite of Edward the Black Prince, the tutor and afterwards prime minister of Richard II. Charles II. granted this office to Charles Duke of St. Alban's, his son by Mrs. Elinor Gwynne; and it still continues attached to the title with a salary of 1200*l.* a year.

Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, who had been crowned King in Ireland, having been defeated and taken prisoner at Stokefield near Newark in Nottinghamshire by Henry VII. was made by the King a turnspit in his kitchen; and afterwards promoted to be one of his falconers, which situation he held till his death. In the reign of James I. Sir Thomas Monson gave 1000*l.* for a cast of hawks.

The terms used in falconry occur very frequently in the works of Shakspeare and our early dramatists, and the sport with water-fowl is related in an unusually animated manner by Drayton in the 20th song of his Polyolbion.

Hamlet says, "I know a hawk from a hand-saw." This is a proverbial expression, but the last word is a corruption of a *heron-shaw*: thus Spenser,

"As when a cast of *falcons* make their
flight

At

At an *herneshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing,
 The whiles they strike at him with
 heedless might,
 The warie fowl his bill doth backward
 wring; [doth bring,
 On which she first, whoes force her first
 Herself quite through the body doth
 engore, [less thing;
 And falleth down to grownd like sense-
 But th' other not so swift as she be-
 fore,
 Falls of her souse, and passing by, doth
 hurt no more.

Pennant in his "British Zoology" has described the gyr-falcon, the peregrine falcon, the grey falcon, the launer, the goshawk, the kite, the common buzzard, the honey buzzard, the moor buzzard, the hen harrier, the kestrel, the hobby, the sparrow-hawk, and the merlin. Of the kite he says, "The tail of this kind is sufficient to distinguish it from all other British birds of prey, being forked. Pliny thinks that the invention of the rudder arose from the observation men made of the various motions of that part when the kite was steering through the air."

The King's-Mews, near Charing-Cross, where his Majesty's state-horses are kept, were so denominated from the word *mew*, a term used among falconers, signifying to moult or cast feathers. This building was used for the royal hawks so early as 1377; but the King's stables at Limesbury, since called Bloomsbury, being burnt down in 1537, Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and the place to be enlarged and fitted up for his horses. The North side was rebuilt by George II. His Majesty's superb state-coach is kept here. The design of it was by Sir William Chambers, the carving by Wilton, and the painting by Cipriani. The total cost exceeded 10,000*l*.

THE FEATHERS. THE PLUME OF FEATHERS. At the battle of Cressy, fought August 26, 1346, the gallant old John of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, being quite blind, was conducted between two of his bravest knights, his horse being tied to theirs, into the thickest of the battle, where according to his wish he was slain fighting for France. His casque was decorated with ostrich feathers; and beneath them, according to some writers, was the impress *Ich dien*, "I serve," in acknowledgment of his subservience to Philip the French King;

and in memory of this victory both the feathers and the impress were adopted as his cognizance by our glorious Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour. But the more generally-received opinion is, that the motto was never borne by the brave old King, but annexed to his trophy by the modest victor, in allusion to the words of the Apostle, "That the heir whilst he is a child differeth nothing from a servant."

The feathers and motto have ever since been borne by the Princes of Wales, and are vulgarly styled his crest, which is a lion, the same as his Majesty's, excepting that he bears a Prince's coronet on his head instead of the crown.

Ich is derived from the Teutonic, and was antiently used in our language, as appears from an attestatory rhyme quoted by Verstegan, affixed to old writings, the wax on which was bitten by the party delivering them, before the use of seals was common in this kingdom.

"In witness of the sothe
Ich han bitten this wax with my wang
 tothe."

Dien is also derived by the same author from the old Anglo-Teutonic word *Thegn* or *Theyn*, signifying a Chief, or very free servant; whence the title of *Thane*, a Baron or petty Prince ruling under the Sovereign. *Theyn*, otherwise written *Thienne*, was also used as a verb "to serve;" and *D* being used in the old English indiscriminately with *Th*, the motto was spelt, as now, *Ich dien*.

One of Mr. Urban's Welsh Correspondents in the year 1762, anxious to support the pretensions of his native tongue, supposes *Ich* to be a corruption of *Uch*, "superior, higher, above," and *Dien* he quotes from Dr. Davies' Dictionary, as denoting the hour of death; whence he would translate *Ich Dien* as "Triumphant in death," a motto (he adds) "highly befitting a Christian Prince."

It is generally supposed that the etymologies of another Cambro-Briton, Henry Rowlands, author of "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," produced Swift's well-known Essay, proving the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to be derived from the modern English tongue.

Edward I. having atchieved the conquest

conquest of Wales, summoned a Parliament in the year 1273, in which it was enacted, that this Principality should be inseparably united to the crown of England; but, as the Welsh were very indignant at being made subject to strangers, Edward carried his pregnant Queen Eleanor to Caernarvon Castle, where she gave birth to a son, April 25, 1284; after which, according to several historians, he summoned the Barons of Wales, and demanding of them, if they would be satisfied to bear allegiance to "a native of their own country, who could not speak one word of English, and against whose life they could take no just exception;" they readily consented, and being sworn to yield obedience, he nominated his infant son. Rapin however says, "Other writers not so credulous, considering doubtless this circumstance as a puerility, have thought fit to pass it over in silence;" and Tiudal in a note adds, "As far as can be found, it is mentioned only by the modern chronicles." It is however certain, that Edward I. by charter, dated March 24, 1305, created this son, Edward of Caernarvon, afterwards Edward II. Prince of Wales; and from that time the eldest sons of the Kings of England, or the heirs apparent to the throne, have invariably been created and denominated Princes of Wales. Antiently Etheling, Ætheling, or Adeling, the Saxon for "excellent or noble," was the style of the eldest son of the King; and this distinction was conferred by Edward the Confessor, who had no issue, upon his nephew Edgar, who, from that cause, has been generally stiled by our historians Edgar Ætheling.

The title of Duke of Cornwall was conferred upon Edward the heroic Black Prince by his father Edward III. in the year 1329, being the first creation of that rank in this kingdom. The Dutchy was settled by Act of Parliament in 1337, upon the first-born son of the King, who from the day of his birth is entitled to that honour, and has entire livery of all the possessions connected with it, including the duty on the coinage of tin.

The dignity of Earl of Chester was granted by William the Conqueror in 1069 to his nephew Hugh de Avranches, commonly called Hugh Lupus, and was enjoyed by many of his

descendants; but in the year 1265, it was annexed to the crown by Henry III. and the title ever since the reign of his successor has always appertained to the eldest son of the King.

At the Union in 1707, the Scotch titles of Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Seneschal, or High Steward of Scotland, were given to the heir of the united crowns from the hour of his birth, those dignities having been attached to the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland from the year 1396; and from the date of that happy Union the proper style of the Heir Apparent has been Prince of Great Britain, although more generally distinguished by his former title of Prince of Wales.

Brady says, "Among the antient warriors it was customary to honour such of their followers as distinguished themselves in battle, by presenting them with a feather to wear in their caps, which, when not in armour, was the covering of their heads, and no one was permitted that privilege who had not at least killed his man. The memory of this old compliment is yet retained among us by the customary saying, when any person has effected a meritorious action, that it will be a feather in his cap."

Out of a presumed compliment to the Prince of Wales, the three ostrich feathers, commonly called the plume, has been adopted by many inn-keepers for their sign. A modern Tourist quoted by Brady says, "Every traveller must know the house on Stoken Church hill near Oxford, called the Plume of Feathers, from the crest of the Prince of Wales with which it was formerly ornamented, but which now exhibits a new sign in lieu of the old one, bearing, according to the vulgar appellation, a *Plum and Feathers* instead of the *Plume of Feathers*."

THE FLEECE. THE GOLDEN FLEECE. Phryxus and his sister Helle, children of Athamas King of Bœotia by his first wife Nephele, to avoid the cruelty of their step-mother Ino, attempted to pass over the narrow sea that divides Europe from Asia on the back of the Ram with the Golden Fleece, when Helle falling off was drowned, and the straight thence obtained its name of *Hellaspont*. Phryxus was carried safely over to Colchos, the present Mingrelia,

grelia, where he sacrificed the ram, and its fleece was hung upon a tree in the grove of Mars, guarded by two brazen-hoofed bulls, and a monstrous dragon which never slept. To obtain this fleece Jason son of Æson King of Thessaly, instigated by his uncle Pelias, who had been appointed his guardian, and wished to retain the sovereignty, built the ship Argo, and accompanied by 51 other heroes, among whom were Hercules, Theseus, Castor, and Orpheus, he sailed for Colchis, where having gained the love of Medea, a sorceress, the daughter of Æetes, King of that country; she taught him to tame the bulls and to cast the dragon asleep, and having thus obtained the prize, he returned with it and Medea, whom he had married, in triumph to Thessaly.

This tale has been attempted to be explained by several authors. Some believe it to have originated in the profit of the wool-trade to Colchis; others to the mode of gathering the particles of gold by putting fleeces in the rivers; and the alchemists maintain that it contains an allusion to the Philosopher's Stone. Alchemy has been finely described by Harris as "*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.*"

Sir Isaac Newton endeavours to establish the truth of the Argonautic expedition as forming an important epoch in chronology, and considers it to have taken place about 30 years before the taking of Troy, and 43 years after the death of Solomon. Bryant rejects it as a Grecian fable, but founded on a tradition derived from Egypt, and ultimately referring to Noah's preservation in the ark.

Johnson and Warren derive the name of the merchant-vessel called an Argosie, so often used by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*," from the ship Argo; but Sir Paul Rycant, in his Survey of the Ottoman Empire, as quoted by Dr. Pegge, under the signature of T. Row, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1768, suggests that it might be denominated from the little Republic of Ragusa, Argosie being only a transposition of Ragusie. The references among the Poets to the Argonautic expedition are innumerable, and in

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the play above-mentioned, *Bassanio*, describing Portia to Antonio, says,

"Her sunny locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece;
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Col-
chos strand,

And many Jasons come in quest of her."

The Fleece, in the Cloathing Counties, is a very common and appropriate sign. It is the subject of a beautiful poem by Dyer. The military order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429.

THE FLEUR DE LIS. THE THREE FLEURS DE LIS. These, not uncommon signs, evidently originated in the Royal Arms of France, the sovereignty of which was assumed in 1340 by our victorious Edward III. and the fleurs de lis, with some variation of location, formed part of the arms of our Kings from that time till the Union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the title of King of France was discontinued in the royal style, and the fleurs de lis omitted in the armorial bearings.

"An Old Correspondent" in the Gent. Mag. for 1805; approves of the opinion of Voltaire, "that the fleurs de lis in the arms of the Kings of France were but the fancy of painters, who had mistaken what was intended to represent a spear-head fastened with two pieces of crooked iron." To this, "N. Orwade, D.D." in the following year replies: "The French armurist Columbiere says, 'The fleur de lis, or lily, excels all other flowers in sweet odour, fruitfulness, and tallness, and therefore ought to be called the queen of flowers, and true hieroglyphic of Royal Majesty.'

"The most general, and indeed the soundest opinion is, that Louis VII. surnamed the Young, took them up first, by way of allusion to his name of Loys, according to the antient way of spelling, and that for that very reason he was called Ludovicus Florus.

"All English heraldic writers decidedly make mention of the fleur de lis as a flower.

"By consulting seals to antient deeds and early visitation books, the pristine form of the fleur de lis will be ascertained, and it will be seen how much nearer it resembled the com-
mon

mon lily than it does now. In a long course of years painters made continually small and almost imperceptible variations from the original, till at length they brought it to its present form."

The Earl of Digby's arms are, Azure a fleur de lis Argent. The arms of the borough of Tamworth are a fleur de lis; and a public-house in the market-place of that antient town is decorated with that sign.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

YOUR amusing and well-informed Correspondent on the Signs of Inns is perfectly right in observing, p. 15, that "the common pronunciation of the Island of St. Helēna is incorrect." But perhaps the alteration of the quantity, "committing short and long," was purposely made. For in a small volume of Metrology, which I saw thirty years ago, without date, as far as I remember, but printed I think before the end of the 15th century, was this line, or one to this effect:

"Sit meretrix Helēna, at sancta appelletur Helēna."

On the subject of "The English Pronunciation of Latin" (p. 223—225) I would beg leave to ask (having never been abroad) whether the Continental Nations of Europe do not, severally, pronounce Latin as they pronounce their own respective languages? And if so, they proceed on the same principle that we do; and by consequence, I presume, differ very materially from each other, though less perhaps than they do from the English. To alter "the pronunciation of the first three vowels," were it as practicable as Dr. Carey seems to imagine it is, would be a very inadequate remedy. The evil extends not only, as he intimates, to U (which in the mouth of an Italian is our double O) but to some consonants also; and for "Regina," as we pronounce it, the Spaniard, I am told, says "Reheena."

The modern Greeks, as I was told by a friend, who, near 50 years ago, resided a considerable time at Athens, read Homer by accent, and so give the first word of the second line in the Iliad (to exhibit it in our letters) "Odōmēnen;" and yet they say they

retain the melody of the verse. This is to us little less than an incredible paradox; but I am persuaded I shall utter no paradox, but speak with the concurrence of English good sense, if I say, that with our present pronunciation, however barbarous an antient Roman might deem it, we are enabled to understand and to relish the harmony, variety, and energy, of Latin verse, much better than we should, were we to adopt the mode which Dr. Carey recommends, but which is so abhorrent to our ears and to our National pronunciation. I will only add, that when Suetonius informs us that Augustus acceded to "the opinion of those who think we ought to write as we speak," it seems to be implied, that even in that golden age of taste and learning, the orthography and pronunciation of the language were not perfectly settled and uniform. See Sueton. in Aug. c. 88.

P. 37. I am truly glad that we are likely to hear more of the meritorious little Colony in Pitcairn's Island, and beg leave to offer my sincere thanks to T. W. for his very sensible and interesting letter.

P. 60. b. I wish "Indices," and one or two similarly barbarous, or at least unnecessary Latinisms, were expelled from our language; and that writers would content themselves, as Shakespear and Arbuthnot did, with Indexes.

In the Suppl. to Part i. p. 601. on Similitudes, l. 21, "removed" should be "remove," which I note that the mistake may be avoided. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 26.

THE laudable zeal shewn by the Legislature, for promoting the erection of a number of new Churches, claims the thanks and merits the co-operation of every friend to the established Religion of the Country. A number of plans (as might have been expected) have been proposed; some recommending economy, to such an extent as to exclude all ornament; and others calling for an exertion of all the taste and talents which the fine Arts are capable of displaying in this age of refinement. One party will allow us only a plain homely Conventicle, with four substantial brick walls, with a sufficient number of unornamented windows to admit the light—whilst the other advocates the erection

tion of splendid temples, where Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, are to unite in gorgeous panoply, to vindicate the taste of the present æra to future ages.—Now, with submission to both these parties, I beg leave to make some remarks respecting Sacred Architecture, and to suggest a plan which may unite taste, fitness, durability, and economy.—The character of Sacred Architecture is and ought to be distinct from every other style of building; and I believe I need only appeal to the feelings of the majority of my countrymen to determine what that style should be. The reverential awe with which we are impressed on entering a venerable Gothic pile, like the Abbey of Westminster, or the parochial Church of Thaxted, is as distinct from the feelings which are experienced on entering St. Paul's, or St. Stephen's, Walbrook, as those which we feel on entering the Ball-room of Bath, and the Catacombs of Paris. I wish it to be understood by this remark, I do not mean to call in question the beauty and grandeur of the Greek and Roman Architecture: on the contrary, I think, in these days, it would be as absurd to construct a Senate-house, Theatre, a Palace, and most other edifices, in the Gothic taste, as it is to apply the Grecian Architecture to a building dedicated to Devotion. That Gothic Architecture is peculiarly calculated to excite sentiments of devotion, is one of those truths which need only an appeal to our feelings to be proved; whether this arises merely from association of ideas, or from some other cause, I leave the learned to determine: the fact, I believe, is undeniable.

The peculiar fitness of this kind of Architecture for the purposes of Devotion, I have scarcely ever heard disputed; the great and reasonable objection to the adoption of it, has been the enormous expence with which the execution of Gothic ornaments would be attended. The comparative cheapness of labour, at the period when the most splendid edifices in this manner were erected, enabled our forefathers to leave to their posterity a style of building which has justly claimed the admiration of successive ages. What our forefathers were enabled to do, from the cheapness of

labour in their day, we have the power of executing at a still more moderate rate, from the improved state of our manufactories. The expensive manual labour, which has hitherto been bestowed on Stone, may now be executed, at a comparatively trifling charge, in Iron. There is scarcely an ornament or necessary part, but what might be cast at our iron foundries, even to the highest wrought fillagree Gothic; and as nearly all the tracery and ornaments in this style are produced by a repetition of a few simple parts, the plan would be found perfectly practicable. As lightness and elegance are the leading and most desirable characters in this class of building, these might, under the direction of able Artists, be carried to a much higher degree of perfection than they ever were capable of with so fragile and destructible a material as stone. The light groups of Gothic columns, the springs for arches and groined roofs, &c. might be so constructed as to unite the most perfect lightness of character with strength and durability.

Churches erected with this material would be rendered perfectly secure from fire; and the iron-work and ornaments being coated over with an anticorrosive of a stone colour, would be rendered indestructible for ages: the work would always remain sharp, and perfect, as it would not, like stone, be subject to the corrosion of the atmosphere, or the dilapidation so constantly produced by the carelessness of workmen. I would beg leave to suggest, that the towers and spires of these buildings might be constructed in the plainest and most simple manner, leaving all the ornamental part to be cast at the foundry; and it will be found, on examination, that the most richly-ornamented Gothic towers extant, might be imitated with the greatest precision, and at a very moderate rate. By the adoption of such a plan, a stimulus would be given to our iron-works, which would be a means of carrying them to the highest pitch of excellence and utility. As no ornamental work of this kind, from its expensiveness, is likely to be undertaken in Stone, the workmen in that department would suffer no loss nor injury by the introduction of it. A considerable saving in Timber might
also

also be made, by a substitution of Iron*.

The use of this material, to the extent here recommended, may, perhaps, excite some apprehension with respect to its attraction of the electric fluid; but when we consider what extensive works have been already erected, (all of which are subject to the same objection) and that no accident arising from this cause, has, I believe, yet been known to occur; and when it is remembered that, by the use and proper application of conductors, all danger may be avoided, I think that this objection will be removed even from the minds of the most timid.

The proposed plan for erecting a number of Churches for the National Religion, has surely a strong claim to the serious consideration of those whose influence may, in any way, be necessary to the forwarding of this great and meritorious work: and I trust and hope, from the honourable names of those who take the lead in promoting it, we shall not suffer the present æra to be handed down to our posterity, as tasteless and barbarous. We have only to look round on the Churches erected of late years, to be convinced how miserably we have degenerated in the construction of sacred edifices. I need only mention the specimens that have been given at Hackney, Clapham, Paddington, St. Anne's, Soho; and fear I may also include the one recently completed at Marylebone, where an enormous expence has been incurred to erect a building, rather calculated for a Theatre than a Church. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that the largest and richest capital in the world calls most imperiously on those who have the conduct of its public works, to make it also the most splendid. The East end of the town abounds in noble specimens of the munificence of former ages. View it from whatever point you will, it bears the strong and marked features of a vast capital. But not so the West end; leave out the venerable pile of Westminster Abbey, and the eye passes over an immense space of unmeaning buildings, where not a

single tower, and scarcely a spire, rises to tell you, that you are not in a land of Heathens.

The plan which I have taken the liberty to suggest, will, no doubt, have to encounter numerous objections, from those interested in promoting the usual expensive mode of building. The Iron Bridge plan, when first proposed, was deemed impracticable: its cheapness and utility have now silenced all opposition. Every innovation has to contend with the prejudice of long-established principles; but what has already been done in this way, may be sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind; that the same material is applicable to various other uses yet untried, and that, for the purpose of Gothic (or, as it has perhaps more properly been termed, the British style of Architecture) it is peculiarly adapted, as it is capable of giving to buildings of that class, a more light, elegant, and finished character, than can be produced by any other material: to this may be added indestructibility and economy.

If the hints I have here thrown together should be found to merit any attention, I shall feel highly gratified, if only in one instance they should prove the means of restoring Sacred Architecture to its antient and appropriate character.

Yours, &c.

W. F. W.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 24.

FROM your Review of Mr. Hardy's Letter to a Country Surrogate, (p. 236), it seems to me that there is a clause in the Act of 21 Geo. III. ch. 53, which it is highly necessary he should be apprised of and attend to before he publishes a second edition, and which in the mean time should be noticed in your pages, where his statement is recorded.

The Act, after reciting that since making the 26 Geo. II. (commonly called the Marriage Act) divers Churches and Public Chapels had been erected which had been duly consecrated, and divers marriages solemnized therein, but by reason that in such Churches and Chapels Banus of Marriage had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the said Act, such marriages have been deemed to be void; "Enacts that all marriages already solemnized,

* In most of the new buildings now erecting at Manchester, Liverpool, and the neighbourhood of the Foundries, the adoption of Iron, instead of Timber, has become almost general.

solemnized, or to be solemnized before 1 Aug. 1781, in any Church or Public Chapel in England, Wales, and Berwick on Tweed, erected since making said Act, and consecrated, shall be good as if solemnized in *Parish Churches or Public Chapels having Chapelries annexed* * and where in Banns had been usually published before or at the time of passing the recited Act."

The next clause indemnifies the Clergymen who have solemnized such *Marriages before 10 July 1781* †.

The Third Clause directs that the Registers of Marriages in such *New Churches or Chapels*, or Copies, shall be received in evidence in the same manner as Registers of Old Churches or Chapels.

But, then follows a clause,

"That the Registers of all Marriages solemnized in any Public *Chapels* which are thereby declared to be valid, shall within 20 days next after 1 Aug. 1781, be removed to the Parish Church of the Parish in which such *Chapel* shall be situated—and if extra-parochial, then to the Parish Church next adjoining to such extra-parochial place, to be kept with the Marriage Register of such parish."

This last clause speaks of Registers in *Chapels* only; the preceding one speaks of Registers of *New Churches or Chapels*; the omission of *Churches* in the last clause, was perhaps on a presumption that no *New Church* would have been built without an Act of Parliament, and that in such Act the case would have been provided for. Yet, under such presumption, it should seem unnecessary to mention *New Churches* in this Act; and without it, marriages in *New Churches*, as well as *Chapels*, are void.

Be this as it may, it seems that a most important doubt arises on the last clause.

The Registers of such *Chapels* were to be carried to the Parish Churches *within 20 days after 1 Aug. 1781*.—If those Registers were not carried within that time, and certified to have been so received, can they now be given in evidence?

* An inaccuracy which too often disgraces the Statute-book.

† Another inaccuracy; the first clause makes good marriages solemnized before 1 Aug.—This indemnity to the Clergyman, extends only to 10 July.

Were copies of this Act sent to all Curates of such Chapels? There is no direction by whom they should be sent, and the time was very short, and if not specially sent, how were the Curates to be informed of what was to be done?

The same Clause occurs in the Act of 44 Geo. III.

The question seems a very important one to many families, and should be agitated, that if there is any defect, an application may be made to Parliament to cure it.

I believe your volumes contain some strictures on this subject about the time of passing the second Act (1804.) Z. A.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.

WHEN a subject of importance is handled in a masterly, yet candid manner, I always feel inclined to moot it still further in any case where I differ from a party, who, I conceive, thoroughly understands its bearings, and puts it upon tenable and argumentative grounds. The preceding remark has been occasioned by an attentive perusal of the letter of Mr. Stockdale Hardy, inserted in your p. 312; and differing, as I most entirely do, from Mr. Hardy, in his opinions upon the subject, I trust you will allow me very briefly to point out some particulars, in regard to which I conceive he has drawn erroneous conclusions.

With regard to the general affairs of the Church, Mr. Hardy argues, that a most important emendation has taken place with respect to the Laws which regulate them. Now, although I think every one must agree with the general conclusions which he has drawn from his premises *as laid down*; yet I cannot help observing that the dispensing powers vested in the Bishops are so great as to render the Consolidation Act almost a nullity. Like an able and experienced special pleader, Mr. Hardy has introduced almost every important enactment which the statute contains, into his letter, but has entirely omitted to observe upon the dispensing authorities vested in the Episcopal Bench, which are exercisable at discretion, and cannot fail of producing a general derangement of the purposes for which the Act was intended. Bishops are but men; they rise to their situations gradually, and

first experience those indulgences which afterwards they are solicited to grant. I do not wish to cast any invidious reflection upon their Lordships, or to insinuate that they would abuse the powers vested in them: they are frequently placed in situations, in which it is next to impossible to refuse the solicited favour.

There was something extremely and extraordinarily prophetic in a letter which Mr. Stockdale Hardy addressed to you upon this subject, long before the Act in question was passed, and which I shall take the liberty of extracting. In your Number for July 1815, Mr. Hardy, speaking upon this subject, says:

"I take this opportunity of sincerely congratulating the Clergy on the probability which there now is, of the enactment of a measure, which, while it will have the effect of procuring Residence, will at the same time protect them from legal attacks, where no fair ground of attack can be proved to exist. This measure will (as I should hope) go far towards restoring the antient canonical system amongst us—a restoration which would be hailed with delight by every member of the Church; which would place the Clergyman under the wing of his Diocesan, and so long as he attended to the sacred duties of his function, cover him, 'as with a shield,' thus screening the praise-worthy, and exposing the indolent."

Whether Mr. Hardy was born in Scotland, and gifted with the second sight, I cannot say; he appears, however, to have been gifted with it in this particular: a more exact representation of the effects which the Act in embryo was to have, could not have been given; and how could Mr. Stockdale Hardy have traced its lineaments so exactly, without an admission into the *Mint* where it was projected? He is, however, much mistaken in supposing that the Act has given general satisfaction: some persons are of an opinion that it has had only the effect of enhancing the power of the Episcopal Bench at the expence of the Parochial Clergy; and that Bishops ought not to be the only persons excused Residence; moreover, that Deanries, sinecure Prebends, &c. &c. ought not to be allowed as reasons for excuse. In my opinion, the Act is not likely to be productive of much good, although I am inclined to give the Legislature full credit for

passing it. I beg to be understood as feeling the utmost reverence and respect for the characters who framed the statute, but claim the privilege of a subject to comment upon it.

With regard to the remarks made by your Correspondent "Pasquin," relative to the dilapidation of Churches and Parsonage Houses, Mr. Hardy appears to bow assent, although he labours hard to convince us that the Archdeacons have not been to blame. I admit Mr. Hardy's observations on this head, as indeed on every other, to be ingenious; but cannot agree with him in his general conclusions. No man ought to accept an office which he is aware he cannot give full effect to.

As to the publicity given to the licences of non-residence, of what material use is it? Mr. Hardy defends the Archdeacons on the ground of the great expences attending the execution of their offices: would not the expence be as great for any individual parishioner of a non-resident Clergyman to resist the grant or renewal of his non-resident licence? As to the new Churches, I may, perhaps, admit the propriety of their erection; but allow me to say, that unless Ministers are appointed to them who preach the Gospel in sincerity and truth, their erection will be but of little service to the publick. I do not wish Clergymen to be treated like "beasts of burden;" but I should be happy to see them more zealous than they are at present. Conventicles would then diminish; if they did spring up, they would disappear before the noon-tide sun of the Gospel. This zeal is the only thing to meet the exertions of the Dissenters effectually. Analternas may be thundered forth, visitation sermons preached, and reciprocal reflections broached; but nothing, except personal exertion, dictated by spiritual influence, will ever place the Establishment upon a firm and sure foundation.

I shall now take leave of Mr. Stockdale Hardy, whom I sincerely respect, were it for nothing but his gentlemanly behaviour and candid remarks. When controversy is accompanied with heat, both parties frequently leave the discussion of their subject to reproach each other.

A CLERICAL MEMBER OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15,
YOUR pages have often teemed with strictures on "Architectural Innovations," and severe reproofs on those persons who have wantonly destroyed or injured the antient buildings of our country. It gives me no small degree of pleasure, to inform you and the publick, that a better feeling, and a better taste, now prevail. For, instead of pulling down, or even defacing those venerable and interesting works of former times, many of our gentry and clergy are at the present moment laudably employing themselves, and appropriating part of their funds to restore, preserve, and adorn our antient Cathedrals and Churches. In travelling over various parts of the country, this is frequently seen: and a knowledge of it must be a source of sincere pleasure to every Architectural Antiquary. At *Winchester Cathedral*, very extensive and expensive improvements have been recently made; and under the direction of its present judicious and skilful architect, we may confidently hope that no offensive innovation will be tolerated. I have lately learned, with much surprise and regret, that some very fine carved screens have been removed: and their places supplied by common iron-railing. This, let us hope, is not the fact; for every thing that has continued permanent for three or four centuries must claim respect and veneration. Although it may not be strictly in harmony with more antient and contiguous parts, yet it can seldom be transplanted with improved effect; and when really old it is too sacred to be destroyed.

York Cathedral for years has been under the masons and sculptors' hands, and what has been injured by weather and by man, has been carefully restored. The worthy Dean with his praise-worthy colleagues, very properly and honourably look to the fabrick, as well as to the mere Ritual and revenues, of the Church. They keep men constantly employed on the fabrick; and it is the laudable practice of the master-mason, Mr. Shout, to restore all decayed parts with strict attention to original forms and details. A plan of preservation adopted in this Cathedral, is worthy of imitation and of praise. After scraping the exterior surface of the walls, and repair-

ing decayed parts, the whole is well saturated with oil, which not only hardens the surface, but by repelling wet is likely to preserve the works from future decay.

Lichfield Cathedral, in its interior, presents a most interesting and gratifying sight to the lover of neatness, harmony, and preservation. Every part is clean, sound, and beautiful. Vast sums have been expended on it, and generally with good effect. Some of Mr. Wyatt's errors or neglects have been rectified, and in critically examining the whole, we perceive much to admire, and but little to reprehend. Externally, however, this very beautiful fabric has sustained much injury from the operation of the weather on a bad sandy stone; and some restorations have not been conducted with much taste. At present, considerable alterations are going on, in a style highly creditable to the Dean and Chapter, and to the architect, Mr. Potter. Among other works proposed is a thorough repair and restoration of the West front, which at present is sadly mutilated, and to restore it is a task of great delicacy and difficulty.

In *Worcester Cathedral* they are improving the organ screen, by forming some arches of composition, with deep and bold mouldings, &c. to correspond with the nave of the Church. In this Cathedral they have very strangely walled up the Western doors. Although the exterior has few architectural beauties, the interior will amply compensate for that defect.—This presents numerous elegant and interesting parts; but it is hoped that the Dean and Chapter will prosecute their present system of improvement, by cleaning and repairing several neglected parts towards the East end.

At the *Abbey Church of Shrewsbury*, much has been judiciously done, under the Rev. W. G. Rowland, to restore and preserve the remaining part of the nave of the old monastic Church. Its architectural members are of a bold, grand, and imposing Norman style; and its insulated stone pulpit, is a very interesting, if not an unique relic. In this Church are preserved some very curious effigies, which have been removed from old St. Chad's and other Churches.

I will close my present approving notices,

notices, by directing the attention of your antiquarian Readers, to the surprising and truly commendable improvements that have been made to the interior of *St. Peter's Church, Northampton*. When I visited that building about 18 years back, it was scarcely known or recognised; its columns, capitals, arches, and archivolt mouldings were so be-plastered and be-coated with "*beautifying*" white-wash, that scarcely an ornament or hollow could be distinguished. A fine and richly- adorned arch, between the West end and the tower, was shut and obscured by a wooden screen; some of the columns were partly cut away for modern pews and mural slabs. One of the richest capitals has been battered down to place the pulpit a few inches further back. Indeed, the whole was as much disregarded as a barn or a pig-stye. This formerly neglected, and much abused fabrick, is now however raised to fortune and favour, and few persons of curiosity pass through the town without paying it a visit. This revolution has been chiefly effected by the zeal, and exertion, of *Miss Baker*, sister of the Northamptonshire Historian, who, from laudable curiosity, having scraped and cleaned out one of the capitals, by taking away about half a bushel of whitewash and dirt, saw it charged with fine and curious sculptured ornaments: elated with this discovery, she prosecuted her exploring task, after obtaining permission, *but not assistance*, from the officers of the Church. Some others were soon disrobed, and unexpected beauties discovered. Dr. Fitton and some gentlemen of the town, now proposed to raise a subscription, for the purpose of completing what had been so well and successfully begun. Some gentlemen very liberally presented a guinea each, and much substantial improvement has been effected. Still to render the task complete, the Committee want a few pounds more, and I hope this notice will meet the eyes of some persons who may be disposed to promote so laudable an undertaking*. Any donation for the purpose will be thankfully received and forwarded by your constant Reader,

J. BRITTON.

* Views of this Church, its capitals, &c. are given in "*Chronological Illustrations of Antient Architecture.*"

Mr. URBAN, *December 5:*
BEING well assured you will be ready to promote harmony in families and prevent litigation, I am induced to state that, about twenty years ago, a person left the whole of his property to his *eldest son*, whom he appointed *sole executor*, charging his real estates with the payment of legacies to his younger children. The latter claimed their legacies with interest from their father's death, not only on account of their father having allowed them an income in his lifetime, which of course ceased at his death, but also as being charged upon his real estate, which was very considerable. This was refused by the eldest brother, asserting that he had a right to take all the advantage of his father's property until the end of the twelve months after the testator's decease; and the younger children were obliged to submit. Since this affair was settled, the following cause was heard by that excellent Judge, the late Master of the Rolls, and is well deserving record.

Hill v. Hill.

"At the ROLLS, 7th Feb. 1814.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* for the plaintiff.—This is a bill filed by the grandchildren of the testator against the defendant, the testator's eldest son and executor, for payment of interest on their legacies; and the only question is, Whether the interest upon the legacies is payable from the day of the testator's death, or at the end of 12 months.—*Mr. Bell* for same side.

Mr. Hart for the defendant.—*Mr. Wetherell* for same side.

Sir *S. Romilly* for plaintiff in reply.

CYA.—Declare that the plaintiffs, the infants, are entitled to interest upon their legacies at the rate of four pounds *per cent. per ann.* from the death of *Jeremiah Hill*, the testator in the pleadings named; and decree that the defendant do pay such interest from the day of the death of such testator accordingly, and that the plaintiffs' costs of this suit be paid by the defendants the executors out of the said testator's estate."

I think the above excellent decision will be useful as a guide to many who are not versed in our Law proceedings, and shew the impropriety of a testator appointing one of his children sole executor of his will.

Yours, &c.

VINER.

On

On the Etymology of Lichfield.

THERE are few cities or towns throughout the British dominions that have afforded less satisfaction to the historian in discussing the nature of their origin and appellation than that of Lichfield. Writers of all ages, from its early connexion with the ecclesiastical history of this country, have had frequent occasion to make ample mention of the place, and the opportunities of inquiry have been numerous; yet, to a comparatively late period, the subject is buried in complete silence, for no writer, until the fifteenth century, has deemed it of sufficient importance to make one solitary observation tending to throw light on this interesting subject.

From the sixth century downwards to the conquest of England by William the First, Lichfield has been the seat of episcopal dignity, and was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, after having defeated the pagan Mercians, for the better propagation of the Christian faith. The first Bishop was Duina, who obtained very extensive endowments, and procured for his successors precedence of all the Mercian Bishops. The See of Lichfield became archi-episcopal in the reign of Offa, in 789, but was shortly afterwards revoked by Leo the Third. From the meanness of the town in 1075 it was translated to Chester, and restored by Henry the First in 1140, in which year the Cathedral was built by Bishop Clinton.

There are three different ways of shewing the etymology of Lichfield, and each has been strenuously contended for by its avowed champions. I shall therefore cite the authorities I have consulted, and refer each to his particular class, premising, firstly, that the name is without doubt of Anglo-Saxon derivation.

Lidgate (1), followed by some few anonymous authors, deduces the name from the Saxon *Læce*, *Medicus*, and says it should be *Sanatorium campus*, vel *Medicorum*. No great penetration will be required to see the fallacy of this position: I shall therefore dismiss it at once, as altogether insupportable by any rational argu-

ment or proofs from deduction, inasmuch as it is impossible to get the first half or adjective noun *Læce*, or *Lacib*, from *Læce*.

The next method is the one adopted by (2) Dr. Stukeley, who supposes the name may have originated from "the marshy bog that environs the Church. He is followed in this idea by the Reverend Stebbing Shaw (3), who, in his *History of Staffordshire*, tells us it is undoubtedly named from its watery situation, and gives the verb *Leccian*, *Irrigare*.

Although these gentlemen have some small shew of authority here from the pools of Lichfield, which were originally three in number, but are now reduced to two, viz. *Stow Pool* and *Minster Pool*, yet the same objection is valid against them, as in the case of *Lidgate*, for I really cannot conceive it allowable to offer the verb *Leccian* as a root for *Læce*, which it will not make, and which is a word of a totally different meaning; besides, it happens unfortunately that there are two other places in *Hampshire*, in which the orthography is precisely similar, as I shall shew hereafter, and where there is neither bog nor pool, nor indeed any thing to countenance the analogy one would expect to meet with in two such parallel cases, if the arguments of these gentlemen were founded in truth.

All the authorities, moreover, with one exception, who have had occasion to mention the city of Lichfield in their works, are decidedly against this mode of interpretation; for of the twenty-seven I have looked into and examined for elucidation in this matter, six have written it *Læce*, and *Lacib*, which are the most antient, sixteen *Lich*, and *Liche*, and four *Lyche*; in *Domesday-book* it is given both *LICEFELLE* and *LECEFELLE*, being the sole instance that would seem to favour either *Lidgate* or *Stukeley*.

The third and last method of derivation is from *Lac*, *Corpus*, qu. d. *Cadaverum Campus*.

The authors favourable to this opinion are, *Plot*, *Camden*, *Lambarde*, *Bale*, and *Ross* of *Warwick*. *Plot* (4) says, the city has its arms from the

(1) *In Vit. Sanct. Albani.*(3) *Hist. of Staffordshire.*

GENT. MAG. December, 1818.

(2) *Itiner. Curiosum.*(4) *Hist. of Staffordshire*, Cap. X. 12. martyrdom

martyrdom of the 1000 Christian converts, and refers to Ross as his authority in a foot-note (5), deducing the etymology from the circumstance recorded. Camden delivers himself as follows: (6) "We come next to Lichfield, scarce four miles from this side of the Trent, called by Bede Licidfeld, which Ross of Warwick translates the Field of Carcasses, and says that many Christians there suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian." Over the great West door is this inscription:

"Oswyus est Lichfeild fundator, sed
reparator
Offa fuit. Regum fama perennis erit.
Rex Stephanus, Rex Henricus, primus-
que Ricardus,
Rex et Joannes, plurima dona dabant."

(7) Lambarde is likewise for this derivation, and says, *Cadaverum Campus*. Bale refers to "John Ross, a monk of Warwick," and quotes his etymology, speaking of the city as standing (8) "in loco qui ab eventu Lichefelde vocatur." Lastly, of Ross himself. This man, according to Leland, was "Joannes Rous Capellanus cantuariæ de Guy Cliffe qui super porticum australem librariam construxit et libris ornavit." He died, says the same author, "24 Jan. 1491."

The martyrdom of the 1000 Christians, according to his authority quoted by Camden, is said to have been perpetrated during the reign of Dioclesian, who ascended the imperial throne of Rome in the two hundred and eighty-fifth year after the birth of Christ. (9) Gibbon tells us he was both a mild and successful Emperor, and abdicated in the 21st year of his reign, A. D. 306. Taking, therefore, the last date for the time at which the martyrdom may have happened, a period of no less a continuance than eleven hundred and eighty-five years will have elapsed before we find any the least account of it handed down to us by history, for Ross is not only the first but the sole writer who mentions this curious event, and his book

did not make its appearance until the latter end of the fifteenth century. Another circumstance likewise makes against him, which is, that the Anglo-Saxons who have affixed the name, did not make their descent upon Britain before the 21st of Theodosius the younger, A. D. 428, being 122 years from the last of the reign of Dioclesian, in whose time the event is said to have taken place. Bale, Camden, and Plot, cite Ross distinctly as the authority from whom they have copied this tale; and, Lambarde's Dictionary being a compiled work, no doubt ought to exist in our minds that he has taken his idea from the same source. Dr. Plot, however, is the only writer that identifies the work of Ross, from which he gets the etymology, and if this be done correctly, I am extremely sorry to observe, that unless the manuscript be now in the hands of some private individual, it is certainly lost, for (10) Dugdale tells us expressly that the greater portion of this man's writings in his time had perished, those only remaining extant being his "Roll of the Earls of Warwick," and the (11) "Chronicon Regum Angliæ," which last I have carefully perused, and find that notwithstanding he mentions the city three or four times, not a word is said on the subject of our inquiry.

This piece of invention must therefore, I doubt not, be classed amongst those unfortunate fables and legends which have tended in all ages so materially to confuse the page of history, to darken the faithful record of events, and to bewilder the inexperienced in the trammels of monkish obscurity. Before we dismiss this stage of our inquiries, however, one word surely ought to be advanced in praise of those other early writers of this class, who have abstained in this particular with such self-denial from their favourite pursuit, for of (12) Ingulphus, (13) Gervasius, (14) Hoveden, (15) Bromton, (16) Chesterfield,

(5) Ex libro Joannis Russi MS. de Episc. Wigorn.

(6) Britannia. Gough's translation, fol. p. 497.

(7) Dict. Etymolog. in vocab. Lichfield.

(8) Illustr. Scriptores Majoris Britanniae. 1559. 4to. p. 28.

(9) Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

(10) Hist. of Warwickshire: under Guy's Cliffe.

(11) Published at Oxford by Hearne.

(12) Historia, A. D. 1109.

(13) Act. Pontific. 1200.

(14) Annalium, 1204.

(15) Chronicon, 1330.

(16) Hist. de Episc. 1347.

(17) Higden, (18) Thorn, (19) Diceto, (20) Knighton, (21) Joannes de Petri burgo, and the *Fasti Regum et Episc. Angliæ*, all of prior date to Ross, and dealers in the "*Monachorum somnia*," not one has touched upon the matter in dispute in the way of our friend of Guy's Cliffe.

Having got rid of the foregoing arguments, I trust satisfactorily, I will endeavour to account for the name in a different manner.

The first or adjective part of the word certainly comes from the Saxon verb *Lægan*, *Jacere*, *Occumbere*, which makes *Liceb*, or *Læce*, *Jactus*, *Occubitus*: in the same way, for example, as *Lupian*, *Amare*, gives *Lufob*, *amatus*: we have from hence also the substantive word *Lic*, *Corpus*; which has led to the fable before recited. The second half is *feld*, *Campus*, which we retain in our present *Field*. So that nothing more was meant by this appellation than the simple phrase, The field lying dead, the fallow, or forest field; and in support of this opinion I shall bring incontrovertible evidence.

1st. Hear Camden once more on Lichfield, a small village in Hampshire, and observe how he describes the nature of the country: he is speaking of the Roman military way called by the Anglo-Saxons *Watling-street*. (22) "As there is a Roman way leading from hence South to Winton, so another points West through the thick forest of Pamber, and there by places now uninhabited near Lichfield, q. d. the Field of Carcasses, to the forest of Chute." Take also the same passage translated by Dr. Holland (23), "As one high-way or street of the Romans went straight from hence Southward to Winchester, so there was another ran Westward through Pamber forest, very full of trees, other places now standing out of the way hard by Lichfield, that is, the Field of dead bodies, to the forest of Chute."

As no individual, I take it, would choose to risk his credit on the supposition that the same Christian con-

verts could be massacred in both places, I pass on to Leland.

2dly. Leland, after describing the Church, speaking of St. Chadde, the Ceabba of the Mercian Bishops, says, (24) "In the East of the town where is St. Chadde's well is a springe of pure water where is seene a stone in the bottome of it, on the which some saye St. Chadde was wont naked to stand in the water. At this stone Chadde had his oratory in the tyme of Wulpher Kinge of the (25) Merches. At this tyme was all the country about Lichfield a desert or wilderness." On approaching Lichfield from Sutton, he observes farther, (26) "The ground is not very apt to beare very goode corne as a ground full of heath and ferne in many places." Again, (27) "Whereas in ancient tyme all the quarters of the country about Lichfeild were forrest and wilderness, and naturally somewhat barren, now the ground about it by tyme and culture waxeth meetly goode, and the woode be soe cut down that noe token is that ever any were there."—Will any one, after this, contend for the field of dead carcasses?—I proceed, however, if possible to show in a stronger light the wild state of the county of Stafford. Leland continues, speaking of Cank wood, (28) "The woode or forest in Staffordshire commonly caullid Cank wood, yn olde writinges is caullid Cannok. It standith within four miles of Lichfeild, and thence stretcheth within a mile of Stafford."

3dly. In *Domesday-book* Lichfield appears to have been held by the Bishop, with several appurtenances, (29) "*Ipse ep's ten' Licefelle c' appendic'. suis.*" Padintune, Humerwich, Tichbroc, Nortune, and Werleia are named as appending to the manor; and then we find, "*Hæ t'ræ om's sunt wastæ.*"

4thly. Belle (30) has this remarkable sentence, respecting St. Chad, "*hæfte he byceop fetl on ðæpe tpepe ðe gecyð is Licæpeld;*" which means that he had his episcopal seat or house in a place, the nature of which is licifield, or forest; and it is

(17) *Polychronicon*, 1363.

(18) *Chronicon*, 1380.

(19) *Abbrev. Chronicorum*.

(20) *De event. Angliæ*, 1395.

(21) *Chronicon*.

(22) Translation by Gough, 1806, under Hampshire.

(23) Published in 1637.

(24) *Itinerarium*, by Hearne, vol. IV. 188. a.

(25) Mercians.

(26) 187 b.

(27) 189 a.

(28) Vol. VI. 22. and VII. 38.

(29) Published by the Society of Antiquaries.

(30) *Eccles. Hist. Gent. Anglor.*

sufficiently

sufficiently obvious, I apprehend, that this was Bede's idea, for he does not use the word *genama*, *nomen*; or say, the name of which was *licitfeld*; but the nature, the true meaning and acceptation of (31) *gecyb*. or, *gecynb*, genus, natura, conditio; whence our present kind

Lastly, Baxter (32), who was well skilled in the ancient British, is of opinion that the first epithet bestowed on this place was *Letoc erü*, *Latum arvum*, or extensive fallow, and that the word *Etocetum*, laid down in the Itinerary of Antoninus, was by mistake substituted for *Letocerum*; and perhaps this would not be unlikely, for the real *Etocetum*, *Etoc e Tüi*, the *Uttoc-cearcep* of the Saxons, now *Uttoxeter*, lies but at a short distance, and in this county. That mistakes did occur, and in the very name before us, is evident, for Gale says that some copies of Antonine read *Eroctum*, whence he was for deducing the name from *heath*. We have also in the neighbourhood Thickbroom, King's Bromley, Ereford, Abbott's Bromley, Bromley Hurst, Fradley Heath, and a number of others of the same derivation, all tending to shew that Gale had indeed some reason for his interpretation. I conclude then, that the *Sanatorium Campus*, the *Campus irriguus*, and *Cadaverum Campus*, ought to be set aside as altogether fabulous and unworthy constructions, and the one I have adopted substituted in lieu thereof.

Manchester, Oct. 15. W. R. WHATTON.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 4.

YOU will not perhaps disdain to copy the following characteristic anecdote from the pages of one of the oldest of your numerous rivals, the *European Magazine*.

Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

"Dr. Johnson, in his tour through North Wales (which he never published, but of which he wrote a mere itinerary, never designed for publication), passed two days at the seat of Colonel Myddleton, of Gwynanog. The first day was employed in a survey of the Colonel's domain, and in completing a plan for the building of a principal drawing-room to be attached to the mansion, the architectural proportions and ornaments

of which were devised by the Doctor. The room was afterwards built by the Colonel in strict conformity to the plan, and after the Doctor's decease, in memorial of the visit, a cenotaph was erected by this gentleman, on the spot which his learned guest occupied at the instant in which he suggested this addition to the original building.

"On the second day it happened, that the Colonel's gardener found a hare on its form, amidst some potatoe plants. He caught it, and brought it to his master, while he was engaged in conversation with Johnson. An order was given to carry it to the cook. As soon as the Doctor heard the sentence of death pronounced, he requested to have the animal placed in his arms, at the same time anxiously extending them to receive it. The creature was immediately transferred from the gardener's grasp to the Doctor's embrace—'Poor puss, poor puss,' exclaimed Johnson, with the accompanying action of compassionately stroking its long squatted ears:—'and so thou art doomed to the ignoble fate of pampering the appetite of thy fellow-animal, Man—'tis a hard fate, Colonel! I must intercede for puss between sentence and execution—she is no criminal, at least there is no evidence against her: if she be indicted for a trespass, I think the laws of hospitality will plead in her favour.' While he uttered these words he gradually approached the window, which was half open; and as soon as he reached it, he restored the object of his compassion to her liberty, shouting after her that she might make the best of her way. 'What have you done?' cried the Colonel; 'why, Doctor, you have robbed my table of a delicacy, and perhaps deprived us of a dinner.'—'So much the better, Sir,' replied this champion of a condemned hare, 'for if your table is to be supplied at the expence of the laws of hospitality, I envy not the appetite of him who eats at it. This, Sir, is not a hare *ferè nature*, but one which had placed itself under your protection; and savage indeed must be that man, who does not make his hearth an asylum for the confiding stranger.' W."

Our Correspondent E. remarks that "So far as can be judged from the short account given of Fig. 11. in p. 305. b. he should think it a brass Clasp taken from the cover of some antient book, and that the letters were intended to represent JHS."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

84. *A Second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor.* By James Morier, Esq. 4to. 1818. Longman & Co.

IN publishing this Volume, Mr. Morier has conferred an essential service on European literature.

Since the days of Chardin no Work has appeared on Persia so compendious, so versatile, so valuable to the Oriental student, or so agreeable to the general Reader. There are few pages from which entertainment and instruction may not be derived. During a period of six years, Mr. Morier was either stationary or travelling in the Persian dominions. In this long interval he had frequent opportunities of observing what few Europeans have seen, and still fewer understood. From his superior attainments in Oriental literature, he was enabled to discover in the present age an interpreter of the past, and in describing popular manners and existing institutions, he has elucidated the history of antiquity and in part redeemed it from silence and oblivion. We subjoin the following description of the *Istakball*, or ceremonial of the King's public entry to Teheran, which occurred shortly before Mr. Morier departed from Persia.

"In the first place, as in antient times, almost the whole of the male population of the city (Teheran) was ordered to meet the King; and very early in the morning of the day of the entry the environs on the road to Khorassan were covered with people. We were summoned by the Prime Minister in person, who was so anxious that we should be at our post at the earliest moment, that he came almost unattended to us, and, having marshalled our procession, he led the way, and served as a guide through the streets and bazars. The activity and vivacity of this old man are as amiable as they are extraordinary at his advanced age. We went in our smartest uniforms, and on our most lively horses; the body-guard in our handsome Indian dresses created a great clang; and, together with the numerous servants and attendants attached to the mission, we added greatly to the general bustle; the old Visier at our head, apparently all the time in great trepidation lest he should be too late, put out his horse at the full trot, and at this rate we dashed through the crowd of passengers, horse

and foot, who had already thronged the roads. When we had travelled about two miles from the town, we were placed at our post by some of the officers of Hossein Ali Mirza, one of the Princes Governors of Teheran, when we dismounted, smoked, and seated ourselves upon the ground until his Majesty should appear. In the mean time the track of his suite was distinguishable over the mountains and along the plain by a long line of dust, created by his procession; his baggage and equipages were continually passing until we heard the Zamburek or camel artillery, that at intervals fired volleys in advance. As they approached, the order of procession became more distinct; his more immediate arrival was marked by the drums and trumpets of his Nokara, the performers of which were mounted on gaudily dressed camels; then a long row of Shatirs; then the King, totally insulated, a speck in the train; behind him the Princes his sons, with their suites; then the courtiers and the officers of Dester Khoneh, as we might say, the chief of the public officers; and the whole was filled up by an immense Tip or body of cavalry. As the King drew near, Mirza Sheffea marshalled us about a hundred yards from the road-side; and when his Majesty beckoned to us, we went forward with hasty strides, which the old Vizier was anxious we should increase into a trot, it being the etiquette on these occasions, as we afterwards learnt, to run. Our conductor himself was running as fast as he could. The King, having given us his Khosh Amedee, ordered us to mount our horses, and then requested me to ride near him; whilst Mirza Sheffea dropt in the rear of the King about twenty paces, where was also Hossien Khan Mervi. He had the condescension to converse very familiarly, and his remarks and manners are ever those of a highly polished man. He seemed also anxious to give us a public mark of his attention; for, as we rode along, at two different intervals he was presented with bowls filled with sugar-candy, of which he first took a piece himself, and then ordered that it should be given to me and to the gentlemen of the mission and our attendants. This among the Persians is esteemed a very high mark of favour; and whilst we could not refrain from smiling at the strange custom that embarrassed our hands with large pieces of sugar-candy on horseback, there was scarcely a Per-

sian around us that would not willingly have given his beard for a similar distinction. During all this time, I had an opportunity of observing the King, and remarking the different stages of the procession. His Majesty was gaily dressed in a white close vest, embroidered with spangles; his sword, his dagger, and other ornaments, were entirely inlaid with precious stones; the bridle, crupper, and breast-plate, were all either rubies, diamonds, or emeralds, whilst a long thick tassel of pearls was suspended under the horse's throat by a cord that went round his neck. At different intervals he called for his Kalioun, the water-pipe, which was brought to him by his Shatir Bashi, or head of the running-footmen, from which he took not more than one whiff, which was afterwards emitted in one long white stream of smoke, which he managed to conduct over his head, as a perfume. He was dignified in all he did, and seemed very attentive to all that was going on. As he approached the town, long rows of well-dressed men, at some distance from the road, made low bows. Whenever he called one near to him, he came running with great eagerness, and received whatever he had to say with the greatest devotedness. He was then received by a corps of Mollahs and *Peish-namaz* (priests), who chaunted forth the Khotbeh with all their might. The oxen and sheep in great numbers were sacrificed just as he passed, and their heads thrown under his horse's feet; many glass vases, filled with sugar, were broken before him, and their contents strewn on the road; every where *Dervishes* were making loud exclamations for his prosperity, whilst a band of wrestlers and dancers were twirling about their mills (clubs), and performing all sorts of antics to the copper drums of *Looties*. Nothing could be more striking than the variety of the scene that surrounded the King. Among the crowd I perceived the whole of the Armenians, headed by their Clergy bearing crosses, painted banners, the Gospel, and long candles; they all began to chaunt psalms as his Majesty drew near; and their zeal was only surpassed by that of the Jews, who also had collected themselves into a body, conducted by their Rabbies, who raised on high a carved representation, in wood, of the Tabernacle, and made the most outrageous cries of devotion, accompanied by the most extravagant gestures of humiliation, determined that they at least should not pass unnoticed by the Monarch. On coming close to the walls of the City, the crowd of horsemen and people increased to an extraordinary de-

gree, and where they were confined in some places by the walls of the gardens, became quite stationary. In all the bustle I perceived the King constantly looking at a watch carried by his Shatir Bashi, anxious that he should enter the gates precisely at the time prescribed by the astrologers."

85. *Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country, in the Years 1816 and 1817; containing an Account of the most interesting Transactions of Lord Amherst's Embassy to the Court of Peking, and Observations on the Countries which it visited.* By Clarke Abel, F. L. S. and Member of the Geological Society, chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Embassy. Illustrated by Maps and other Engravings. 4to. pp. 436. Longman & Co.

INDEPENDENTLY of its interesting details respecting the progress and issue of Lord Amherst's Embassy, this Work contains a mass of information on general subjects which will render it permanently valuable. It is evidently the production of a man of Science, well versed in all extant authorities respecting the singular country which he was appointed to investigate, and qualified for the undertaking by specific instructions from one of the most experienced philosophers of the age. Although China is by no means a *terra incognita* to Naturalists, he has made many estimable discoveries in its mineralogy and botany; and so ample and abundant are the fruits of his researches, that he may claim the merit of having gathered not merely a gleanings, but a harvest. Nor has his success been less conspicuous in other paths which fell within the range of his inquiry. Of the arts and occupations, the habits and manners of the inhabitants, he has given a lively and perspicuous account, illustrated by many amusing and pertinent anecdotes; and the definitions of national character which he has deduced from these indications, are remarkably clear, forcible, and conclusive. So full and satisfactory are his statements on this subject, that by their aid we may make considerable advances towards a solution of that paradox in the history of mankind, that anomaly among Nations, of an extensive and populous Empire, possessing all the advantages of perpetual peace, and yet remaining almost

most stationary amidst the general progression of social improvement. We may acquaint ourselves, by means of the present view of China, with the machinery of that rigorous system of exclusion established by the Government, a system the more effective, because it is seconded by the prejudices of the people, of whom the very lowest classes are taught to regard all foreigners as beings in every respect inferior to themselves. We may infer also, that this repulsive sentiment is either a cause or an effect of the pride and self-complacency which deludes the Chinese into a belief that they have explored all the regions of knowledge, and are dignified by the highest attainments of which human nature is capable. In consequence of this ignorance and conceit, by which reason is almost degraded into instinct, the swarms that now people this immense hive, pursue with little deviation the routine prescribed by their progenitors.

Of the degree of moral restraint existing in such a state of society, some notion may be formed from the following observations which the Author introduces while narrating the public transactions of the Embassy.

"It has been remarked, by the Author of an Essay intitled '*Idée générale de la Chine*,' that it might be concluded, from the relations of travellers who have only visited the sea-ports of China, that in this country, as in Lacedæmon, theft was permitted, if successfully practised. If giving false weight, charging centuple prices, and substituting bad articles for good, form a species of theft, it is not confined to the sea-coast, but is practised all over the Empire of China, and is not only tolerated but applauded, especially when foreigners are its victims. It was constantly practised upon us in the most barefaced manner at Tung-Chow, and indeed every where else in China. A kind of balance is used by the Chinese in weighing, that enables them readily to deceive the unsuspecting; and gave us many opportunities of witnessing their frauds. It is formed of a long rod or beam, of wood or ivory, with a scale at one end and a moveable weight at the other. The rod is intended to be suspended in equilibrium by a piece of string passing through it. The Chinese, by having two strings at some distance from each other, can alter at pleasure the length of the lever, proportionably increasing or diminishing the weight. Of this construction they

never failed to take advantage, at our expense, whenever an opportunity presented itself. I ought, however, to observe, that the soldiers, who accompanied us in our excursions, would have obliged them to act thus, if they had not been prompted by their own disposition. These harpies followed us in all our rambles, and, entering the shops, desired the tradesmen to overcharge us; and when a bargain was completed, received the whole of the extra profit.

"Nothing could better illustrate the contemptible and pusillanimous policy of the Chinese towards the Embassy, than the jealous manner in which they watched our visits to some stalls on which arms were exposed for sale. They had so great an objection to our purchasing any weapon of the country, as to seize a sword, bought by a gentleman, at the moment when he was carrying it openly into the Ambassador's quarters."

No very sanguine hopes can be entertained of the amelioration of such a people, especially as other parts of their character seem equally base. It is satisfactory, however, to add, that Mr. Abel finds reason to exculpate them in a great measure from the horrid crime of child-murder, which some Writers have represented as generally practised among them.

"The tales of Chinese infanticide had made me very watchful for every circumstance that could illustrate the ordinary state of those feelings that must be violated in its commission; and had certainly led me to look for a lower degree of parental affection in China than in other countries. Under this impression I recorded in my journal many examples of parental tenderness, which now appear almost too trivial to mention. I may be permitted, however, to state, that in the multitudes who often assembled about us, I have repeatedly seen parents in the lowest rank of life expose themselves to the lashes and insults of the soldiers in defending their children from the pressure of the crowd; and that whilst I often witnessed all the acknowledged proofs of the existence of this principle in its perfection, I on no occasion observed an instance of its defectiveness.

"That infanticide is practised in China, especially in times of dreadful scarcity, to which, from the nature of the Government, and the corruption of local officers, that country is peculiarly subject, the concurring testimony of many Authors scarcely admits of a doubt; but that it ever materially affects the amount of population, and still less that

it ever depends on any general want of that divine and uncontrollable principle which guards the safety of offspring, the entire absence of all evidence, within our experience, even of its mere existence, does not allow me to believe. From all that I was capable of observing, and from all that I was enabled to learn, I am quite of the opinion expressed by an eloquent writer, 'That when the parent has any possible means of supporting his offspring, there is no country where maternal affection is stronger than in China.'"

86. *Translation of the Abridgement of the Vedant, or Resolution of all the Veds; the most celebrated and revered work of Brahminical Theology. Likewise, a Translation of Gena Upanishad, one of the Chapters of the Sama Veda, according to the Gloss of the celebrated Shancaracharya, establishing the Unity and the sole Omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of Worship.* By Rammohun Roy. 4to. pp. 24. Hoitt.

MATTERS so exceedingly offensive to reason and decency have been recently published, concerning the Hindoo Worship, that we are glad to relieve the eye with this refreshing picture. Rammohun Roy, a Bengalee Brahmin, is the Author of these selections, which clearly show, that the Supreme Being, as to all his leading attributes, is fully understood, even amidst a disgusting mass of folly and error. We see too, in this Asiatic Literature, as in the Triads of the Druids, pointed sentences, studied contrasts, and jingling alliterations. In the Upanishad, or the Veda, pp. 3, 4, the Reader will find an account of a battle "between the celestial Gods and the Demons," which shows that the Scriptural History of the Rebellion of the fallen Angels was well known in the East.

By comparing the accounts in this work with what is left us in Cudworth, Brucker, and other Philosophical Historians, much curious discovery of the sources whence the Egyptians and Greeks derived their learning might perhaps ensue; but it is not a subject within our limits, and the best use to be made of the publication is the assistance which it may render, like St. Paul's "Unknown God," to the introduction of the Christian Doctrine; as a good step *in limine*, whereon to place our feet in entrance.

87. *The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Winchester: illustrated with a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of the Architecture of that Edifice. Including biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church.* By John Britton, F. S. A. 4to. Longman & Co.

WE have been so much interested with Mr. Britton's former Publications, that we eagerly turned over the leaves of this splendid volume: though, like the rest of mankind, we could not resist the temptation of first looking at the engravings. Our attention was next directed to the letter-press; but no sooner had we turned over the title-page, than our pleasure was considerably damped by those melancholy recollections which the name of the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, to whom the Work is dedicated, could not fail to awaken. From the Preface we transcribe the following lines:

"Intimately connected as the Diocese of Winchester has been with the history and progress of Christianity in England; with the contentions between the episcopal and monarchical supremacy, I have been seduced into a more extended review of those subjects than will, perhaps, be agreeable to the general reader: but I could not with propriety neglect to notice them, nor yet contract my comments within a smaller compass. On these points I have most scrupulously endeavoured to be candid and strictly impartial; detailing the opinions of those writers who appear to be most deserving of credit, and occasionally, but rarely, submitting my own. Aware that the civil and ecclesiastical History of Winchester has been amply and learnedly developed by its local historian, and that, from the religious opinions entertained by the writer, much warm, and rather acrimonious, controversy has been produced; my endeavour has been to avoid the intemperate zeal of both parties. History, antiquity, art, and matter of fact, are the objects of the present Work; not theory, opinion, or romance: these are fleeting and transitory: may be esteemed to day, but despised to-morrow: whilst those are lasting: at once affording a gratifying reward to investigation, and permanent satisfaction to the mind.

"With the same feelings and principles, I have eagerly endeavoured to elucidate the styles and dates of the different parts of Winchester Cathedral. If I have

have erred in opinion, in statement, or in inference, I shall feel thankful for better information, or for friendly correction. Many points, I am willing to admit, are unsettled, and therefore liable to varied interpretations; but I suspect that many persons, with the best intentions, and with well-informed minds, are too prone to yield to the seductions of theory and prepossession. Though much has been written, and much has been published on this subject, I am persuaded that much more remains to be done; and that we shall never elicit the whole truth, nor come to the arcana of antiquarian Science, but by diligent and fastidious investigation. To elucidate all the nice varieties and gradations of architecture, we must be furnished with the most accurate elevations, sections, and details of antient buildings: and at length we have a few artists capable of rendering us this invaluable service."

We shall not enter into the subject of the first conversion of the Britons to Christianity, nor do we intend to decide whether this event was brought about by St. Peter or St. Paul; we must refer to the work itself. Concerning the fabulous story of Lucius, Prince of Britain, converting his subjects to Christianity, the Author has completely convinced us of the absurdity of such Monkish tales.

There is a letter to the Author from Mr. Garbett, the Architect to the Cathedral, who appears to be well acquainted with the antient architecture of England. As there are several disputes among Antiquaries concerning Saxon and Norman building, the following note from page 57 is worthy of investigation.

"The improved workmanship of the Norman builders may be most clearly seen in the facing of the stone, and also in the joints, where the mortar is not equal to a fourth part of that used in the Saxon work."

Mr. Garbett asserts that part of the Cathedral existed previous to the time of Bishop Walkelyn. But we have some hesitation in pronouncing the smaller crypt (near the Lady's Chapel) to be of so early a date as the fourth century, which Mr. Garbett imagines to be the case. Yet to assert that this small building had been erected by the Saxons would tend to overturn the system of the above note, as the workmanship is extremely well done, and far superior

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to the great crypt under the High Altar. Yet upon examining the plan with attention, it will be seen that the strait wall of the great crypt cuts nearly through the middle of one of the groins of the smaller crypt, which proves the latter building to have been erected prior to the work of the former. If the smaller crypt had been a subsequent building, the first compartment next to the wall of the great crypt would have been left perfectly square.

The idea of destroying all vestige of Saxon buildings may sound very magnificently in the writings of the Norman Historians, yet as this small building does not much interfere with the new work, and being out of sight, it is suffered to remain.

Mr. Garbett next proceeds to investigate other parts of the Cathedral, and very correctly defines the work of the different Prelates from Bishop Lucy to Bishop Fox, concluding his letter with an observation on the Screen of Inigo Jones in the following words:

"Of Inigo Jones's justly-celebrated screen, I can only say that I should admire it in another situation, and wish that before you have completed your series of Cathedrals you may see something more appropriate in its place."

The Architecture of this screen is certainly very discordant with that of the Cathedral, and its strange incongruity of style reminds us of the monument of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in Westminster Abbey, who, although represented in the costume of the Romans, is covered with an enormous wig.

Mr. Britton, though he gives Mr. Garbett credit for his letter, does not consider that the Cathedral is Saxon.

We here insert, from the third chapter, the observations of the Author concerning the general appearance of the Cathedral.

"The exterior of Winchester Cathedral presents few beauties, or attractive features; its length of nave, plainness of masonry, shortness and solidity of tower, width of East end, and boldness of transepts, present so many peculiar and specific characteristics. Although the architectural Antiquary seeks in vain for that picturesque arrangement of parts, and successive variety, which belong to the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Lincoln, Wells,

Wells, &c.: yet he soon discovers a peculiar grandeur from its extent and quantity; and also many specific features of design, which tend to rouse and gratify inquiry. As a distant object the Church presents a large and long mass of building. Its nave, particularly as seen from the South, is distinguished by its length of roof, and extent of unbroken lines; and the low stunted tower, as Gilpin remarks, 'gives the whole building an air of heaviness.' "

The interior is next described with great ability and judgment, and the different styles of architecture well discriminated.

The Author condemns the bad taste which is found in different parts of the Church, particularly that of the screen of Inigo Jones, with the two bronze figures inserted in its niches; the organ, the wooden ceiling which now hides the lantern of the Tower, the sham urns affixed to the altar screen, &c. for all which we must refer the readers to the work itself.

We next meet with a copious description of the 30 plates which embellish this work, each of which is judiciously described: and thus the embellishments and letter-press are made mutually to elucidate and explain each other.

Plate XXI contains "Specimens of *Carved Wood work* from the Lady Chapel, Langton's Chapel, Fox's Chantry, and the Pulpit; all of which are so finely executed that it is hoped (to be hoped) the Dean and Chapter will not suffer any further dilapidation or destruction in these interesting remains of former times."

We have heard so much concerning the late alterations going on in the Cathedral, that we fully expected from Mr. Britton some severe animadversions upon the subject: but, on looking over the dedications of the plates, we find the reason for his silence; the Author perhaps wisely thinking that to find fault is useless, and only tends to give offence without making things better.

How different would have been the feelings of our late friend John Carter, had he lived to hear of these alterations! The last time we saw him was at one of the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, where we found him sitting quietly by the fire at the lower end of the room, with a roll of papers in his hand; we still fancy we behold his venerable countenance. So

long as the splendid publications of the Cathedrals and other works remain, his name will be handed down to posterity, very long after the petty disputes of parties, the jealousy and selfishness of individuals (which disgrace all societies), shall have sunk into oblivion!

From the sensible letter of Mr. Garbett, we should hope he has the good taste to save every thing worth preserving; but in looking over the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1817, p. 225, we are concerned to find the screen of the Chapel of the Holy Angels taken away; and it is sincerely to be hoped that it is not true that the beautiful screen of Langton's Chapel (as reported) is also to be removed. As Antiquaries, we feel some degree of anxiety respecting these remains of antiquity.

Chap. IV, "Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of Winchester," contains a short history from the first Norman Bishop, Walkelyn, to the present venerable Prelate, the Hon. Brownlow North. The life of Wickham is interesting, but too long for a quotation; but the history of impressing men to work at the King's wages is curious.

The short accounts of Bishops Waynflete and Gardiner are judicious and discriminating.

At the end of the account of the Bishops is "A chronological List of the Bishops of Winchester, with contemporary Kings and Popes;" "Chronological list of Priors and Deans of Winchester;" List of Books, Essays, &c. connected with the subject. All these, with the chronological table of the ages and styles of different parts of the Church, are extremely useful.

The work is concluded with the index, and a list of prints, with the names of the engravers and draughtsmen. Of the latter, we do not see the name of that eminent Artist, Mr. F. Mackenzie, who has so much contributed to the beauty of Mr. Britton's other works: but is well supplied by that of Mr. Edward Blore, who for the correctness and the finishing of his drawings, is too well known to require any panegyric from us.

Of the Engravings, fourteen are perspective views, both interior and exterior, of which, Plates IV. IX. XI. XII. XV. and XVIII. are the best. Besides these, there are sixteen Architectural Plates. The Author has chosen

chosen a fine subject for the title-page, (Pl. XIV.); and by preferring a plate to a wood-cut, he has acted with great judgment.

88. *Θεολογία εκκλησιαστική: a Discourse of the Liberty of Prophecy, with its just limits and temper, shewing the Unreasonableness of prescribing to other men's Faith, and the iniquity of persecuting differing Opinions.* By Jeremy Taylor, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. and Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. 8vo. pp. 434. Gale and Fenner.

THIS is a re-print, apparently with the intention of supporting a doctrine which has long been in vogue, that of placing all forms of religion, so far as respects the State, in a condition of perfect equality. This is a question too momentous to be the subject of present discussion.

During the Civil Wars, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who had been persecuted, found an asylum in Wales, at Golden Grove, the seat of Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery. The first production of the quiet which he then enjoyed, was his "*Liberty of Prophecy, 1647*," 4to. written in behalf of the Clergy of the Church of England, who were now generally excluded from their benefices, and forbidden to minister according to her Liturgy. Of this work his Biographer remarks, that there are few writings, in which learning and modesty, charity and argument, are more happily blended. Others, however, formed opposite opinions. In it he was supposed to lay down such principles as struck at the foundation of all hierarchy; and on that account gave offence to several members of the Church of England, while many of its adversaries thought themselves countenanced by these principles, and even justified in their hostilities against it. Wood makes a curious excuse for him; and says, that it was only a stratagem to break the Presbyterian power, by arguments tending to sow divisions and factions among them*. Thus the account of the Work in its day. Upon the first supposition, probably the correct one, that of wishing to alleviate the miseries of the suffering Clergy, the method, as will hereafter be shown, was injudicious;

upon Wood's principle it was absurd. That idea was borrowed from Lord Burleigh's plan, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Government, to get rid of teasing and distressing applications, shuffled them off by observing, that all the sects must agree in some leading points, before they could be gratified, and such agreement Burleigh's emissaries took care to prevent†. James let the sects get head; and Laud, by persecution, drove them into union. Under Charles I. they were exasperated and triumphant; and what chance would there be of the French sowing divisions among the allies, after the battle of Waterloo? It would be seen through and despised. Notwithstanding the weight of Taylor's name, we consider him to have acted under the influence of incorrect principles. Assuredly it is neither clerical, episcopal, or apostolical, to invite latitude of opinion, though it be strictly in duty not to persecute on that account. We mean not to vindicate absurd, or impracticable notions of Orthodoxy; we say impracticable, for, as Grose observes in his *Vulgar Dictionary*, there is not only *orthodoxy*, or a man who keeps a doxy of his own, and *heterodoxy*, or one who uses another man's doxy; but also *pan-dox*, or that promiscuous worship which the Scripture emphatically denominates fornication. We only say, that members of a Church, allowed to be pure and scriptural, are bound in decency, at least, to protect the doctrines of that Church; for by opposite conduct they leave its doors unlocked, and justly incur blame if sacrilege ensues in consequence. Thus far we speak of Bp. Taylor, as a Divine of the Church of England. The Dissenters maintain an opposite doctrine. They sanction freedom in points of faith and practice, not of an immoral kind; they openly profess such a license; and though they hate the Establishment (which returns the favour), they are, in the main, as Archbishop Secker says, conscientious men, and act uprightly, with disdain of such Jesuitism as that of Bishop Taylor.—In short, an upright Clergyman ought to be passive only in matters concerning differences of opinion; at least pas-

* "Chalmers's Biograph. Dictionary, xxix. p. 169."

† "See Heylin's History of the Presbyterians."

sive, certainly not active, in publishing apologies for them, because such an act is of course either a deviation from prudence, or from integrity. It may be worse; for Bishop Taylor did not perceive, that his work infers the regular Clergy to be bigoted and in error; and we find that it produced a treatment of that suffering body according with such inference.

Bishop Taylor has been celebrated for Casuistical Divinity; and we should not be surprized if from this book Horne Tooke took his definition of Divinity; namely, that it was only the art of dexterously reconciling contradictions. No Readers of this book, previously unbiassed, will entertain much preference for one doctrine more than another. Like good punch, the spirits, the sugar, and the acid, so correct each other, as to form a delicious repast for latitudinarian thinkers, men of hardy bowels, not subject to qualms and cholicks. The scholastic form of his writing, and the principles which he inculcates, are well pourtrayed in the following passage:

“Although every man is bound to follow his guide, unless he believes his guide to mislead him; yet when he sees reason against his guide, it is best to follow his reason, for though in this he may fall into error, yet he will escape the sin.” P. 233.

According to our old-fashioned notions, we think that no Arch-infidel could start a proposition more alarming. It places Revelation, a divine infallible communication, in subjection to a human fallible standard; and it absolutely proposes a stumbling-block to faith, as far as it is founded upon the simple authority of Scripture.

Of Bishop Taylor's heterodoxy we have evidence*. We see weak judgment, not uncommon in turbulent times which produce perplexity. He had a desire to reconcile what the passions render impracticable—men cannot be brought to uniformity of opinion upon religious subjects; and, if an interest be taken in them, a party is formed, and discords ensue. Victory, not union, is the object of each party. Toleration is merely a political thing, of high convenience and wisdom; but it will never be sa-

tisfactory, because it falls far short of the object desired.

Having thus forewarned our Readers of the principles of this work in relation to the Church of England; we must in justice acknowledge it to be a book of close and masterly reasoning, under circumstances very useful to Divines of all persuasions. But to persons who feel themselves inclined to be bigoted, over-zealous, and intolerant, we cannot recommend a better curative process than immersion in this cold bath. We can, however, go further: it is so cheap, useful, and instructive a compendium of various points of Divinity, most important and solemn; it resolves so many moot questions in so short a compass, that we think it a high acquisition, rendered, as it now is, in an easy accessible form.

89. *Philosophy of Elocution; elucidated and exemplified by Readings of the Liturgy of the Church, for the use of young Clergymen and Students who are preparing for Holy Orders.* By James Wright, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Public and Private Lecturer on the Science and Practice of Elocution, and Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society of London. 8vo. pp. 376. Law and Whittaker.

THIS is an excellent and elaborate work; too elaborate, we fear, because the technical part, however necessary, may deter desultory Students from acquiring a knowledge, which, in some professions, especially the Ecclesiastical, ought to be deep and universal. Reading (understanding by the term, good enunciation) is very far from common. People in general, when reading, pitch their voices in a certain key, high, or low; and without any regard to the sense or matter, go on from beginning to end in a tone as unvarying as the jog-trot of a horse. Some Clergymen *toll* the Liturgy, sounding slowly and solemnly every word alike. Others adorn it with all the *patois* of provincial dialect; and we have heard of a worthy Irish vicar, who made four syllables of *jeoparded*, pronouncing it *je-o-par-ded*; and went by the nickname of Mr. Je-o-par-ded, during the rest of his days. We need not add the nasal sniffing, the deep guttural; “now we go up, up, up, and now we go down, down, down,” of others; in short, the boundless variety

* “Chalmers *ubi supra*, p. 171.”

riety of misrule, and, we are sorry to say, inexperience in a very interesting and admirable accomplishment.

We are glad to see a work of this kind published at an University. Schoolboys do not comprehend the proprieties of emphasis, and an art, depending upon *minutiae*, not simply deducible to mere recollection, but very often dictated by taste and judgment; and they have got a trick of fast reading and gabbling, through perpetual repetition of their declensions and rules. Besides, there is something apparently ridiculous in the practice of weighing syllables, which is therefore better consigned to the closet.

The first part of this work consists of the Philosophy of Elocution, illustrated upon musical principles; and chiefly founded upon the simple scale of monotonies, proceeding to rising or falling inflections according to the passage. When on the same syllable, the concluding part of the falling inflection unites with the commencing part of the rising inflection, and *vice versa*, it is termed *circumflex*, which descends and ascends by musical fifths. These are the modifications of voice by which Mr. Wright elucidates his system: and from these he forms a Syntax of useful rules.

Mr. Wright then proceeds to the most important part of his work, the Liturgy, with the following preamble:

"Having laid down a system for the improvement of the enunciative and vocal organs, and also endeavoured to establish a method for the management of the voice in the delivery of sentences, I am now to apply the rules which have been deduced from the theory to the reading of the Liturgy of the Church.

"It is presumed that the Student is completely sensible of the nature of accentual and emphatic syllables, and of the power and use of inflection; and that he is perfectly competent to detect the errors contained in the works of those writers who have not analysed speaking sounds. Many lecturers have not understood, that, in delivery, the meaning of an important syllable depends more upon the upward or downward slide of the voice, called inflection, than upon accent, or any sort of per-

cusssion. Among this class of writers was Sheridan. The work, entitled '*The Art of Reading*,' therefore, not embracing the doctrine of inflection, or the powers and use of the five modifications of the human voice, and not suggesting the difference between accent and emphasis, is altogether insufficient for one of the principal purposes it was intended to effect."

Extracts from a work like this would be as absurd as specification of particular sums in a book of arithmetick. The whole ought to be perfectly acquired, and we most warmly recommend the work for that purpose.

90. *A Visitation Sermon, preached July 1, 1816, at St. Martin's, Stamford, before the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and the Clergy of Rutland, and part of Northampton. In which are considered, some of the most important qualifications for the Ministry: and in which is especially evinced the necessity of Learning to a Theologian, by an examination of the chief requisites for forming a skilful Interpreter of the Sacred Writings. Illustrated with Notes. By S. T. Bloomfield, M.A. Vicar of Bisbrooke, in Rutland. 8vo. pp. 107. Rivingtons.*

THIS may safely be styled a Discourse of no ordinary merit; and the Notes by which it is illustrated are those of a profound Scholar.

Mr. Bloomfield, in expounding a passage from 2 Tim. ii. 15. has, in a masterly manner, "rescued the character of his Clerical Brethren, and the tenets of our antient and venerable Establishment, from the perverse misrepresentations of the illiterate, and the virulent slanders of the calumnious."

In a Dedication of some length, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Bloomfield observes, that the Sermon "is published without the sanction of a request from his hearers."

"Yet," he adds, "it gave, as I am told, some degree of satisfaction to a great majority of my Clerical Brethren—to the excellent Archdeacon of Northampton*—and to a Diocesan† who stands in no need of my testimony to the soundness of his judgment, the variety of his erudition, the orthodoxy of his

* "The Reverend Doctor Strong."

† "The Right Reverend Doctor Parsons; also Dean of Bristol, and Master of Baliol College, Oxford—a society which, under his Lordship's wise and active government, has, I am told, risen to the same eminence with Oriel, Brasenose, and Corpus." opinions,

opinions, or the activity, firmness, and integrity, which he is known to manifest in the discharge of his Episcopal duties."

"I was appointed, by the Bishop of Peterborough, to preach at his Primary Visitation, in consequence of some preferment for which I am indebted to the condescension and kindness of His Grace the Duke of Rutland: and, most assuredly, my Lord, you will not be less ready to acknowledge a relative, than I am to glory in a Patron; such, my Lord, as we respectively find in that Personage whose noble birth and elevated rank receive additional lustre from those private virtues, which justly endear him to his dependants, his neighbours, his friends, and his family; and from those political principles, which entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of his country.

"Such, my Lord, is the importance of the protection which that illustrious Personage has vouchsafed to give to myself, that with less annoyance from domestic cares, I can pursue my labours upon a classical work*, in which I have been long engaged. Such too, is the known attachment of his Grace to our excellent Constitution, in Church and State, that he will not, I am persuaded, look with an unfavourable eye upon the dutiful homage which I am rendering to a Prelate with whom he is connected by the strong ties of consanguinity and friendship; and whose hereditary honours are sustained, and let me add, adorned, by his personal worth."

Amongst many other appropriate compliments to this excellent Prelate, Mr. Bloomfield says,

"You, my Lord, were fortunate enough to possess all the precious advantages of a Classical education at one of our best public schools. You afterwards prosecuted your studies at a College which, within your own memory, or that of your contemporaries, could recount amongst its members the venerable Mr. Henry Hubbard, the learned Dr. Antony Askew, the ingenious Dr. Richard Farmer, the celebrated Bishop Hurd, the accomplish-

ed and amiable Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne†, and the well-known Dr. Samuel Parr. For the various and arduous duties of the exalted station which your Grace now fills, you were qualified, not only by the aid of books, and the conversation of scholars, but by numerous opportunities for acquiring extensive knowledge of human life, and by the familiar intercourse of men whose well-regulated, and, I had almost said, hereditary politeness, is worthy of their exalted situations. Every man who rightly appreciates the use of erudition and science, will be interested in the welfare and fame of your Grace, when he reflects upon the important additions, and valuable improvements, which, under your auspices, have been made in the Archiepiscopal Library‡ at Lambeth; and upon the highly meritorious exercise of your patronage, in the promotion of such men as Dr. Burney, Dr. Mant, Dr. Wordsworth, and other Clergymen, whose reputation deservedly stands very high in the Literary world. Preferment thus given adds at once to the security and respectability of our Ecclesiastical establishment, and proves alike the vigilance, penetration, and generosity of the Personage who presides over it."

For the very excellent Notes (in which the Author evidently appears to be a disciple of Dr. Parr) we refer to the Work itself.

91. *The Duty of a Canonical Adherence to the Ritual of the Church. A Sermon preached in the Church of Saffron-Walden on Thursday, July 23, 1816, at the Second Triennial Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of London. By Charles James Blomfield, B.D. one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains, Rector of Chesterford, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 23.*

PAR nobile Fratrum!—This is another admirable Visitation Sermon,

* A Variorum edition of Thucydides, and an English translation of that Writer.

† "To which See he is an ornament, by his classical and antiquarian knowledge, his perspicuous and most impressive sermons, and his truly exemplary virtues."

‡ "I understand that some excellent modern books have been added to the Archiepiscopal Library, and some periodical works completed. But the most capital improvements have been made in the Library of Manuscripts, which, under the care of the very judicious and learned Mr. Todd, have been minutely examined, and then registered in a catalogue which the Archbishop caused to be printed in a folio volume, and distributed among his friends. It is well known to scholars, that upon the death of the late Professor Carlyle, some valuable manuscripts were purchased of his widow, and deposited in the Lambeth collection. There is, indeed, a report, that a part of them have been claimed by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who contends that he had not given, but lent them to Professor Carlyle. The claim of the Patriarch will, I hope, be strictly investigated; and even if it should appear to be well founded, the munificent intention of the Archbishop will lose none of its merit."

by a Namesake, if not a Relation, of the Divine last noticed; and who is well known in the Literary World by his Edition of "Prometheus," which procured for him the unsolicited presentation from Lord Spencer to a valuable Living in Northamptonshire.—The present Sermon from Psalm xlv. 13, will add another sprig to his well-earned laurels; and is inscribed to the Bishop of London, "with unfeigned admiration of that firm but temperate exercise of Pastoral authority by which the Christian Church is at once strengthened and adorned."

92. *Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden with a view to accommodate Religious Differences, and to promote the Unity of Religion in the Bond of Peace, &c.* By Samuel Wix, A.M. F.R. & A.S. Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London. 8vo, pp. 100. Rivingtons.

THIS Work is an able and elaborate production of a well-read and amiable Writer, acting under the best intentions. The Reformation was unfortunately conducted with too much passion; and the result has been, according to the usual tendency of such proceedings, injury to its own success by exasperation. We think the subject treated by our Author too momentous to receive decision by a single mind; and therefore we shall confine ourselves to the suggestion of a measure, which we think has long been a *desideratum*, and ought not to be attended with harm. We say *ought not*, because it is almost impossible to anticipate results upon subjects in which such various interests are involved. The measure to which we allude is a cheap publication, under Episcopal authority, of the Doctrines of the Primitive Church, in pure ages, upon all leading points, which publication should be dispersed, and warmly recommended. We think that the Apostolical Bishop of St. David's, in one of his Charges, considered such a measure as a strong preventive of schism. But the misfortune is, that the great body of the Religious publick follow Preachers, as many do Actors, with utter disregard of the Doctrines which they uphold, unless they are too abhorrent from Scripture in its grand points.

93. *A Reply, by way of Remonstrances to a Letter lately addressed to the Right Honourable George Canning, signed "Your Countryman."* By an Impartial Englishman. 8vo. pp. 15. Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS is a very proper reprobation of anonymous personal attacks, conducted with unchristian malignity. Such writers do not reflect, that satire of this kind has the effect of persecution, *i. e.* raises up friends to the injured party, instead of enemies, those only being confined to the persons who have similar sentiments with the Author. The circulation therefore of the venom is thus much impeded. The light airy *jeu d'esprit*, or short *cayenne'd* epigram, alone commands general attention.

94. *On the Safety Lamp for Coal Miners; with some Researches on Flame.* By Sir Humphry Davy. 8vo. pp. 148. with a Plate. Hunter.

THE commencement of the nineteenth century will be an epoch in the History of England, as highly celebrated, though of distinct character, as the Augustan age of Rome. The destruction of the French Revolutionary Monster, the introduction of the Madras education, the propagation of the Vaccine, and the fine invention of the Safety Lamp (an invention singularly ingenious), are glorious incidents of this eventful age. It has been said, that all great discoveries have been the results of accident; but this is an illustrious exception, and, though from the rarity of such events, the highest honour is due to Sir Humphry, for we believe none but himself could have brought so difficult and complex a subject to such a simple and satisfactory issue, yet other benefits are attached to the discovery. It proves, to use Sir Humphry's own words, "that, such is the benevolent intention of Providence, even the most apparently abstract philosophical truths may be connected with applications to the common wants and purposes of life." May the remark of this great master stimulate others to tread in his honourable steps! Man is never seen in the glory of his nature, but when exercising the highest gifts of reason; and then he is a demigod. In this character alone, does
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the Omnipotent seem to permit any familiarity with him.

Sir Humphry has here published in a connected form an account of all the researches that he has made on the subject of explosions from inflammable air, and the modes, in which they may be prevented. [*Preface.*] It is an indispensable manual to all persons concerned with mines and collieries, and a standard book for the libraries of Chemists and Philosophers. It will convey invaluable knowledge to the most distant climes, and remotest æras; and spread the fame of its Author beyond the narrow limits of scientific society, in the glorious character of a universal benefactor.

95. *Observations on the Properties of the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath, pointing out their efficacy in the Cure of the Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, &c. with Cursory Remarks on Factitious Airs, and on the improved state of Medical Electricity, in all its branches, particularly in that of Galvanism: and their Efficacy in various Diseases.* By M. La Beaume, Medical Electrician. pp. 84. Highley and Son.

"IT is certain (says our Author, p. 10.) that the removal of the atmospheric pressure is, in many cases, attended with the most salutary effects, and the Air-pump Vapour-Bath is, beyond all doubt, the most powerful agent of the kind that has ever yet been used." This is the basis of the Author's proposed remedy; and he observes, that the Bath recommended, by removing atmospheric pressure, enlarges the obstructed vessels, and allows them to unload themselves, while all their anastomosing branches become capable of circulating a greater quantity of fluid. The activity of the lymphatics of a part thus relieved, must be greatly increased; and hence the finishing hand is put to an obstruction, the consequence of which, if not speedily removed, must be obvious to all. Several cases are added; nor can there be a doubt, we think, of the high utility of this kind of Bath in various diseases: we do not even know that the author has done it full justice. We allude to its power of producing strong perspiration, in cases where it is often necessary to throw diseases out upon the skin. We should like to know

its efficacy, for instance, in scarlatina, when it begins to assume a dangerous form.

96. *The Clergyman's Almanack and Pocket Companion for 1819; containing the proper Lessons for every Day in the Year; the Names of the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries of the Church of England, with the Episcopal Patronage; an Account of the Religious and Charitable Institutions in connection with the Church, &c. &c.* By Richard Gilbert, Accountant to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Printed for the Company of Stationers.

MR. GILBERT appears to have rendered a very acceptable service to the Clergy in the publication before us; and by the facilities which his official connexion with that venerable Society affords him, he has doubtless been enabled to procure accurate information upon the several matters introduced. In the Advertisement we are told, that

"From every Cathedral and Collegiate Church and College throughout the Kingdom he has obtained, through the medium of some Clergyman, either officially or locally connected with those venerable fabrics, correct lists of the names of their several dignitaries. To the Head Masters of the Foundation Schools, and to the Secretaries and others connected with the charitable and religious institutions, the Editor is indebted for the very valuable assistance they have afforded him in those departments of the publication."

The Dignitaries of the Church are arranged under their respective Dioceses; to which is added, the Patronage of the Right Reverend the Prelates. The Universities and Foundation Schools are afterwards inserted; and then follows the account of the nature and design of the charitable and religious institutions in connection with the Church, which will be found very interesting, not only to the Clergy, but to the public in general. An Epitome of Ecclesiastical Law forms a prominent feature of the Almanack, with particular reference to recent Acts of Parliament relative to the Clergy, besides abstracts of the Acts for Building additional Churches and Chapels, and for enquiring into Charities, with the names of the Commissioners.

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The remaining part of the Work is devoted to the Lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons, his Majesty's Ministers, the Quarter Sessions for England and Wales, and other miscellaneous information.

We have seldom seen so much useful matter embodied in so narrow a compass, and we heartily wish Mr. Gilbert that success, which the pains he must have bestowed upon the publication seem so well to deserve.

97. *Time's Telescope for 1819; a complete Guide to the Almanack; containing an Explanation of Saints' Days; Comparative Chronology; Astronomical Occurrences; Naturalist's Diary; Description of Fruit Trees; and a Compendium of Chemistry.* 12mo. pp. lii. 334. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

WE have here an old friend with a new face—no less than Old Time with a New Telescope, pointed at the Almanack for 1819; and discovering new beauties in this often consulted, but, generally speaking, ill-understood publication. This is the sixth appearance of Time's Telescope; and it seems to be equally rich in entertainment with any of the series. We have before* noticed this elegantly-printed volume, this "attendant bark" upon the good ship "Almanack."—Long may the Author "pursue the triumph and partake the profit" which attaches to its more successful companion!

98. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, for the Benefit of the City of London National Schools, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on Sunday Dec. 7, 1817. By John Sleath, D. D. F. S. A. High Master of St. Paul's School.* 8vo. pp. 30. Rivingtons.

THAT well-directed and best of charities, the object of which is to provide for the Education of the Poor, has here an able Advocate.

After confirming by arguments from reason and experience, the truth of Solomon's observation in the text, that "Righteousness exalteth a Na-

tion," the Preacher proceeds to show that the corrupt state of our nature requires some general means to be adopted in order to produce that righteousness, which, being diffused through all parts of the community, constitutes and preserves the real happiness and the solid greatness of every kingdom upon earth,—and further, that no general means have hitherto been discovered so well calculated to produce this universal righteousness, and in consequence this universal prosperity, as the National system of education, in behalf of which he pleads. In conclusion, he shews the great interest which every member of our Church has in the success of these National Schools, and powerfully appeals for support and co-operation in upholding them.

The peculiar claim which this National System has to the support of Members of the Church of England, and the ill effects which may probably result from that false liberality which prompts to the encouragement of the rival System of Dissenters, are thus enforced:

"* * * * Yet are there among us who, professing Christianity, or rather Christian Philosophy, have boldly maintained the idea that it is improper to prepossess the minds of youth with any particular doctrines of Religion, till their faculties have arrived at such maturity, as to qualify them to decide upon the truth of those doctrines. Such an opinion would have more of the colouring of wisdom, if we could allow that there are no religious or moral truths, of which we are certain, or if we could suppose that while we neglect to instil those truths into the minds of the young, no errors would spring up to occupy the vacant and uncultivated soil:—or that the passions could be held in balance till reason had acquired a firm and lasting dominion over the soul. But the experience of all ages proves the futility of such expectations."

"I wish not to detract from the merit, or to question the motives, of those who have established, or supported, what they call, schools for all; where no particular religious tenets are inculcated, and where every child may at least profess 'what seemeth him good in his own eyes.' But, as a member of the Church of England I must be allowed to observe that, of such institutions, where every variety of religious opinion and doctrine is admitted, the ad-

* See vol. LXXXIII. part ii. p. 663. LXXXV. part i. p. 153. LXXXVI. part ii. pp. 156, 536. LXXXVII. part ii. p. 441.

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advantageous result may reasonably be disputed.

"That liberality, which condemns no particular sentiments in religion, if on the first view they do not appear injurious to the interests of society, is too apt to invite and secure the approbation of mankind, till its pretensions to good have been thoroughly investigated. But investigated they ought to be before they are entitled to support, and by no one more accurately than by the Civil Magistrate. Let him duly consider, to what a system he sets the seal of his high authority; lest, under the specious shew of Liberality and Candour (those watchwords of the present times), he compromise the dignity with which he is invested; and, by grasping at too much popularity, recommend schemes of doubtful utility, or even become an abettor of the works of unrighteousness. That the immediate tendency of this *liberality* in religious education, is to unfix and to unsettle, cannot, I think, be altogether denied. Where there is a great variety of opinions, it is impossible that all can be true: all may be wrong, but they cannot all be right.

"If then a young person is placed among a multitude of companions, whose parents have taught them to entertain different opinions on subjects of the highest importance, in which their eternal salvation is materially involved, what will be the probable result? Will he conclude that his own opinions are right, and charitably allow for another's difference of opinion? Or will he not rather distrust the validity of his own sentiments; and, while he sees such a diversity of opinions around him, will he not be tempted to suspect either that truth can nowhere be found, or that it is of trifling import what he *believes*, provided that his conduct be morally good? But the *liberality* which condemns no opinions in doctrine, and holds out the hand of fellowship to all alike, was wholly unknown to the apostles and primitive fathers of the Church. There was a particular faith delivered to the saints, and for which all true Christians are exhorted earnestly and zealously to contend. But how is this consistent with an indiscriminate admission of every mode of faith into a place of public education? Indifference about all religion, and not charity for the errors of others, will be the natural consequence of such a system. To say that religion makes no part of the plan, in such a system, is merely to acknowledge that that has been omitted, which ought to form the basis and the main pillar of all education."

The following observations claim attention, both for their propriety and conciseness:

"It is difficult to say whether the wisdom or the goodness of God appears most in the institution of the Sabbath; — an institution which, when separated from all superstitious gloom and austerity on the one hand, and a profane mixture of worldly levity and dissipation on the other, is, and always will be, the great support of all moral principle, and of every devotional feeling and sentiment.

"Of the Liturgy of our Church it is not easy to speak in terms of too great commendation. Even its enemies have allowed its excellence. Its doctrines are always in unison with the Gospel. Its devotional spirit is at once simple and sublime. It is warm and animated, without being enthusiastic and intemperate; and it is sober and serious, without being lifeless and cold."

99. *Reflections on the Death of Sir Samuel Romilly, in a Discourse delivered at Essex Street Chapel, Nov. 8, 1818. By Thomas Belsham.*

THE Pastor of this Unitarian Congregation, whom we should from respect to his character have termed "Reverend," if he had in the title-page given to himself that designation, has devoted this Discourse to offer a just tribute to the popular part of Sir Samuel's character; who, though "not a Non-conformist," yet was the object of general admiration and respect. Of his talents and virtues none can speak too highly, and to these every man of the smallest candour was ever ready to bow with deference. Mr. B. although confessing that he had not enjoyed his private intercourse, seldom witnessed his official exertions, and never his Parliamentary display, and was a stranger to his person, &c. yet has collected, in a luminous and comprehensive Discourse, the leading principles of his career, and the merit of his endowments; and those who had the happiness of being both eye and ear witnesses of the whole, will accord to Mr. Belsham the due meed of praise for having drawn a just portrait. But whatever we may think of Mr. B.'s delicacy in preserving the veil of silence over the melancholy catastrophe of Sir Samuel's death, yet we cannot but think that it would have been a preferable, as it is a customary duty, in any Minister professing

fessing himself Christian, in a Discourse to his congregation on the recent death of a public personage, as well as satisfactory to his surviving relatives and friends, if he had not left the picture half-finished, but had evinced, by previous inquiry, that the deceased had maintained the essentials of the Christian faith! It must assuredly have been of high importance, that so eminent a character should, in this respect, have been complete; that his example should have appeared consistent; and that both himself and his household were living "under the sure and certain hope of a resurrection to a future state!" The unfortunate moment of delirium can never be raised against these principles. It was a duty incumbent on the Preacher to seek first these principles, and to use them as the basis of the rest of his able and eloquent tribute to Sir Samuel's memory. He has by his silence left a shade where it was not expected to be seen; and will lead to many conjectures as ill-founded as severe, and, we believe, inapplicable. Although it must be acknowledged that Mr. B. in the close of his Discourse expresses a firm expectation of the accomplishment of all the promises of God; yet neither the name of the Saviour, nor the comfort of his Gospel to the surviving family under their aggravated affliction, ever once find a place in this Discourse. Whether they occupied the mind of the Preacher on this mournful occasion is not for us to decide; our office is drily to examine any Work that is set before us as openly published for the instruction or improvement of society. We do not mean to question the learning or the talents of this Minister; but we have felt it as a duty we owe to the publick, to mark what we are for the present not unwilling merely to term a lamentable oversight. In all other respects this Discourse is well written, and well calculated to awaken a sense of the great and almost irreparable loss which the community has sustained.

100. Monk's *Vindication of the University of Cambridge*, (continued from p. 439.)

IF, in the observations we feel ourselves obliged to make upon the passage next brought under the Reader's observation, we give pain to the feel-

ings of a person venerable from his age, and respectable from his character in society, we sincerely regret the necessity: but we are, and ever shall be, of opinion that public utility must be supported in preference to any considerations of a private nature, and that the private character of no man, who accepts a public situation, ought to shield him from public censure, when he neglects its duties, or keeps its emoluments when he is no longer able to perform those duties. If the science of Botany possesses half the claims to notice which Sir James Smith advances, what must we, what must the publick, and what must he himself think of his friend the present Professor, who for the last twenty years has held not only this Professorship, but a Readership attached to it, the holder of which is imperiously called upon to give Lectures, without ever attempting to satisfy those hungry flocks which Sir James describes so pathetically as looking up and wanting food? We should not have thought that the old age of the present Professor required this title to throw around it an adventitious glare, nor that his circumstances would be much ameliorated, or the comforts of his declining life augmented, by the paltry addition of the Professorial salary. This circumstance is very delicately touched upon by Professor Monk.

"Sir James begins his Fourth Chapter, which is devoted to his late unsuccessful effort to introduce himself into the University, by clearing the way before him, and removing all scruples about the propriety of his measures:

"When I paid a visit to Professor Martyn, two summers ago, he expressed much concern at the difficulties that had been so often purposely thrown in the way of his duty, of providing Botanical instruction for the University. He could not but perceive that the interests of science, and the claims of the publick, were not held in due estimation; and he earnestly exhorted me to co-operate with him in rendering his appointment effectual while he lived. I assured him of my ready concurrence, in so desirable an intention, and promised to miss no opportunity of accomplishing it. My friend, the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, being the Vice Chancellor for the present year, 1818, I conferred with him on the subject; and he was pleased to acquiesce in the views of the worthy Professor, which indeed

indeed were so evidently just and correct, as to admit of no dispute; nor could any opposition to them be reasonably anticipated.' P. 52.

"The Reader, who must be by this time familiar with Sir James's mode of arguing, will only smile at the words '*so evidently just and correct, as to admit of no dispute.*' If, however, he was so convinced of the indisputable correctness of his plan, why was the knowledge of it to be confined to Dr. Webb, Professor Martyn, and himself? Why was not some previous communication made to the Trustees of Dr. Walker's foundation; who, before the nomination of a deputy for Dr. Walker's Reader, ought, in point of decency, as well as right, to have been consulted? Or why was not the opinion of the Heads of Houses to be taken upon a subject of so novel a description? He takes a distinction between being appointed to fill an office, and to be the *locum tenens* of another:

'Whatever doubts might have been started to my eligibility for the Professorship, on the grounds explained in the foregoing chapter, there had been no supposition at any time of my incompetency, or unwillingness, to perform its duties. The temporary resignation of Dr. Walker's Readership in my favour, while the Professor lived, or his annual appointment of me, as his deputy in that office, could therefore be attended with no inconvenience whatever.' P. 52.

"Now, in the first place, it is neither usual nor reasonable, that any one holding an office, the duties of which he is himself unable to perform, should be suffered to appoint as a deputy, a person who is not approved by those, in whom the appointment, or at least the controul, of the office is vested. In the present case, the approbation of the trustees was not obtained, nor were they even consulted. In the next place, I am prepared to contend, in opposition to the above quotation, that it never can be right to select as *locum tenens*, a person who would be considered *disqualified* to succeed to the office itself, in case of a vacancy; or, in other words, it cannot be proper to commit the duties of an office to one who is deemed improper for the office itself. This is, indeed, so like a truism, that it is astonishing to hear it controverted. Those, therefore, who, for the reasons fully stated in my preceding pages, judged Sir James an ineligible person to fill the Professorship, felt it right, in justice to him, as well as the University, to express their disapprobation at this preliminary step. Had the objections to

his appointment been on that occasion suppressed, with what fairness could they have been urged in case of a vacancy in the Professorship? Would not Sir James in that event have complained of the inconsistency, as well as cruelty, of starting objections for the first time, when he applied for the office as the reward of his previous services? Not to mention that part of the objections were applicable to him equally in his capacity of public Lecturer, it will, I am confident, be admitted, that those who deemed him an improper candidate for an University office, acted rightly in declaring their opinion, when steps were taken, which were unquestionably designed to lead to that appointment.

"In this Chapter is the paragraph already quoted, (p. 15.) wherein Sir J. Smith allows that this scheme was calculated to give him an advantage over his competitors, but thinks all parties must have been 'conscious that this advantage would not have been an undue one.' If he means, that it would not have been unfair with reference to the other candidates, I profess myself quite unable to agree with him, or to comprehend by what arguments he can arrive at such a conclusion. To a plain understanding it appears, that such an advantage would have been unfair in a high degree; and I cannot help suspecting that his reasons, had he given any, for such an opinion, would have been thought somewhat unsatisfactory. Since, however, we have no immediate concern with this topic, I am satisfied with demurring to the assertion of 'the advantage not being an undue one,' and shall proceed to give Sir James Smith's account of what he is pleased to denominate the *plot* and *conspiracy* laid against him in the University. First, we have the letter written to him, according to arrangement, by Professor Martyn, appointing him his deputy in the following words: 'My dear Sir,—The season approaches, when I feel an annual regret that, in consequence of my age and infirmities, I am unable to fulfil my duty, as Dr. Walker's Reader, in giving a course of Botanical Lectures. If you could, consistently with your other engagements, undertake to read a course next Term, I should esteem it a great favour done to me personally, and I have no doubt of its being well received by the University.' The remainder of the letter gives him authority to use the Lecture-room and the Botanic-garden, under the sanction and controul of the Vice-Chancellor, and conveys appropriate compliments to Sir James's science and reputation.

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'The above Letter (dated March 14, 1818,) found me in London, but I returned without delay to Cambridge. By the assistance and authority of the Vice-Chancellor, a vacant lecture-room was allotted to me in the schools, that I might not disturb the Professors of Chemistry and Mineralogy, who were engaged in their several courses at the Botanical Professor's rooms in the garden. My lectures were advertised to begin on Monday the 6th of April. Meanwhile I returned homeward for a fortnight, thinking of no opposition, nor that any individual was interested, much less authorized, to excite it. Far was it from me to imagine that I was

'Per totum hoc tempus, subjectior in diem et horam

Invidia.'

'The Vice-Chancellor himself was, most unhandsomely, kept in perfect ignorance of the *plot* that was hatching, though he almost daily met, upon various business, the chief movers of the *conspiracy*.' P. 54.

'Then follows the paragraph already quoted, (p. 15) which attributes the opposition to interested friends of other candidates, whom they knew to have but 'slight intention, or indeed ability, of lecturing.'

'A few persons of the above description, were brought to confer with others, actuated by different considerations; some of them, doubtless, by *honest prepossession and prejudice*; some by a jealous and exclusive spirit; and others by motives or feelings as indefinable to themselves, as unworthy of being laid open to others, and, in a great measure, quite independent of me or the Professorship. The extent of the whole combination was very small, and the great body of the University *proves* to have been little concerned or consulted.

'At length it became necessary for the *plot* to take a decided form. It settled into the direction of a few Tutors of a few Colleges, who persuaded or surprised others into the scheme; but many refused to concur, and some it was thought not expedient to consult. The association can therefore be no more considered as the deed of the Tutors, were any such body acknowledged, than as the public act, or declaration, of the whole Senate.' P. 56.

'The Reader will now have the goodness to listen to another and a plainer representation. The tale is a very short one, and is perfectly free from all sort of mystery.

'As soon as the placards had announced Sir James Edward Smith's Lectures, under the sanction of the Vice-

Chancellor, the propriety of this proceeding became the immediate subject of discussion among the members of the University; and never do I recollect an expression of opinion more general, than that which reprobated both his introduction into an University office, and the mode by which that measure was attempted to be carried. The arguments advanced in my preceding pages, against the admission of a stranger and a Dissenter to a Professorship, or a situation leading to a Professorship, were canvassed in almost every company, and in various shapes.

'In particular, several Tutors of the different Colleges, by whose recommendation, or, at least, under whose sanction, the young men are in the habit of attending the public lectures of Professors, declared their intention of withholding that countenance from a lecturer intruded upon us under such circumstances. The notice, however, having appeared during the vacation, while some of the Tutors were absent from the University, no step was taken before their return: nor was it till two or three days before the proposed lectures were to begin, that it could be ascertained, how general and decided a sentiment prevailed against the whole proceeding: in this manner is the delay accounted for, which Sir James Smith calls, with equal probability and candour, 'a proof of malignity to the Vice-Chancellor and himself.' When, however, the prevailing sentiments had become sufficiently known, some individuals of the number, who happened to be intimately acquainted with Dr. Webb, apprized him of the general objections entertained among the Tutors, against the introduction of Sir James Smith, upon the ground of his being both a stranger and a Dissenter. The Vice-Chancellor replied with great propriety, to this effect: that though he could not attend to their statement of the opinion of others besides themselves, yet if the Tutors who disapproved of the measure, would express to him in writing the reasons of their disapprobation, together with their names, he would pay all the attention to such a representation, that it seemed to demand. In consequence of this suggestion, the following declaration was subscribed, and delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, with as little delay as possible *:

* "The names are given according to the order of their respective Colleges. Sir James Smith says, that 'eighteen names were subscribed in due order.' The order of signature, whatever it might have been, was merely accidental."

'April

'April 4th, 1818.

'We, the undersigned Tutors of Colleges, beg leave respectfully to express to the Vice-Chancellor, that we decidedly disapprove of our Pupils attending the Public Lectures of any Person, who is neither a Member of the University, nor a Member of the Church of England.'

Samuel Bernay Vince, *King's-coll.*

John Brown,

James Henry Monk,

James Dev. Hustler,

Thomas Calvert,

T. Wald. Hornbuckle,

Ralph Tatham,

Samuel Tillbrook,

William French,

Benedict Chapman,

James William Geldart,

Thomas Snellord,

William Mandell,

Thomas Turton,

William Hustler,

Joseph Shaw,

William Young,

Walter Gee,

Trinity-college.

St. John's-coll.

Peterhouse.

Pembroke-hall.

Caius-college.

Trinity-hall.

Bene't-college.

Queen's-college.

Catherine-hall.

Jesus-college.

Christ-college.

Emmanuel-coll.

Sidney-college.'

"The Vice-Chancellor immediately transmitted this paper to Sir James Smith, together with an intimation, as I apprehend, that his scheme of Lecturing must be in consequence abandoned."

(To be concluded in Supplement.)

101. *Narrative of a Residence in Algiers, comprising a Geographical and Historical Account of the Regency, Biographical Sketches of the Dey and his Ministers, Anecdotes of the late War, &c. &c. &c. By Signor Pananti. With Notes, Illustrations, and Plates, by E. Blaquiere, Esq. R. N. Colburn.*

OF all those peculiarities which distinguish the present age, giving it a marked superiority over every preceding period of our History, none is so conspicuous, or more conducive to the interests of mankind, than the very general curiosity excited by publications of this nature. The Author of the Work now before us has endeavoured successfully to make his book a vehicle of important truths, and a faithful picture of the manners and customs of the people whom he professes to describe.

M. Pananti, the Author of this interesting "Narrative," was a learned Italian emigrant, who took refuge in this happy land, during the horrors of the Revolutionary War; at a period when the modern Vandals were laying waste that delightful Country with fire and sword. After residing in London several years, he was induced, by

the persuasion of his friends, to return to his native shores; and, accordingly, he embarked on board a foreign vessel in the Thames, commanded by an ignorant and disagreeable officer, who seems to have taken uncommon pains to subject his passengers to every species of privation and insult. After landing, and taking in refreshments at the Island of Sardinia, they set sail for Palermo, their ultimate destination; and although the Captain had been warned of the imminent danger he would incur from the squadrons of the Barbarians, yet he persevered in his intentions, finally observing, that he had originally sailed for Sicily, "and to Sicily he would go."

"Would to Heaven" (says M. Pananti) "that our just indignation had prompted us to adopt a more determined course with regard to this wretch, on so emergent an occasion; or that some resolute mind, like Rousseau's Emilius, in a like dilemma, had avenged his Companions in misfortune, by liberating the earth from such a traitor, and the sea of such a monster."

After being a short time at sea, a squall came on and carried away the main-top mast, which in its fall had nearly overwhelmed the Captain; this disaster was followed by a dreadful thunder-storm, and a high sea; and as soon as the storm abated, and the weather began to clear, they discovered six strange sails, almost like imperceptible specks in the horizon, gradually advancing towards them; scarcely had the first emotions of alarm been excited, when a particular manœuvre of the strangers shewed clearly their hostile intentions. Every effort appears to have been made by the passengers to rouse the Captain to a sense of his danger; but all was useless and unavailing; for, instead of endeavouring to sail towards the land, he ordered the vessel to steer under the Enemy's guns. The terror and consternation excited amongst the passengers by this atrocious conduct may be easily conceived. Several hours passed in this cruel anxiety, every moment waiting the approach of the barbarians, whose horrid yells struck terror and despair into the hearts of all; at length

"The terrible moment arrived, and with it the greatest misfortune which can possibly befall a human being. The shouts

shouts of the Barbarians are heard close to us. They appear on deck in swarms, with haggard looks and naked scimitars, prepared for boarding; this is preceded by a gun, the sound of which was like the harbinger of death to the trembling captives, all of whom expected to be instantly sunk—it was a signal for a good prize: a second gun announced the capture, and immediately after they sprang on board in great numbers. Their first movements were confined to a menacing display of their bright sabres and attaghans; with an order for us to make no resistance, and surrender; which it is hardly necessary to repeat, we had only to obey; and this ceremony being ended, our new visitors assumed a less austere tone, crying out in their *Lingua Franca*, No paura! No paura! ‘Don’t be afraid.’ After this, rum was called for, then the keys of our trunks; when, dividing our party into two divisions, one was ordered into the pirate’s boat, and conveyed to the Admiral’s frigate, while the others remained behind under the care of several Moors, who had taken charge of the vessel. I was amongst the number of those transferred, and in putting off from the brig, joined my companions in a speechless adieu of those left behind.”

These wretched captives remained on board several days, suffering the greatest hardships, obliged to eat their miserable meals with the lowest part of the crew, being supplied only with wooden spoons, and obliged to wait till the mouths of their tawny and black companions had been first filled. As soon as they arrived at Algiers, the Christian Slaves were ordered to form a procession—an immense concourse had collected on the beach.

“In the manner of the Roman Ovation, we made a long circuit to arrive at the place destined for holding examinations of captives, and finally condemning their prizes. The Rais entered the building, while we remained outside of the door until called for. A large awning being extended in front of the house, the scene shortly opened, exhibiting the members of the Regency, in barbarous pomp and horrid majesty, seated before us; accompanied by the *Ulemas*, or expounders of the law, and principal agas of the divan. We were then, without further ceremony or preamble, asked for our papers, which were duly examined; nor was that canting gravity wanting on this occasion which is usually assumed to justify acts of rapine and plunder. They were then pre-

sented to the English Consul, whose presence is always required on these examinations, to verify any claim he may have to make. The circumstances of some of the party being natives of a Country united to the dominion of France, did not restrain the Consul’s generous efforts: we were unfortunate, and that was sufficient to ensure the protection of an Englishman. But Rais Hamida boldly sustained the remorseless laws of piracy: drawing the finest distinctions imaginable between domiciliation and nationality, he proved himself a most able juriconsult, according, at least, to the African code of public laws.”

The Fourth Chapter of the Work treats of Christian Slavery in Algiers, Observations on the Ransom and Liberation effected by the Expedition under Lord Exmouth, Remarks on the various Accounts of Barbary that have been hitherto published, Object and motives of the Author in laying his account before the public. His account of the treatment of the Slaves is extremely afflicting, but it ought to be recollected that these scenes of horror and blood took place previous to the successful expedition of Lord Exmouth; and under this impression, with a fervent hope that these are Tales of other times, we have, with an aching heart, selected the following tale of woe:

“Those who have never been at Algiers, and witnessed the fate to which Christians, falling into the hands of the Barbarians, are condemned, cannot form any idea of that calamity which fortune has in store for humanity; or into what an abyss of sorrow and wretchedness their fellow creatures, thus situated, have been plunged. No sooner is any one declared a slave, than he is instantly stripped of his clothes, and covered with a species of sackcloth; he is also generally left without shoes or stockings, and often obliged to work bare-headed in the scorching rays of the African Sun. Many suffer their beard to grow, as a sign of mourning and desolation; while their general state of filth is not to be conceived. Some of these wretched beings are destined to make ropes and sails for the squadron; they are constantly attended by keepers, who carry whips, and frequently extort money from their victims, as the price of somewhat less rigour in the execution of their duty; others belonged to the Dey’s household, and many are employed by the rich Moors who may have bought them at market in the lowest drudgery of domestic

mestic employment. Some, like beasts of burden, are employed in carrying stones and wood for any public buildings that may be going on: these are usually in chains, and justly considered as the worst among their oppressed brethren. What a perpetuity of terrors, series of anguish, and monotonous days, must not theirs be! without a bed to lie on, raiment to cover them, or food to support nature. Two black cakes thrown down, as if intended for the dogs, is their principal daily sustenance; and had it not been for the charity of a rich Moor, who left a legacy for that purpose, Friday, the only day they are exempted from work, would have seen them without any allowance whatever. Shut up at night in the prison, like so many malefactors, they are obliged to sleep in the open corridor, exposed to all the inclemency of the seasons. In the country they are frequently forced to lie in the open air; or, like the Troglodytes of old, shelter themselves in caverns. Awoke at day-light, they are put to work with the most abusive threats, and thus employed, become shortly exhausted under the weight and severity of their keepers' whips. Those destined to sink wells and clear sewers, are for whole weeks obliged to be up to their middle in water; others employed in quarries are threatened with constant destruction, which often comes to their relief. Some, attached to the harness in which beasts of the field are also yoked, are obliged to draw nearly all the load, and never fail to receive more blows than their more favoured companion, the ass or mule. Some are crushed under the falling of buildings, while others perish in the pits to which they are sent to be got rid of. It is usual for one and two hundred slaves to drop off in the year for want of food, medical attendance, and other necessities; and woe to those who remain if they attempt to raise a sigh or complain in the hearing of their inexorable master. Captivity is thus surrounded with aggravated cruelties which seem to have no end."

The next Chapter treats of the Soil and Climate, History of Algiers, Geographical Situation, Monuments and Remains of Antiquity, and Description of the Capitol.

"Notwithstanding the amazing number of fine cities, containing all that was splendid in Roman art, which each of the African colonies, and particularly Mauritania, possessed, the exterminating fury of its various invaders have left comparatively a very small part of

its monuments standing to gratify the curiosity of the moderns. The few, however, which remain, amply serve to confirm those ideas we are taught to entertain of their former magnificence by contemporary historians. The total impossibility of exploring this country while in the hands of the present inhabitants, renders it probable that we shall yet see many years pass away, before any adequate notion can be formed of the extent of those treasures which it no doubt contains. Until the happy period of opening the mine arrives, it is the province of travellers to point out where the hidden treasures are concealed. Of medals, an infinite variety are continually found in the Algerine Provinces; those of Punic and Carthaginian origin, are distinguished by great beauty of design and uncommon spirit in the figures. Who has not admired the celebrated head of Ceres, vulgarly supposed to be that of Dido, also peculiar to the coins of Syracuse? The horse on its reverse is in general equally spirited with the head. Those Medals bearing a lion, with a Punic inscription underneath, which has hitherto baffled the most learned Antiquaries, is with reason supposed to be anterior to the former; but in point of correct drawing and exact imitation of nature, nothing can exceed their execution. Great quantities of cameos, bronzes, and imperial coins, are continually found, and if not destroyed by the superstitious zeal of the Arabs, are brought into Algiers, and sold to the different Consuls. How truly gratifying it would be to the whole European publick, were it in the power of any tourist to explore this part of Africa, and ascertain what there is remaining of Lambæse, Thubana, Eastern, and Rusicada, of which Pliny gives so high an idea."

The following Chapters of this valuable and original Work contain many particulars relative to the natural productions of Barbary, the Great Desert, Mount Atlas, the different people of Barbary, the various tribes of Arabs, the manners and customs of the Moors, the funeral ceremonies and lamentations of the Dead, Amusements and Domestic Habits, Agriculture, nature of the Algerine Government, method of administering Justice, Political and Financial System of Algiers, Piracy, Military and Naval Power of the Algerines, the Author's departure from Algiers, Negotiations of Lord Exmouth, Bombardment of Algiers, &c. In the discussion of these various subjects,

subjects, the Author has shewn himself to be well acquainted with the Writers of Greece and Rome; and has constantly enriched his pages by a reference to their immortal Works: nor have the modern Italian poets been forgotten; M. Pananti himself having long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the first scholars of the present age.

The Work is dedicated by permission to the Prince Regent, by the Translator, Captain Blaquiere, who is already known to the publick by his "Letters from the Mediterranean," which evince him to be a sound and enlightened Politician, as well as an elegant Writer. T. F.

102. *The Dream of Youth, a Poem.*
[By Barton Boucher, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.] Crown 8vo. pp. 92. Cadell and Davies.

IT has become a mode to style the Poetry of the great Autocrat of the modern Parnassus, Lord Byron, the *Poetry of Emotion*, and to consider no other as worthy notice. For our parts, we consider the distinctive appellation, as limited to modern Poetry, to be utterly without foundation; indeed to be absurd: for all Poetry, to be good, must be also Poetry which excites emotion. We consider the style and manner of Lord Byron to be those of the Sonnet, where the clause does not terminate the line; and we also consider that style and manner to lead more to perception and sentiment, than to illustrations from Nature. Of this, Lord Byron seems to have been sensible; for it is reported, that, during bad weather, his Lordship has been known to leave the fair side of his lady at midnight, hasten to a cliff impending over the sea, place his head upon his hands, and brood, like an Iucubus, over the grandeur of the storm, while his servant was standing by with a lantern, unwillingly studious of different emotions than those of the "eye in fine frenzy rolling," namely, those of shivering and shaking. Leaving, however, this anecdote to the pencil of the Caricaturist, we confess that we highly approve the principle, because we conceive a taste for the sublime and beautiful of Nature to produce a luxury of sentiment similar to the Oriental in sense: to produce, under

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the aiding influence of piety, a *Divinification* of mind and character. But not to stray too far. We consider Lord Byron's Muse to be founded upon, or at least to participate of the character of the Drama, aided by exquisite scenery. Mr. Moore we think to be the first of Jewellers, richest in stock of trade, and most ingenious in setting and displaying them; exhibiting his Poetry in all the grand display of a Court Drawing-room. Mr. Walter Scott we deem a Masquerade Minstrel happily supported; but we cannot forget numerous old friends, who appear as fine muscular statues in the classical style, among whom we feel it our duty to mention Crabbe, the genuine Poet of Nature; and also, because too much unregarded, Mr. Fosbrooke, better known as an Antiquary.

Now to the Work before us. We judge by the Poem that the reputed Author, Mr. Boucher, [son, as we are informed, of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, much known in the Literary World] is a man of genius, sentiment, and fine taste. We add sentiment and taste, because we know that Porson, and many other men of genius, were in habits mere *brewer's syphons*, getting drunk with beer, and having many other *et ceteras*, admirably displayed in the Biography of Morland. Mr. Boucher resides (as we are told) in a picturesque *Bijou* on the banks of the Wye, Vaga Cottage; and there has produced these fine little poems, worthy the exquisite scenery of this beautiful spot—a spot which Nature appears to have sketched in her drawing-room for the instruction of her children, standing round and looking over their majestic and lovely mother. We envy Mr. Boucher, with *his* taste and feelings, such a residence; but we have another task to fulfil. We feel the powers of Mr. Boucher; and we do not like to see him appear as not listening only to the originality of Nature. The *Dream of Youth* is a soothing, pensive, and beautiful effusion, which will not please the less for being dressed in a Byronian form. Feeble writers gain by imitation, as do various subaltern actors and actresses: but Nature is never a mannerist. She never makes two faces alike. We are allowed to derive instruction, but only in aid of taste, not for copying. We

We need therefore only produce the following stanzas to prove the justice of our remark, that Mr. Boucher owes no obligation to the great standard of Poetical fashion, though he has chosen to adopt his manner occasionally. We select at random :

“ By Vaga's banks there is a scene of peace— [brood,

A holy calm, that seems serene to
Like halcyon on the waters—one light breeze,

Like the lone spirit of the solitude,
Plays o'er the stream, that curls in gentlest mood: [glows,

Glass'd in the tide, each varying image
Rock, turret, spire, wild mountain, waving wood,

Wreath'd in all shapes—now lull'd in
sweet repose—

Conficting—blending—mingling now,
like mimic foes.

Tempe of England! what tho' classic
Greece

Can boast her vale of beauty, thine
may vie,

And proudly vie, with all she tells of
peace [eye

And loveliness: here th' enamour'd
May gaze on Nature in her every dye

Magnificent or fair—rock ridg'd on
rock,

Wood crowning wood; and here the
careless Wye,

Now lounging, listless, like a summer
brook,

Now hurrying, foaming on, beneath
some sudden shock.”

We regret that our limits will not enable us to insert more of this exquisite description; as indeed we equally regret that the Author has been so much seduced from a subject of such extensive interest and beauty, to indulge a strain of private and personal melancholy, however recompensed by powers of skilful execution, which may well take a stand on the same shelf with Byron. We also reprobate the introduction of songs, which seem introduced like airs in a Comic Opera, and which only gain their pardon by their sweetness of melody. We subjoin a specimen of Mr. Boucher's rivalry of Moore.

The ideas peculiarly felicitous we shall mark in *italicks*. We observe, that the authority quoted for the principle is Mr. *Anacreon* Moore. As a mere affair of Poetry, we have no objection to it; but in questions of principle, we shall not expect oracular decisions to be issued from a

Temple of the Paphian Goddess, where the High Priest is a Turk:

“ Nay! blame not the heart that in
carelessness roves [a repast;
To sip, where each flower will afford
And as fondly will vow to each fair that
he loves,

That each love will be constant and
true as the last;

Oh! 'twere chilling to stay e'en in sun-
shine alone— [bright:—

To bask in one beam, be it ever so
And the heart, whose affections but one
beauty own, [light.

Will wish to rove farther to vary de-

Is the bloom of the rosebud less fragrant
and fair, [ingly by?

When it wafts all its odours unheed-
Is the gale, when its coolness refreshes
the air, [its sigh?

Less soft in its whispers, less pure in
Is the voice, then, that faulters affection's
fond tale,

To each fair that will listen less dear
or less kind?

Oh! the heart's like that harp, which is
play'd by the gale,

And will give sigh for sigh to each
moan of the wind.

Does the bee, that so busily roams on
the wing [its bloom,

To cull every sweet that will proffer
Does he revel less fond on the beauties
of spring, [fume?

Or light on a bud that denies its per-
Oh, no! every flow'ret that sighs to the
air,

Lends its bloom and its beauty alike
to each bee;

And this heart must roam onwards to
seek from each fair

Their looks and their smiles to beam
kindly on me.”

The following little *chanson* is in
the best manner of *Anacreon*:

“ Love is but a gentle creature,
Innocence in every feature,

Flora! kiss the boy!

Let his lips, my Flora, press thee,
Rose-leaves only round them twine;

Let his infant arms caress thee,
Nestle there in Love's own shrine;

Harm can never there distress thee,
Flora! kiss the boy!

‘ See his tiny arms implore thee,
Must he kneel in vain before thee?

Flora! kiss the boy!

Sweetly smiling, faintly blushing,
Flora turn'd to where he sued,

And, each infant terror hushing,
Gave the kiss for which he wooed;

Then, to hide her own cheek's flushing,
Kiss'd again the boy.”

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 12.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—For Latin Verses: *Syracusa*.—For an English Essay: "The characteristic Differences of Greek and Latin Poetry."—For a Latin Essay: *Quenam fuerint precipue in causa, quod Roma de Carthagine triumphavit?*—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: "The Iphigenia of Timanthes."

CAMBRIAN SOCIETY: *Eisteddfod* for 1819. The following Prizes are proposed, viz.—Five Guineas for the best Englyn on "The Harp New-Strung;" Ten Guineas for the best Awdl on "The Death of the QUEEN;" and Twenty Guineas, or a Medal of not less value than Twenty Guineas, for the best Poem in any one or all of the four-and-twenty Metres, on "The Death of Sir THOMAS PICTON." Also Ten Guineas for the best English Essay on each of the following subjects, viz.—1. On the Language and Learning of Britain under the Roman Government, with a particular reference to the testimony of Martial (*Dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus*) and of Juvenal, and to the influence of Agricola's schools.—2. On the distinct characters, and comparative advantages, of the Bardic Institutions of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, and on the notices which remain of each.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has returned from his *Bibliographical Tour* upon the Continent; and we understand that the fruits of his long journey are likely to appear under the title of *A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in Normandy, France, and Germany*—as soon as the 4th volume of his *Typographical Antiquities* and the *Ædes Althorpianæ* shall have been published. This Tour will, it is said, consist of a Series of Letters, and be printed in the same form, and with the same beauty, as his *Bibliographical Decameron*, to which it is intended to be a Companion.—Mr. Dibdin took an able artist (Mr. George Lewis) abroad with him, for the purpose of making designs of Antiquities—of Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architecture—relievos, statues, and portraits, or other precious specimens of Art, contained in ancient illuminated MSS. Besides the successful labours of the English artist, there are foreign ones now employed at Paris, Munich, and Vienna, for the same object; and their productions are to be engraved by artists of the first eminence at home. We presume that, in due time, a *Prospectus* of this interesting work will be given to

the Publick; as we learn that already a *Circular* is distributed among the Author's select friends, and especially among the *Roxburghers*—though we do not pledge ourselves with absolute certainty upon this latter point.

Nearly ready for Publication.

A Defence of DEAN SWIFT, in Answer to some Observations passed on his Life and Writings in the Edinburgh Review, No. LIII.

The 8vo Edition of "The Annals of the Coinage of the United Kingdom from the earliest record to the present time, by the Rev. R. RUDING," has been delayed in consequence of the accession of much additional and valuable information. It will, however, be published in the month of February, and be comprized in five octavo volumes, and a quarto volume of plates, bringing the engraved Series down to the recent issue of the Sovereigns and Crown Pieces.

The fourth Volume of the "Athenæ Oxonienses," which completes the old work; by the Rev. PHILIP BLISS, who will then proceed upon the Continuation.

Historical and Topographical Account of Devonshire, being the ninth part of *Magna Britannia*, or a concise Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By Messrs. LYSONS.

The first Number of "A general History of the County of York. By THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D. F.S.A." with Engravings from Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, Esq. R.A. and Mr. BUCKLER.

A New History of the Ancient Borough of Tewkesbury, with Engravings.

A Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland, comprising copious and impartial sketches of the Lives and Actions of eminent Natives of Ireland of every rank and station. By Mr. RYAN. In three 8vo Volumes; the first will contain a finely engraved portrait of Burke from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

No. VII. of Mr. DYER's Lives and Portraits of Illustrious Men.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819; being the Third Volume.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, of a Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa (not Asia, as noticed in p. 154) from the earliest ages to the present time. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. including the substance of the late Dr. LEYDEN's work on that subject.

The Poetical Remains and Memoirs of the late JOHN LEYDEN, M.D.

Mr. SOUTHEY's concluding Volume of the History of Brazil.

The Fourth Volume of The Personal Narrative of M. DE HUMBOLDT's Travels

vels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during 1799 and 1804. Translated by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translation of Sacred Songs, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Bishop of St. Asaph.

Two Volumes of Sermons by EDWARD MALTBY, D. D.

Sermons on the Parables and Miracles, by the Rev. Mr. GRINFIELD.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, No. VI.

The Comedies of Aristophanes; translated from the Greek, with numerous illustrative notes. By T. MITCHELL, A. M. late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.

Mr. CAMPBELL's long-expected Biographical and Critical Lives of the British Poets, with illustrative specimens.

The Plays and Poems of JAMES SHIRLEY, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the text carefully collated and restored, with occasional notes, and a Biographical and Critical Essay. By WILLIAM GIFFORD, Esq.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, 4to, with Engravings.

A Series of Chronological Tables of History and Literature, in royal folio; by Major BELL.

The Second Volume of the Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. And a new Volume of Dublin Hospital Reports.

Volumes IX. Part II. of the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

The forthcoming Volume of the "Encyclopædia Londinensis" (the Sixteenth) will contain a Treatise on "Music," with a Frontispiece and 21 other Engravings.

Part V. of Vol. II. of the "Encyclopædia Edinensis," by Dr. MILLAR.

JAMES TEISSIER, Esq. has in the Press, in 1 vol. 8vo, A Narrative of the Operations of the Royalist Armies in the interior of France, during the Usurpation of Buonaparte in 1815, translated from the "Panache d'Henri IV. ou les Phalanges Royales," by Mons. Delandine de St. Esprit, C. M. &c. The sale of the original work was prohibited by the Police.

The First Part of Mr. SAVAGE's work on "Decorative Printing," is in the course of delivery to the Subscribers; and the concluding Part of this beautiful work will follow in a few weeks.

The Heraldic Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Heraldry; by WM. BERRY, Esq.

Oakwood Hall, a Novel, in 3 vols. by MISS HUTTON.

Hesitation; or, to Marry, or not to Marry: a new Novel, by the Author of "The Physiognomist," and "The Bachelor and Married Man."

The Anglo-Cambrian, a Poem, by Miss MARY LINWOOD, author of "Leicestershire Tales."

Angelo, or, the Moss-grown Cell; a Poem, in Four Cantos, by JOHN HENRY CHURCH. 12mo.

A Continuation of the "Register of East India Ships," from 1813 to 1818, with additions to the Company's Regulations. By Mr. HORATIO HARDY.

Preparing for Publication:

Dr. CLARKE'S Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the city of St. Petersburg during the Tyranny of the Emperor Paul; being the third and last part of the Author's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Essays on the Institutions, Governments, and Manners, of the States of Greece. By Dr. H. D. HILL.

The African Association is about to publish "Travels in Nubia, and in the Interior of North-Eastern Africa, performed in February and March 1813; by J. L. BURCKHARDT; with a Life and Portrait of the Author."

The History of the late War in Spain and Portugal is preparing by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. in three quarto volumes.

No. I. (to be comprised in 36 Nos.) of Excursions through the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex; being a continuation of the Excursions through England, comprising descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Remains of Antiquities, and every other most interesting object of curiosity in the three Counties, illustrated with three hundred Engravings.—At the same time will commence the Publication of Excursions through Ireland, on the same plan as the Excursions through England, to be comprised in 8 volumes, and will contain four hundred Engravings.

Mr. ROSCOE has in the press, a work on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals; which will include an inquiry into the motives, ends, and limits, of human punishments; and also as to the effect of punishment by way of example; and on the prevention of crimes. The work will also contain the latest accounts of State Prisons and Penitentiaries in the United States.

Mr. MOORE's Life of R. B. Sheridan is to appear in quarto; and his Works, now first collected, comprising many hitherto unpublished writings, with an essay on the Life and Genius of the author, also by Mr. Moore, in six volumes.

A Portrait of THOMAS MOORE, Esq. from an Original Picture, by Martin Archer Shee, Esq. R. A. (in the possession of Richard Power, Esq.) to be engraved in the Line manner, by Mr. John Burnet.

ARTS

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Dry Rot.—Mr. GAVIN INGLAS, in some observations on the prevention of Dry-rot, concurs with several gentlemen who have recently published the results of their experience, that timber, especially for ship-building, ought never to be cut till after the fall of the leaf. "In examining masses of oak," says he, "dug from the alluvial strata of the country, where it has lain for ages, many of them are found fresh and sound as the day on which they had been torn from their respective roots. In this case the timber is uniformly black as ebony, and obdurately hard. I was led from curiosity to examine chemically several of these old trunks, and found a far greater proportion of iron than could be supposed to exist in the natural state of the tree. To this iron I attribute the incorruptibility and high state of preservation of this antediluvian timber. This extraneous iron must have been supplied from the ore of the soil or chalybeate waters: in this state of solution it would penetrate the substance of the wood, unite with the astringent principle, and produce not only the black colour, but such a density of texture as almost to resist the sharpest instrument. Should the period of cutting above recommended be considered incompatible with that important branch of national industry, the leather-trade, the same means will season the new timber, and render it proof against Dry-rot, that will cure it in the old, namely, the application of iron in a state of solution. This can be obtained at a comparatively small expense from a solution of green copperas, in which the wood must be soaked till it has acquired the colour of new ink. This would completely counteract every vegetative principle, and communicate durability and firmness of texture, with this additional advantage, that the sulphur of the solution, penetrating the substance of the plank, would defend it against the ravages of insects."

Relative quantity of Nutritive Matter contained in Vegetables.—Several interesting experiments have lately been made in France on this subject. The object of these experiments was to determine a certain basis to be adopted in those public establishments where there is a great consumption of leguminous plants. The quantity of those used in the *Maison de Detention*, for example, was formerly fixed by the price of the potatoe; but it has been found necessary to take, as a point of comparison, not the prices of substances, but their nutritious qualities: accordingly three questions have been submitted to the Faculty of Medicine, tending to determine what quantities (with

reference to the nutritive principle) of wheaten bread, meat, dry grain, rice, oatmeal, or vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips, spinach, beans, peas, &c. may be substituted for 45 kilograms of potatoes.—M. M. PÉREY and VAUQUELIN were appointed to make the experiments on which the solution of these questions rested, and they have published the results in an interesting report on domestic economy. They have ascertained that bread contains 80 nutritive parts in 100; meal 34 in 100; French beans, 92 *idem*; common beans, 89 *idem*; peas, 93 *idem*; lentils, 94 *idem*; cabbages and turnips, the most aqueous of all the vegetables compared, produced only eight pounds of solid matter in 100 pounds; carrots and spinach produced 14 in the same quantity; whilst 100 pounds of potatoes contain 25 pounds of dry substance. It must be recollected, that the solid parts, when separated from the aqueous or humid parts, may contain a small quantity of extractive or ligneous matter probably unfit for food; and next, that the same substances do not act uniformly on all stomachs, and are relatively more or less nutritious. But, as a general result, the learned reporters estimate that one pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a half, or three pounds of potatoes; that 75 pounds of bread and 30 of meat, may be substituted for three hundred pounds of potatoes. The other substances bear the following proportions: four parts of cabbage to one of potatoes; three parts of turnips to one *idem*; two parts of carrots and spinach to one *idem*; and about three parts and a half of potatoes to one of rice, lentils, beans, French beans, and dry peas.

Dropsy.—The following has been stated as a Cure for this Disorder. Take a quantity of the thick hollow shells of oysters, let them be well dried by the fire; then scrape out of the hollow part of the shell all the white chalky substance, until you get a quart thereof in powder (that quantity having been found sufficient;) in a gill glass of good brandy put as much powder as will lie on a shilling, and take that quantity every morning and evening.

Steam Engines.—A desirable improvement has been effected by a gentleman of Manchester, in a method of constructing the flues of the boilers of steam-engines in such a manner that the gross part of the smoke is entirely consumed by combustion.

Tanning.—By numerous experiments recently made, it has been found that larch bark answers every purpose in tanning, as well as oak bark.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF HER MAJESTY.

O'ER Royal Charlotte's sacred bier
Let Britain pour the grateful tear,
Ah! why should be repress
Such tears as pious children pay,
When parent spirits wing their way,
In sweet memorial blest?

'Twas not the pride of princely birth,
It was her soul's intrinsic worth,
That dignified the throne;
With this compar'd, the purest gem
That form'd her regal diadem,
With meaner lustre shone.

Destin'd our Monarch's state to share,
The tender soother of his care,
In drear affliction's night;
A pattern to each high-born dame,
Who owns a wife's, a mother's name,
Of Virtue's genuine light.

To every loyal bosom dear,
While meek in her exalted sphere,
With humble mind she mov'd;
Replete with every Christian grace,
May future Queens her footsteps trace,
Like her rever'd, belov'd!
Norwich, Nov. 24. ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

THE QUEEN'S BURIAL.

DECEMBER 11. MDCCCXVIII.

A Dirge. By JOHN MAYNE.

O, say for whom, at midnight's gloom,
The knell of Death is tolling—
For whom, now passing to the tomb,
Yon muffled drums are rolling?

For Royal GEORGE's long-lov'd QUEEN,
The muffled drums are rolling—
For ENGLAND's great and peerless QUEEN,
The knell of Death is tolling!

All ranks, where'er we turn our eyes,
The garb of sorrow wear:
In manly breasts are kindred sighs—
On Beauty's cheek, the tear!

Scarce were our tears for CHARLOTTE shed,
Who died in Claremont's bowers,
When, ah! "The QUEEN! the QUEEN is
dead!"

Resounds through Windsor's towers!

O! if that sound should reach his ears,
The MONARCH of her heart,
May HEAV'N, in pity, dry his tears,
And smooth Affliction's dart!

Full fifty years, ador'd by him,
She liv'd a happy wife!
His staff and guide when sight grew dim—
The comfort of his life!

Unconscious of this solemn hour,
Which brings her to the tomb—
Bereft of all his mental pow'r,
He knows not of her doom!

Like some lorn exile, far away,
Condemn'd, for life, to roam,
He never hears, betide what may,
Of what befalls at home!

Who then is he, Chief Mourner there,
To whom the Nobles bend?

'Tis ENGLAND's PRINCE! who watch'd, with
care,
His MOTHER's latter-end!

While torches blaze, and trumpets sound,
And slowly moves the bier,
His heart is fill'd with grief profound
For her he lov'd so dear!

Lament for her in weeds of woe,
All ye who love the Throne;
For seldom in this world below
Has so much virtue shone!

Princes, and princely dames, in turn,
May reign as King or Queen;
But Kings and Queens like those we mourn
Are few, and far between!

To the Memory of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY.

MOURN, ye who feel the fire of Patriot
zeal, [cause!
Or boast the welfare of your Country's
Mourn, ye whose hearts beat high for
Britain's weal, [try's laws!
Mourn the lost champion of your Coun-
His was the genius of that happy Isle,
Where erst the rule of Liberty began,
Where pilgrims hail with venerating smile
The stay of Nations, and the hope of Man.
His was the tongue that dealt instruction
round

To list'ning Senators and wond'ring Peers:
His the bright attribute, so seldom found,
To melt his audience in willing tears.

Not all the arguments that gold could bring
To blind the ken of an inquiring eye,
Could bdy him o'er to mock an injur'd
King,

Or spurn the charter of our Liberty.

Ah! woe is me, who ever sought to tell
The awful shock that angry fates impart,
To know the ills that Romilly befall,
Who liv'd so dear to ev'ry British heart.

Who shall aspire to Virtue's high behest,
Or claim eternity's absolving pow'r,
If such as he be doom'd to die unbless'd?
Who but must sink at Death's appalling
hour?

Let not Severity the failing write
In terms that linger on through Memory's
page;

Nor Censure darken with oblivious night
The Star that guided an admiring age,
The rigid Puritan, whose sullen scowl
Disdains the offer of a venial plea,

Shall

Shall wrench the fetters from his icy soul,
And give the tear to deck his memory.
E'en Nature's self, begirt with sacred woe,
Shall hold the cypress o'er his hallow'd urn,
And future ages bless him when they know
The passing greatness of the man we
mourn! W. R. W. Manchester.

To the Memory of SUSAN BLOKAM; born
Nov. 15, 1802, died Nov. 26, 1818.

IN Spring's delightful hours, as some pure
rose,
Rear'd by the hand with fond assiduous
care, [air,
And guarded nightly from the chilling
Begins its earlier blossom to disclose,
And every day with softer blushes glows,
Stooping its lovely head, with grace so
rare, [fair,
From stem too delicate, too weakly
While far around its sweet perfume it
throws:
Such was the promise of thine early
grace,
So nurtur'd fondly by a Mother's hand,
Didst thou too, Susan, fair in mind as
face,
With modest downcast loveliness expand;
But now art gone to scent some holier
place [stand.
With incense pure, and near thy God to

THE COLISEUM.

By T. H. ORMEROD *, of New Coll. Oxford.

RECORD of Empire past, of splendour
fed,
Colossal emblem of the mighty dead!
How deeply solemn at this midnight hour
To view thy relics of departed pow'r!
And mark, 'mid skies serene, the Moon's
pale beam [gleam!
Through rents of ruin cast its tranquil
While Rome's dread Genius walks the hal-
low'd ground, [round.
And breathes the soul of Inspiration
Here rifted arches, nodding to their fall,
In triple circuit lift the pillar'd wall:
Though spoil'd by rapine of their binding
brass, [mass †:
Self-poised they hang—an uncemented
Here ruin'd piles their rugged front dis-
play— [cay!—
Commingling strife of grandeur and de-
Huge corridors, where sculpture breathes
no more, [door—
But rank weeds cluster on the mould'ring
Deep cavern'd vaults, where tuneless night-
birds dwell,
Or lurks the bandit—in the lion's cell.

* We much regret, that this promising
young man has since paid the debt of na-
ture. See p. 380.

† “Tous les trous que l'on voit ont été
faits dans le bas âge, pour extraire les
crampons de bronze, qui liaient les pierres
ensemble.” *Vide Van Marien Romain.*

No more slow-widening with propor-
tion'd size,
Tier above tier, those circling seats arise;
Whence erst, 'mid shouting throngs, Imper-
ial Pride [dren died—
Look'd down unpitying—while her chil-
What time the white-rob'd Vesta's stern
command

Bade hero ruffians lift the hireling band:—
Proud wreck of guilty Majesty, declare
Where now thy pomp? thy crowding my-
riads where? [stone

All—all is past, and o'er the crumbling
Still Desolation rears her giant throne.

Yet nor barbaric sword, nor bigot rage,
Nor the slow canker of corroding Age;
But thine own Romans marr'd the grand
design, — [mine †;
Hew'd princely fabrics from thy plunder'd
With felon hand, defac'd thy form sublime,
And tam'd that boast, which dar'd the
waste of time. — [peace

Nor yet had spar'd thee—but her wand of
Religion wav'd, and bade the ravage cease;
Bade the meek Cross its guardian influence
shed, [bled †.

And rear'd her altars where her champions
Yes—awful pile, declare to latest time
How join'd the reign of Glory and of Crime!
Still with that rugged form, that front se-
vere,

Tell lost Italia what her fathers were.

Awe-struck I scan thy massive bulk, and
see

Majestic Rome's epitome in thee:
Her daring grandeur, cast in mountain
mould — [of old;
Her pond'rous wreck, that speaks the Great
For thou, like her, canst mock Oblivion's
sway,
Proud in thy fall,—triumphant in decay!
June 3, 1818.

Description of a DANDY, written in a Lady's
Album, at Tunbridge Wells, Oct. 1. 1818.

A DANDY's a Thing without meaning or
worth, [Earth!
Unlike any Creature that crawls upon
A Fungus, unknown to Philosophy's Eye!
It seems to exist—but we cannot tell, why †
Of no species a part—neither Fish, Flesh,
nor Fowl, [the Owl!
And shunn'd by Mankind, as Birds shun
A Thing, which of use no mortal can
render,
By Taylors made up, without any gender,
Of Belts, and of Bandages, Buckram, and
Tape, [or an Ape:
And in all points, but sense, like an Ass,
And yet such poor *Nothings* with Apes to
compare
Is an act of injustice to Brutes I declare!

† “The Farnese and other palaces were
built from the Coliseum.” *Vide Eustace.*

† Many Christian Martyrs were de-
voured by wild beasts on the Arena.

For

For Apes have Reflection—and useful the
Ass ;

But a DANDY can only reflect in his Glass.
Then approach not these *Itites*, Dear Ladies, I pray,

For if once you embrace them they'd faint
quite away !

We have heard of a *Buck*, *Macaroni*, and
Spark ;

But a DANDY (poor Thing !) was unknown
in THE ARK ;

For NOAH had never endeavour'd to save
A Thing of no use from The Deluge's Wave !
WM. THOS. F.-G.

WHY RAIL AT THIS LIFE ?

(Addressed in his own Style to a Lyrical
Poet.)

WHY rail at this life, Tom, for since you
began it,

You've had blessings enough, though
perhaps little bliss,

And with common discretion no happier
planet [light you than this.

Could be thought on to charm or de-

With a voice that could soothe the dull
ear of a stoic, [taste,

A mind rich in fancy and feeling and
And a Muse sweet and tender, and truly
heroic, [talents waste ?

What man but yourself could such rich

Aye, waste them, you've done in the cause
of a Master [from the sky,

Who tempts the bright seraph to stoop
To exchange all his bliss for disgrace and
disaster, [Virtue to fly.

From Heaven, from Hope, and from
You commenc'd your career as Anacreon

Little, [school ;
Corrupting weak females emerging from
And founding your fame upon ground

frail and brittle, [Fool.
You reap your reward in the Cap of the

When the fame of your Song pav'd your
way to the Palace,

Where refin'd condescension and plea-
santry reign,

To honour and gratitude equally callous,
The returns you made were abuse and
disdain.

The mob then you courted, and found them
deceitful, [brave ;

Tho' flatter'd by tales of old Bryan the
For they judg'd that the Bard who has
once prov'd ungrateful [a slave.

Deserves among mankind the rank of
Then, Tommy, be wise, take a lesson and
scan it : [love,

Doat not on to old age upon visions of
Nor expect to enjoy, when remov'd from
this planet,

Mahometan bliss in the realms above.
Lifford, October 21.

Upon a Monument of Wood in Epsom
Church-yard.

In Memory of JOHN ASHMAN,
who died Feb. 4, 1803, aged 26 Years.

STILL to this humble grave a widow
bears

The silent tribute of her heartfelt tears ;
While from Affection's source they gently
flow,

Celestial Hope can mingle joy with woe,
Can paint him blest, can grief, can love
controul,

And shed a ray of comfort o'er the soul.

On the Female Dress of 1817-1818.

" ENOUGH of petticoats ! their reign
is o'er, [more ;

Our feet unfetter'd feel their weight no
Nought now our freest movements stops
or stays—" [days.

So boasts the Nymph of these enlighten'd
Not long ago our dames, averse to freeze,

Did wear their petticoats below their knees,
But now, not made of such too tender
stuff,

They scorn all warmth : a fig-leaf is enough.
Bosoms and necks and arms have long
been bare,

And backs, good heavens ! how broad !
have made us stare,

Yet tho' the world above was given to show,
Still there surviv'd some decency below.

O Boreas ! iron tyrant of the North !
Call all thy keen artillery instant forth.

To thee our hopes make now their last
appeal, [them feel,

And if nought else can, thou shalt make
Drive on the polar ice, increase thy snows,

Bring back our women's senses, and their
cloaths.

But gravely—whence this madness ? All
agree, [see ;

We do not love the more, the more we
Women, 'tis Nature's law, we must admire,

Too great exposure only cools our fire ;
Howe'er old poets paint the Loves and
Graces,

Our eyes demand no sample but their faces.

THE LAST TEAR.

SHE had done weeping, but her eye-lash
yet

Lay silken heavy on her lili'd cheek,
And on its fringe a tear, like a lone star

Shining upon the rich and hyacinth skirts
O' the Western cloud that veils the April
even.

The veil rose up, and with it rose the star,
Glittering above the gleam of tender blue,

That widen'd as the shower clears off from
Heaven ;

Her beauty woke, a sudden beam of soul
Flash'd from her eye, and lit the vestal's
cheek

Into one crimson, and exhal'd the tear.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 5.

Mr. Bennet brought up a Report from the Police Committee, which was ordered to lie on the table. The Hon. Member then expressed a hope that the Report which related to the evils of the present systems of imprisonment, licensing public houses, &c. would be carefully perused.

Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from certain persons in Edinburgh against the clause added by the House of Lords to the Alien Bill, taking away the right of Naturalization which foreigners had by the possession of 80*l.* stock in the Bank of Scotland, by a Scotch Act of 1695.

Mr. Tierney moved that the petition should be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion.

Sir S. Romilly maintained that the clause in the Scotch Act had been distinctly recognized four times since the Union, and re-enacted; the last time was by the 34th of the King.

After a long discussion, the *Speaker* gave it as his opinion, that the clause for repealing the provision in the Scotch Act had the effect of a money clause, and trenching upon the privileges of the House.

Mr. Tierney upon this withdrew his motion as unnecessary.

On considering the amendments to the Alien Bill, the clause alluded to was rejected, and a Committee appointed to explain the reasons in a conference with the Lords.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the amendments on the Poor Laws Bill were ordered to be considered this day fortnight, with the view of dropping the measure for the Session.

June 8.

Mr. Brougham brought up a Report of the Committee on the Education of the Poor, which was received. In moving that the Report should be printed, he wished to say a very few words with regard to the Bill which had just passed, as one of the most important, as well as flagrant cases, which had come to their knowledge, was materially connected with the alterations in that Bill. He then detailed at great length the abuses of a charitable fund in a certain borough, (we understood the Learned Gentleman to allude to Huntingdon.) This worst of all cases was free from the visitation of a Commission by that most fatal clause that exempted all

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charities that had special visitors. Who were the visitors in this case? The Mayor and Aldermen themselves, the trustees, lessors and lessees, who had abused the trust and robbed the poor of their own interest. He would ask if any man could say, that that Bill, if not altogether, had not been almost entirely, frittered away and destroyed by the alterations that had taken place? All that he could say was, that they ought not to sit and slumber, but to supply the great deficiencies that the Bill laboured under. He thought that instance would be seen, and the measure at a future period amended accordingly, notwithstanding the great love of doubting that might exist. The Committee had received a letter from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which stated, that they were exerting themselves in making inquiries, and were sorry they were not enabled to make their communications at that time.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

After a conversation of some length respecting the right of Naturalization conferred by the Scotch Act of 1695, Lord Castlereagh, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to prevent Aliens for a limited time from being naturalized, or being made or becoming denizens, except in certain cases. The Bill has no retrospective clause, and is to be in force only for one year. It was forwarded through all its stages, and sent up to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 9.

The Supplemental Alien Bill was read the first time, and the standing order being suspended, it was forwarded through all the other stages, and passed, after some observations by Lords Holland, Grey, and Spencer, who strongly protested against hurrying through Parliament, with such indecent precipitancy, a measure affecting the rights of individuals unheard, and repealing Acts of the Scotch and Irish Parliaments, of the contents of which the House was left in utter ignorance.

June 10.

About 2 o'clock, the discharge of 21 guns announced the arrival of The Prince Regent. Soon after, the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by a great number of Members, advanced with the usual ceremonies to the Bar. The Speaker presented the Appropriation Bill, and address- ed

ed his Royal Highness in the following Speech :

" May it please your Royal Highness, " We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply. In obedience, Sir, to your Royal Highness's recommendation, we have not failed to apply our anxious and continued attention to the state of the public income and expenditure; and heavy as unquestionably the weight and pressure still remain upon our finances, we have the satisfaction to observe that the revenue, in its most important branches, is gradually and progressively improving. Among the various duties, Sir, in which we have been engaged, there is none, perhaps, that could have devolved upon us more interesting in itself, or more in unison, we are persuaded, with the sincere and unfeigned sentiments of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, than the duty of adopting the necessary measures for the fulfilment of those engagements which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to communicate to us, as having been concluded with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, on the subject of the Slave Trade.—Nor, Sir, have we been less attentive to another subject of great public importance, earnestly recommended by your Royal Highness to our early and particular consideration, the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church. To the remedy of this deficiency we have most readily afforded a large and liberal assistance, well convinced that the first and dearest interests of this country—its truest happiness—its soundest prosperity—its surest independence—its proudest and most substantial national glory, are all involved and blended intimately and inseparately in the religious and moral habits of its people.—The Bill, Sir, which it is now my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled ' An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1818.' To which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent."

On the conclusion of this speech the *Lord Chancellor* received the Bill from the Speaker, which, with the Alien Naturalization Prevention Bill, and several other Bills, received the Royal Assent.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then read the following Speech :

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of

their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.—I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.—I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" On closing this Session I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe since I first met you in this place.—At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.—By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many Nations, the Continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.—The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But, deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the Nation.—These expectations have not been disappointed.—The improve-

improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the Laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived."

Then the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, said—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly."

When the Commons returned, divested of their legislative character, Mr. *M. Sutton*, the late Speaker, offered to read the Speech at the table, as is usual after a prorogation.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to any such proceeding, as implying some approbation of this mode of dissolution, which he considered as an insult to Parliament.

Mr. *M. Sutton* observed, that he had consulted Mr. *Hatsell* that morning on a case where there was no precedent, there having been no such dissolution since that of the Oxford Parliament, in the reign of Charles II. The difficulty did not depend on the Members present being no longer a House of Parliament. That circumstance equally existed in the case of a prorogation. But the peculiar difficulty of this case consisted in his being no longer a Speaker.

Lord *Ostlereagh* said that the gentlemen present might incur a *præmunire*, if they appeared to deliberate as a House of Commons.

It was remarked, that there could be no harm in a conversation between Mr. *M. Sutton* and his friends round the table. The Speech was not read. The Members then separated.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

PASSED IN THE 58TH YEAR OF GEORGE III.

[The letters at the end of each paragraph denote as follows; viz. E. England, (and Wales, if the subject extends so far); S. Scotland; I. Ireland; G. B. Great Britain, or England and Scotland; G. B. and I. Great Britain and Ireland; E. I. England and Ireland; U. K. the whole of the United Kingdom.]

ACTIONS (Frivolous) of assault and battery, for preventing—U. K. Cap. 30
 Aliens, continuing 56 Geo. 3. for establishing regulations respecting arriving or resident in this kingdom, in certain cases—U. K. — — — Cap. 96
 Aliens, preventing the naturalization of, or their becoming denizens, except in certain cases—G. B. — — — Cap. 97
 America (South), allowing the importation of certain articles into the Continent of—U. K. — — — Cap. 27
 Annuities, for raising 3,000,000*l.* by the transfer of certain 3 per cent. annuities at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; and for granting annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills—U. K. Cap. 23
 Appropriation of Supplies—U. K. Cap. 101
 Aqua Vitæ, charging duties on licenses for retailing—S. — — — Cap. 13
 Army, Mutiny Act for, or 55 Geo. 3. rectified—U. K. — — — Cap. 10
 —, annual Mutiny Act for—U. K. Cap. 11
 —, rates to innkeepers on quartering—U. K. — — — Cap. 22
 Assessed Taxes, granting and regulating the collection of—I. — — — Cap. 54
 Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for encour-

aging attempts to find a passage between—U. K. — — — Cap. 20
 Auctions, amending 54 Geo. 3. for granting duties on—I. — — — Cap. 79
 Bank of England, amending 57 Geo. 3. for preventing the further circulation of dollars and tokens by—E. — — — Cap. 14
 —, further continuing 44 Geo. 3. for continuing the restrictions on payments of cash by—E. Cap. 37
 Bank of Ireland, continuing the restrictions on payments of cash by—I. Cap. 60
 Banks for Savings, for amending 57 Geo. 3. c. 130. for encouraging the establishment of—E. — — — Cap. 48
 Benefit of Clergy, repealing so much of 9 Anne as takes away from persons stealing privily from the person of another—I. — — — Cap. 68
 Bounties, repealing several, on the exportation of refined sugar, and allowing others in lieu thereof—U. K. Cap. 34
 Brecknock Forest, vesting parts of in the Crown, and inclosing, &c.—E. &c. — — — Cap. 99
 Brewers, amending the laws relating to—I. — — — Cap. 78
 Cambridge (H. R. H. the Duke of), for making further provision for, and settling an annuity on the Princess of Hesse, in case she shall survive him—U. K. — — — Cap. 24
 Canal (Royal) from the River Liffey to the River Shannon, maintaining—I. Cap. 35
 Carriages (Four-wheeled) granting Duties on certain—G. B. — — — Cap. 17
 Charities

- Charities for the education of the poor, appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning—E. — — — — Cap. 91
- Chelsea Hospital, for the further regulation of payments of pensions to soldiers upon the establishment of—E. Cap. 74
- Churches, for building and promoting the building of additional, in populous parishes—E. — — — — Cap. 45
- Clergymen officiating as Chaplains in houses of correction, amending Act relating to the salaries of—E. Cap. 32
- Coals and Cinders, allowing, to be brought to London and Westminster—E. Cap. 62
- Colonies; allowing the importation and re-exportation of certain articles into certain ports within the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—U. K. — — — — Cap. 19
- , indemnifying persons concerned in advising, issuing, or executing any orders for permitting the importation or exportation in foreign bottoms of certain goods, &c. into and from certain West India Islands—U. K. Cap. 7
- , permitting the importation of certain articles into the West Indies, or on the Continent of South America—U. K. — — — — Cap. 27
- Conspiring against his Majesty's person and Government, repealing Act for detaining persons suspected of—U. K. Cap. 1
- Corks, ready made, granting additional duty on—I. — — — — Cap. 18
- Coroners for Counties, regulating the election of—E. — — — — Cap. 95
- Court and Sessions Houses, regulating the building and repairing of—I. Cap. 31
- Cumberland (Duchess of), settling an annuity on—U. K. — — — — Cap. 25
- Customs, Madder, repealing former duties on, and granting new duties in lieu thereof—G. B. — — — — Cap. 9. 55
- Distress, protecting tenants from undue—I. — — — — Cap. 59
- Dollars, issued by the Bank of England, amended 57 Geo. 3. for preventing the further circulation of—E. Cap. 14
- Dunmore Harbour, for completing and improving, and rendering it a fit situation for his Majesty's packets—I. Cap. 72
- Duties, annual, on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain, and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England—G. B. and E. — — — — Cap. 3
- on madder—G. B. Cap. 9. 55
- on horses, continued and reduced—G. B. — — — — Cap. 16
- East India Company, amending and reducing into one Act the several laws relating to the hiring of shipping by—E. — — — — Cap. 83
- , removing doubts relative to the validity of marriages celebrated within the territories of—E. — — — — Cap. 84
- Education of the Poor, appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning charities for—E. — — — — Cap. 91
- Entailed Estates purchased with trust monies, for relief of persons entitled to—I. — — — — Cap. 46
- Exchequer Bills, issuing, &c. of 50,000,000*l.*—G. B. — — — — Cap. 4
- , issuing, &c. of 11,000,000*l.*—G. B. — — — — Cap. 86
- , granting annuities for discharging certain—G. B. Cap. 23
- , amending 57 Geo. 3. c. 34 and 174, authorising the issue of, for public works, and for the employment of the poor, &c. and extending the powers of the said Acts to Ireland—U. K. Cap. 88
- Excise;—altering the allowance for broken plate glass, and exempting manufacturers of certain glass wares from penalties for not being licensed—G. B. Cap. 35
- for reviving and continuing several laws relating to the duties on, and to prohibit the making of smalts within a certain distance, or by the maker of any other kind of glass—G. B. Cap. 21
- charging duties on licenses for retailing aqua vite—S. Cap. 13
- amending 55 Geo. 3. for granting duties on licenses, and regulating the issuing, &c. thereof—I. Cap. 57
- repealing duties on verjuice and vinegar, granting new duties thereon, and more effectually securing the duties on vinegar—G. B. — — — — Cap. 65
- Executors under the age of 21 years, extending to Ireland certain provisions of the Parliament of Great Britain relative to—U. K. — — — — Cap. 81
- Fees, regulating, for pardons under the Great Seal—U. K. — — — — Cap. 23
- Felony, for facilitating the means of prosecuting persons accused of, and of other offences—E. — — — — Cap. 70
- Fever Hospitals, for establishing, and preventing the increase of infectious fevers—I. — — — — Cap. 47
- Fisheries in Greenland Seas and Davis's Straights, Act for encouragement of, amended—G. B. — — — — Cap. 15
- , Act for the improvement and extension of, continued and amended—I. — — — — Cap. 94
- Foreigners, subjecting to arrest and detention, for smuggling within certain distances of any of his Majesty's dominions—U. K. — — — — Cap. 76
- Funds, amending 57 Geo. 3. c. 79, for transferring capital from certain, in Great Britain, to certain public stocks on funds in Ireland—U. K. Cap. 80
- Game, for the more effectual prevention of offences connected with the unlawful destruction and sale of—G. B. Cap. 75
- Glasgow to Carlisle, altering the application of part of 50,000*l.* granted by 56 Geo. 3. for improving the road from—S. — — — — Cap. 44
- Glasg,

- Glass, for reviving and continuing several laws relating to the duties on—
G. B. — — — Cap. 31
—, altering the allowance for broken plate glass, and exempting manufacturers of certain glass wares from penalties for not being licensed—G. B. 33
Grain, for preventing frauds in the sale of—I. — — — Cap. 82
Grand Juries, regulating the investigation of presentments by, for roads, &c.—I. — — — Cap. 2.67
Greenwich Hospital, Governors of, empowered to pay certain shares of prize-money due to Russian seamen, to the Russian Ambassador—R. — — — Cap. 64
Hesse (Princess of) settling an annuity on, in case she shall survive H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge—U. K. — — — Cap. 24
High treason and treasonable practices, indemnifying persons who have acted in apprehending, &c. persons suspected of—G. B. — — — Cap. 6
Highway Robbery, for repealing such parts of several Acts as allow pecuniary and other rewards on the conviction of persons for—E. — — — Cap. 70
Horses, duties on, continued and reduced—G. B. — — — Cap. 16
Houses of Correction, amending 56 Geo. 2. for regulating the salaries of Clergymen officiating as Chaplains in—E. — — — Cap. 32
Howth Harbour, for the better accommodation of the King's packets in, and better regulating the shipping therein—I. — — — Cap. 61
Hydrometer, repealing an Act of 56 Geo. 3. for establishing the use of Sikes's instead of Clarke's—U. K. — — — Cap. 28
Importation, allowing, of certain articles, and re-exportation thereof, into and from certain ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—U. K. — — — Cap. 19
—, indemnifying persons concerned in advising, issuing, or executing any orders for permitting the importation and exportation of certain goods, &c. in foreign bottoms to and from certain West India Islands—U. K. — — — Cap. 7
—, permitting the importation of certain articles into the West Indies—U. K. — — — Cap. 27
Innkeepers, rates to, on quartering soldiers—U. K. — — — Cap. 23
Juries (Grand), regulating the investigation of presentments by, for roads, &c.—I. — — — Cap. 2.67
Kent (H. R. H. the Duke of), making provision for, and settling an annuity on the Princess of Leiningen, in case she shall survive him—U. K. — — — Cap. 53
Kilmainham Hospital, Governors of, authorized to suspend the pensions of pensioners guilty of fraud in respect of prize-money or pensions, or for other gross misconduct—I. — — — Cap. 8
Kilmainham Hospital, for the further regulation of payments of pensions to soldiers upon the establishment of—
I. — — — Cap. 74
King and Government, Act repealed for detaining persons suspected of conspiring against—U. K. — — — Cap. 1
—, altering and amending 51 Geo. 3. for providing for the person of, during his illness, and for the administration of the royal authority, &c.—U. K. — — — Cap. 90
Larceny from the person, for more effectually preventing—I. — — — Cap. 68
Leiningen (Princess of) settling annuity on, in case of her surviving H. R. H. the Duke of Kent—U. K. — — — Cap. 53
Licences for retailing aqua vitæ, charged with duty—S. — — — Cap. 13
—, amending 55 Geo. 3. for granting duties on, and regulating the issuing, &c. thereof—I. — — — Cap. 57
Liffey (River), for maintaining the Royal Canal from, to the River Shannon—I. — — — Cap. 35
Longitude at Sea, for effectually discovering—U. K. — — — Cap. 20
Lotteries—E. — — — Cap. 71
Madder, repealing former duties on, and granting new duties in lieu thereof—G. B. — — — Cap. 9.55
Magistrates, repealing so much of 43 Geo. 3. as requires the presence of, on board vessels carrying passengers from the united kingdom to his Majesty's plantations, or to foreign parts—U. K. — — — Cap. 89
Malt, annual duties on—G. B. — — — Cap. 3
—, for better securing the collection of the duties on—I. — — — Cap. 78
Marine Forces, regulating while on shore—U. K. — — — Cap. 12
Marriages celebrated in India, removing doubts relative to—E. — — — Cap. 84
Matrimonial Contracts, extending to Ireland certain provisions of the Parliament of Great Britain relative to—U. K. — — — Cap. 81
Militia Adjuts. allowances to—G. B. — — — Cap. 58
—, disembodied, pay and clothing of—G. B. — — — Cap. 58
—, disembodied, pay and clothing of—I. — — — Cap. 59
—, Serjeant Majors, allowances to—G. B. — — — Cap. 58
—, Subaltern Officers, allowances to—G. B. — — — Cap. 58
—, Subaltern Officers, allowances to—I. — — — Cap. 59
—, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, allowances to—G. B. — — — Cap. 58
Mutiny Act of 55 Geo. 3. mistake in, rectified, and indemnifying certain persons relating thereto—U. K. — — — Cap. 10
—, Annual, Army—U. K. — — — Cap. 11
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National Debt (Commissioners for the reduction of), empowering any three or more

- more of, to exercise all the powers given to the Commissioners by any Act or Acts of Parliament—U. K. Cap. 66
- Negotiable Securities, relieving *bonâ fide* holders of, without notice that they were given for an usurious consideration—U. K. — — Cap. 93
- New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, allowing the importation and re-exportation of certain articles into certain ports of—U. K. — — Cap. 19
- Northern Passage, for encouraging attempts to find, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole—U. K. — — Cap. 20
- Offices and Employments, annual duties on—E. — — — Cap. 3
- — — — —, indemnity—U. K. — — — — Cap. 5
- Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, for encouraging attempts to find a Northern passage between—U. K. — — Cap. 20
- Paper, amending 56 Geo. 3. for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on, and allowing a drawback of the duty on paper used in printing certain books at the press of Trinity College, Dublin—I. — — — Cap. 41
- Pardons under the Great Seal, regulating the payment of fees for—U. K. Cap. 29
- Parish Vestries, for the regulation of—E. — — — — Cap. 69
- Passengers from the United Kingdom to the Colonies or Foreign Parts, repealing so much of 43 Geo. 3. as requires the presence of Magistrates on board vessels carrying—U. K. — — Cap. 89
- Pensions and Personal Estate, annual duties on—E. — — — — Cap. 3
- Pensions to soldiers upon the establishments of Chelsea and Kilmainham, regulating payment of—U. K. — — Cap. 74
- — — — —, the Governors of Kilmainham Hospital empowered to suspend or take away, from soldiers guilty of fraud, in respect of prize-money or pensions, or of any other gross misconduct—I. — — — — Cap. 8
- Poor, appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning charities for the education of the—E. — — — Cap. 91
- Portugal, for carrying into execution a Convention between his Majesty and the King of, for preventing traffick in slaves—U. K. — — — Cap. 85
- Presentments for Roads, regulating the investigation of by Grand Juries—I. — — — — Cap. 2. 67
- Prize-money (Navy), making further regulations for the payment of, and authorizing the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to pay to the Russian Ambassador certain shares of prize-money due to Russian seamen—E. — — — Cap. 64
- Regimental Debts, for regulating the payment of—U. K. — — — Cap. 73
- Russian Seamen, empowering the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to pay prize-money due to, to the Russian Ambassador—E. — — — Cap. 64
- Salmon, for preventing the destruction of, and fish of salmon kind—E. — — — Cap. 43
- Salt (Rock) delivered for feeding or mixing with the food of cattle, for repealing duty on, and imposing another duty in lieu thereof—G. B. — — — Cap. 77
- Savings' Banks, amending 57 Geo. 3. 130. for encouraging the establishment of—E. — — — Cap. 48
- Seamen, to extend and render more effectual the present regulations for the relief of seafaring men and boys, subjects of the united kingdom, in foreign parts—U. K. — — — — Cap. 38
- Securities (Negotiable), relieving *bonâ fide* holders of, without notice that they were given for an usurious consideration—U. K. — — — Cap. 33
- Sherwood Forest, vesting parts of in the Crown—E. — — — — Cap. 100
- Shipping, amending and reducing into one Act the several laws relative to the mode of hiring, by the East India Company—E. — — — — Cap. 83
- Sikes's Hydrometer, repealing an Act of 56 Geo. 3. for establishing the use of, instead of Clarke's—U. K. — — — Cap. 28
- Silk Manufactures, additional bounty on the exportation of, granted by 46 Geo. 3. made perpetual—G. B. — — — Cap. 36
- Slandorous Words, for preventing frivolous and vexatious actions for, in Courts—U. K. — — — — Cap. 80
- Slave Trade, for carrying into execution a treaty between his Majesty and the King of Spain, for preventing—U. K. — — Cap. 36
- — — — —, for carrying into execution a treaty between his Majesty and the King of Portugal, for preventing—U. K. — — Cap. 85
- — — — —, explaining 46, 47, and 51 Geo. 3. for the abolition of—U. K. — — — Cap. 49. 98
- Smalts, prohibiting the making of, within a certain distance of glass-houses—G. B. — — — — Cap. 21
- Smuggling, for subjecting foreigners to arrest and detention for, within certain distances of any of his Majesty's dominions; for regulating rewards to the seizing officers, according to the tonnage of vessels or boats seized and condemned—U. K. — — — Cap. 76
- Snuff, annual duties on—G. B. — — — Cap. 3
- Soldiers, for further regulating the payments of pensions to soldiers upon the establishments of Chelsea and Kilmainham—U. K. — — — — Cap. 74
- — — — —, Governors of Kilmainham Hospital empowered to suspend or take away the pensions of soldiers guilty of fraud in respect of prize-money or pensions, or of any other gross misconduct—I. — — — — Cap. 8
- — — — —, rates to Innkeepers on quartering—U. K. — — — — Cap. 22
- Soldiers,

Soldiers, for regulating the payment of regimental debts, and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to soldiers—U. K. — Cap. 73
 —, Consolidating and amending 51 and 52 Geo. 3. for enabling the wives and families of, to return to their homes—U. K. — Cap. 92
 South America, permitting the importation of certain articles into—U. K. Cap. 27
 Spain, carrying into execution a convention between his Majesty and the King of, for preventing traffick in slaves—U. K. — Cap. 36
 Spirits, continuing and amending Acts for regulating the trade in, between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally—G. B. and I. — Cap. 26
 —, amending and continuing 56 Geo. 3. to repeal the duties upon wash, spirits, and distillers' licences, and granting other duties, and establishing further regulations for the distillation of spirits from corn for home consumption—S. — Cap. 50
 Sugar, annual duties on—G. B. Cap. 3
 — (Refined), repealing the several bounties on the exportation of, and for reducing the size of the packages in which it may be exported—U. K. Cap. 34
 Supplies, appropriation of—U. K. Cap. 101
 Tea, for further preventing the importation of, without making due entry thereof with the officers of customs and excise—U. K. — Cap. 76
 Tenants (absconding, overholding, and defaulting), amending the law respecting the recovery of tenements from, and for protecting the tenant against undue distress—I. — Cap. 39
 Tobacco, annual duties on—G. B. Cap. 3

Tobacco, reviving 49 Geo. 3. for permitting the importation of, from any place—U. K. — Cap. 63
 Tokens (Bank of England), amending 57 Geo. 3. for preventing the further circulation of—E. — Cap. 14
 Treason and Treasonable Practices, indemnifying persons who have acted in apprehending, &c. persons suspected of—G. B. — Cap. 6
 Treasury Bills, raising 800,000*l.* British by, in Ireland—I. — Cap. 87
 Trinity College (Dublin), allowing drawback of duty on paper used in printing certain books used at—I. Cap. 41
 Verjuice and Vinegar, repealing former duties on, and granting new duties in lieu thereof, and for more effectually securing the duties on vinegar—G. B. Cap. 65
 Vestries (Parochial), for regulating—E. — Cap. 69
 Wages of Workmen, amending several Acts prohibiting the payment of, in certain trades, otherwise than in lawful money—E. — Cap. 51
 Watching and Warding, continuing Act for—G. B. — Cap. 52
 West Indies, indemnifying persons concerned in advising, issuing, or executing any orders for permitting the importation and exportation of certain goods, &c. in foreign bottoms, to and from certain Islands in—U. K. Cap. 7
 —, to permit the importation of certain articles into—U. K. Cap. 27
 Yarmouth, enabling the trustees of certain premises at, held in trust for his Majesty, to execute a conveyance of the same, to a purchaser thereof—E. Cap. 42
 Yeomanry Corps, for continuing the laws now in force concerning—I. Cap. 40

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Letter from Lieut.-colonel Cunningham to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, near Pritchethur, June 10, inclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated June 16.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of General Smith, that the detachment under my command encamped yesterday as near to Pritchethur as the jungle would admit, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill, which completely commands that place. I immediately sent to the Killedar, requesting him to deliver up the fort, but without effect; and in the course of the day Capt. Spillar went over, and was admitted under a flag of truce, and did every thing in his power to induce the garrison to comply

with my demand, which they promised to do the following day; as I, however, put but little faith in their assurances, I sent back, during the night, to the top of the Moreghurry Ghaut for one of the guns, which had been carried up the day before; and, owing to the exertions of the detachment and the assistance which had been sent me from Sattara, I had the pleasure of seeing it brought up and mounted upon the hill which we occupied by two o'clock: I then warned the Killedar of the consequences that would ensue if the place was not immediately put in my possession; and on receiving no satisfactory answer, commenced hostilities.—The first two shells seemed to alarm them a good deal, but unfortunately they had so much cover that it was impossible to reach them. Sensible of this, they rose up the moment our gun was fixed, and set us at defiance. Under such mortifying circumstances, the only way

way I thought it possible to get into the place was by blowing open the gateway by musketry, which service Capt. Spillar, in the most gallant manner, offered to perform; Lieut. Redford also volunteered to accompany him. Fifty men from the 6th regiment, and a party from the auxiliary horse, were immediately formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower.—Fearful that Capt. Spillar might be overpowered by numbers, I joined him with a reinforcement, and had soon the happiness of seeing a hole blown through the gate, sufficiently large to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic-struck, and fled in all directions; and in the course of a few minutes the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners, and are now in camp. The enemy had five men killed, and the Subidar of the fort wounded. I ought to have mentioned that during our advance to the gateway, the gun was well directed by Lieut. Roe, which, no doubt, prevented the enemy from occupying that part of the works.

J. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieut.-col. Commanding Detachment.
Extract from a Report from Capt. Swanson, commanding the second division of the Poona auxiliary horse, to the Political Agent in Kandeish, dated camp, at Chandore, June 29, inclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, dated July 4.

I have the honour to inform you that immediately on the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I marched from Malligaum upon Chandore, leaving my baggage to follow me to that town. At Chandore I arrived at seven o'clock, p.m. halted there an hour and a half to refresh my horses, and again moved forward to the village of Aheirgaum, which place I reached at day-light this morning.—As I had moved on when within six miles of the village at a very quick pace, to prevent all intelligence of my approach arriving before myself, I was enabled to surround the village, force open the gates, and take possession of the house of Trimluckjee Dainglia, before he or any person in the place was aware of my approach. Trimluckjee was at this moment lying on his cot, and had but time to fly to the upper part of the house, where he concealed himself among some straw. He was, however, soon discovered, and seized without the smallest resistance.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor-in-Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated June 22.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to your Honourable Committee the unconditional surrender of the fort and district of Vezeadroog to the British Government, which completes the conquest of the South-

ern Concan; and that by letters received from Seroor, it appears that the garrison of Malligaum has surrendered to Lieut.-colonel M'Dowall.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
OF SATURDAY DECEMBER 5.

Extracts from the report of Maj.-gen. Sir D. Marshall to the Adjutant-general:

Camp. April 30.

I now proceed to lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the particulars of the operations against the town of Mundiah.—As soon as day-light sufficiently broke on the 26th of April, our batteries opened, and were instantaneously answered by a spirited fire from the whole of the enemy's works. Our guns were served with a vivacity, and laid with a precision, worthy of the scientific character which the Bengal artillery has always maintained, and the progress was very encouraging.—The troops arrived in the rear of the investing post, at a quarter past three, p.m. but were halted by my orders, about 1200 yards in the rear of it. They consisted of a storming, and a supporting column, the former composed of four companies, 2d batt. 1st native infantry, under Major Midwinter, eight companies 2d batt. 13th native infantry, under Major Thomas, and three companies 1st batt. 14th native infantry, under Lieut. Lewis; the whole under the command of Brigadier Dewar. The latter was formed of five companies of the 2d batt. 8th native infantry, under Major Manley, and eight companies of the 2d batt. 28th native infantry, under Captain Wrottesley; the whole under Brigadier Price. Both columns were placed under the direction and orders of Brig.-gen. Watson, C. B.—The rest of the infantry continued in their posts of investment, and two companies were sent to protect the park and stores remaining on the other side.—In this disposition I halted, until about half-past five, when, to the satisfaction of the eager troops, Capt. Tickel, Field Engineer, who with some of his officers had examined the breach personally, gave the preconcerted signal, that the troops might advance. Brig.-gen. Watson, most judiciously concluding that no time was to be lost, moved forward at once to the assault, with some pioneers, and a party of 50 or 60 men of the 1st batt. 14th native infantry, under Lieuts. Lewis and Aitchison, followed closely by Capt. d'Aguilar, of the 13th, with three companies of that corps, and what remained of the detachment of the 1st batt. 14th native infantry; the main body coming up in double quick time, joined the assailants without loss of time. The breach, from being unoccupied by the enemy, was instantly mounted and carried, our troops rushing along the ramparts,

ramparts, and up the principal streets of the town, driving before them the enemy, who now endeavoured, when too late, to maintain themselves, and suffered very severely in their retreat towards the fort; the town was soon in our possession with scarcely any loss; such of the fugitives as attempted to escape to the fort, found the gate shut against them, and fell in heaps under the destructive fire which now poured upon them from Capt. Black's battery.—Annund Sing, Commandant, an old officer of the Rajah of Berar, and the most violent instigator of the resistance we experienced, was said to be slain at this spot. About 250 of the fugitives had collected in the corner farther from the breach; these on the approach of our troops along the ramparts, made some resistance, but at length adopted the fatal resolution of rushing outside through a small gateway; they were observed by the investing parties, under Major Cumming and Capt. Sterling, of the 7th cavalry—these officers instantly moved forward, and after chasing them from one quarter to another, drove them at length into the Nerbuddah, where they all perished, except about 50, taken prisoners,

many of them badly wounded. The enemy must have lost 500 men in the assault and occupation of the town.—As soon as the town became ours, the troops were pushed forward as near as possible to the fort, and established themselves.—At day-break of the 27th, the garrison, who had so completely lost courage that they had not dared to fire a single shot during the night, came out unarmed, headed by Nuthoo Ram Hoojaree, and quietly surrendered themselves prisoners, to the amount of 1000, or 1200 persons, besides 4 or 500, who were not of a military character.—Thus closed a series of operations in which not a single mischance occurred to disappoint the expectations we had formed. The enemy has been severely punished for his temerity in opposing the British arms, while on our side not an officer has been touched, and our loss three killed and 14 wounded.

[In the course of this Dispatch Sir D. Marshall warmly praises the conduct of Capt. Tickell, Lieuts. Pecket and Chesep, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow, and more particularly Lieut. Fickersgill, Deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general.]

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 10th inst. took place the opening of the French Legislature by the King in person; and the private accounts say, that nothing could exceed the pomp and splendour with which the Monarch was surrounded during this high ceremony; nor the profound impression which he seemed to leave upon the minds of his hearers. The Speech delivered on the occasion shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT.—The new deputies took the oath of fidelity to the King, and obedience to the Charter, in the presence of his Majesty.—The King spoke in an accent, firm, noble, and touching, which reaches the heart, because it proceeds from the heart. His speech was heard in religious silence, and followed by the most lively applause, in which were mingled shouts of *Vive le Roi!* This imposing ceremony had drawn a numerous assemblage to the gallery, among whom were remarked many foreigners of distinction, particularly of our countrymen.

The following table is extracted from a work lately published in Paris, written by the Count De la Borde:

Acres.	
Extent of territory in France	108,000,000
Persons.	
In Agriculture	17,500,000
In Manufactures	6,200,000
Indigent	800,000
Various	4,000,000

Total 28,500,000

GENT. MAG. December, 1818.

Annual Agricultural Produce	£140,000,000
Manufactures	38,000,000
Permanent Public Revenue	30,000,000

The following table in respect of England, is from the same author:—

Acres.	
Extent of Territory	55,000,000
Persons.	
In Agriculture	6,199,148
In Manufactures	7,071,989
Indigent*	1,548,400
Various	2,347,300
	17,096,800

The Count's statement in respect of England continued:—

Annual Agricultural Produce	£225,000,000
Manufactures	115,000,000
Permanent Public Revenue†	62,000,000

From a statistical report given in the French papers, of the births, deaths, and

* The Count upon this part of the statement, has the following note:—"It is a singular fact, that, notwithstanding the superior resources of the English nation, the number of indigent is double that of France, which country is twice as large as England. Whence does this arise? From the extravagance of the people, and the introduction of so much machinery."

† We should imagine that the Count's statement in regard of the Revenue must include the Income and Property Tax.

mar-

marriages, which took place in Paris during the year 1817, it appears, that the aggregate of births was 23,768; of which number 9047 were the fruits of unlawful intercourse.

A partial change, long foreseen, has at length taken place in the French Ministry. M. Corvetto, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and has been replaced by M. Roy, Member for Paris in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Roy is one of the richest proprietors of France, and has shewn himself to be a man of talent.

Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, it appears, have agreed, on the part of Great Britain, to a pecuniary arrangement of very considerable advantage to France, in consequence of the distressed state of the finances:—a Protocol has been signed to the following effect: The payments by France to the Allies, which were to have been made in eighteen months, will not be effected in less than twenty-seven instalments, or twenty-seven months.—The payment in *rentes*, of debts due to foreign individuals, was to have taken place immediately: it has been put off for six months, and consequently will not commence till the 1st of July next.—Mr. Baring and Co. took 100,000,000 of *rentes*, at the rate of 75 francs, and engaged to pay the Allied Powers; France takes back these *rentes*—that is, France undertakes to make the payments in specie within the twenty-seven months.—By this stipulation, the French government have rendered the payment of 100 millions dependent solely upon their own security; whereas, before, the Barings were personally responsible.

The noted Cambaceres, formerly fellow Consul with Buonaparte (or, rather, the second in rank in the Consular Government), and afterwards Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, arrived at Paris on Friday last, having with him General Lamarque and several other exiles.

The *Liberaux* of Paris, among whom are distinguished M. M. the Duc de Broglie, Voyer d'Argençon, Bignon, Du Pont de l'Eure, La Fayette, Martin du Garay, B. de Constant, Etienne, Jouy, Lacretelle, &c. &c. had an intention to celebrate a solemn service in the Protestant Church, to the memory of Sir Samuel Romilly; but the Ministers of that religion represented that their dogmas were inconsistent with such ceremonies. In consequence of this, the *Liberaux* have determined that an Eulogy on the talents and virtues of this great man shall be pronounced by one of their Members, M. Say, in a public hall, to which the friends of justice, freedom, and humanity, of all nations, shall be invited.

When the Emperor Alexander arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle (which was in the middle of the night), after the late grand military

review near Valenciennes, his Imperial Majesty went early the next morning, without any previous notice, to the hotel of the Duke of Wellington, who was then at breakfast with his aides-de-camp. The Emperor entered the room without ceremony, but in full military costume. After shaking his Grace by the hand very cordially, he addressed him nearly in the following words:—

'Duke of Wellington—I lose not a moment in calling on you to express my sense of the obligation I feel, for the attention which my army has uniformly experienced at your hands, since it has been under your orders. No words can do justice to what I feel—as little am I able to express my admiration, and the high gratification you afforded me, at the late reviews of our troops, especially by the finest military movement I ever witnessed—the advance of the British Guards when attacking the heights of Famar!—I have therefore to desire that you will permit me to nominate you a FIELD MARSHAL OF RUSSIA.' The Duke bowed assent, and expressed his deep sense of the distinguished honour intended him by his Imperial Majesty. The day after this interview, the Emperor, on meeting the Duke, said, 'You must dine with me to-day in the Russian Uniform.'—'Sire,' replied the Duke, 'I have not yet been able to furnish myself with a coat.'—'That shall not be wanting,' rejoined the Emperor, 'If you will wear the best I have in my wardrobe.'

In half an hour the Emperor's own uniform coat, which he had worn the day before, was sent to the Duke, who appeared in it at dinner, with the Order of a Russian Field Marshal, and a magnificent sword presented to his Grace by his Imperial Majesty on the occasion. The manner in which the Emperor conferred this high military honour is perhaps the most flattering personal compliment which the Hero of Waterloo has yet received; and it had the additional grace of being given with all the cordiality and kindness of an intimate friend.

The Cross which the Duke of Wellington has received from the King of France surpasses in splendour every one of the same kind in Europe. It is said to be worth full 25,000*l.* sterling.

The following General Order was published by the Duke of Wellington, on the occasion of the breaking up of the Army of Occupation:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-quarters, Cambray, Nov. 1, 1818.

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington cannot take leave of the troops whom he had the honour to command, without expressing to them his gratitude for the good conduct which has distinguished them during the time that they have been under his

his orders. It is now nearly three years since the Allied Sovereigns confided to the Field Marshal the chief command of that part of their forces which circumstances rendered it necessary to keep in France. If the measures which their Majesties commanded have been executed in a manner to give them satisfaction, this result must be wholly attributed to the prudent and enlightened conduct manifested on all occasions by their Excellencies the Generals Commanding in Chief, to the good example which they have given to the other Generals and Officers who were subordinate to them, as well as to the efforts of these latter to second them, and, lastly, to the excellent discipline which has always prevailed in the contingent.

"It is with regret that the General has seen the moment arrive when the dissolution of this Army was to put an end to his public connexions, and his private relations, with the Commanders and other Officers of the corps of the Army.

"The Field Marshal deeply feels how agreeable these relations have been to him. He begs the Generals Commanding in Chief to receive, and to make known to the troops under their orders, the assurance that he should never cease to take the most lively interest in every thing that may concern them; and that the remembrance of the three years during which he has had the honour to be at their head, will be always dear to him.

(Signed)

"G. MURRAY,
Lieut.-gen. and Chief of the Staff
of the Allied Army."

A society has recently been established in Paris, by a considerable number of professional gentlemen, for the purpose of vindicating the claims of injured individuals, who are without the means of paying for regular assistance. The society examine carefully the merits of every cause presented to them. As they are mostly men of talent and reputation, they are consequently qualified to judge of the success that may attend it. If it be just, they undertake it at their own risk; promote it by money, talent, and application; and in the event of failure, bear all the losses. Should they succeed, the plaintiff has no costs to pay; for these they take care shall be borne by the defendant.

NETHERLANDS.

We learn from Brussels, that nothing could exceed the magnificence of the Imperial Russian Visitors in that city. The Empress Dowager (mother to Alexander) had deposited in the Bank at Brussels, 40,000*l.* sterling, to pay for the expences of her visit, and had declared, that she would not take any part of it back with her. Every thing Russian was, of course,

quite in fashion. The Prince of Orange constantly wore the Russian uniform, and acted as Chamberlain to his mother-in-law. Her Imperial Majesty arrived, in the course of the evening, at her daughter's palace; and, as it was supposed that she might be fatigued, she was conducted to her apartment; but she left it immediately for the nursery; examined not only the children, but opened all the drawers, looked at the cloaths, questioned the nurses, and made the little Prince put on a Russian uniform which she had formerly sent him, and present arms. She afterwards visited the whole house from the cellar to the garret, and is said to have been so active, that the Dutch and Belgian Courtiers found it difficult to keep up with her. She retired at midnight, wrote till two, and was up before seven. Her dresses were covered with diamonds. She is a handsome woman.

SPAIN.

The state of Spain may be judged from the circumstance, that the couriers coming through Andalusia are obliged to travel with an escort of 30 men; and that a detachment composed of 36 infantry and cavalry, having felons in their custody from Cadiz, on the way to Ceuta, were attacked by a troop of 50 horsemen—many of the soldiers killed, and a number of the prisoners set at liberty.

ITALY.

The British Consul at Venice has officially noticed to Government, that the plague has appeared in the Lazaretto of that port: and that this terrible pestilence had broken out in Albania.

In consequence of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the family of Buonaparte, at Rome, have been invited to choose and nominate a physician to attend on the Ex-Emperor in St. Helena; and accordingly they have appointed M. de Beauregard, the medical man who attended Napoleon at Elba.

GERMANY.

The death of Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, without male issue, has elevated to the Grand Ducal Throne his uncle, Louis William Augustus, who was born on the 9th February 1763. The late Grand Duke has left two daughters; the eldest born 5th June 1811, and the other 21st October 1813. By an arrangement made at the Congress of Vienna, a portion of this Prince's territories were given (after his death) to the King of Bavaria, in lieu of other cessions made by the latter to Austria; but at the late Congress Alexander opposed the unjust design; which is, in consequence, supposed to be abandoned.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has directed monuments to be erected in honour of Field

Field Marshals Romanzoff, Suwarroff, Koutousoff, and Barclay de Tolly, in the most conspicuous parts of the Russian capital.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

According to a final settlement between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the latter Crown is to receive, as the condition of a reciprocal discharge, and in full of all demands on both sides, the sum of eight millions of Norwegian dollars in specie.

ASIA.

Accounts from Ceylon of the 1st of July last, represent that the unhealthiness in the Candian country has been as great as it was in 1803, and that many Europeans had fallen victims to the fever.

A letter from Bombay, of a recent date, gives the following *coup d'œil* of Indian affairs:—"The Mahratta war ended in June by the abdication of the Peishwa, who retires to Benares, on a princely stipend by our Government. The whole Mahratta empire is now in our hands, except a small territory given to the antient dynasty, which is established in its own fortress of Sattarah, where, for many years, it has been shut up; the empire being governed by a faction, whose head assumed the title of Peishwa, or leader. The Chieftains Holkar and Scindia, who were the principal movers of the war, as well as the chief props of the Mahratta confederacy, have made separate treaties for themselves; agreeing to pay a subsidiary force, and to allow a resident Ambassador at their respective Courts. At present all is quiet, the rainy season being unfavourable to warlike operation of any kind; yet, when fine weather returns, some desultory fighting may be expected, for many refractory Chieftains are still unsubdued; the country is full of strong holds, every hill and eminence is fortified; there are no roads, whence you may easily suppose how formidable such a country is, and what necessities there will be for holding it to garrison the various forts, and endeavour to make its warlike tribes appreciate the blessings of peace and civilization. The cholera morbus has made dreadful ravages in the Upper Provinces of Hindostan. The district of Gorruckpore alone is stated to have lost 30,000 persons. It has paid Bengal a visit, and is now coming across the Peninsula with rapid strides."

AFRICA.

A very intelligent and enterprising gentleman, named Bodeck, has recently returned to England, after having successfully explored the kingdom of the Ashantees, in which he resided for six months. During the first half of this interval, he was incarcerated in a dungeon, and ex-

pected hourly to be put to death. The King of the Ashantees had him often brought from his cell to the palace, for the purpose of inquiring from whence he came, and the purpose of his visit. These interviews always took place in the dead of the night, and upon one early occasion his Majesty met Mr. Bodeck half way in the dark. After repeated conversation, his Majesty became quite satisfied with respect to the intentions of the stranger, who was liberated, and for the last three months of his stay he resided at the court, and was treated with great kindness. Among the curious and valuable articles brought home by Mr. Bodeck is a Geographical History of the Ashantee Kingdom, in the native language, and an account of the travels and death of Mungo Park. He represents the King of the Ashantees as a most able and intelligent man. His observations and questions, which were incessant, displayed strong natural discernment and intelligence, and he was particularly anxious in his inquiries respecting the policy of the European Governments.

AMERICA.

By a decision of Judge Van Ness, in the Southern District Court of New York, it is settled, that the United States will not take cognizance of acts of hostility committed upon the Spanish flag, in vessels fitted out from the ports of the Union by naturalized citizens of the United Provinces of South America.

A variety of letters received from America represent the trade of the United States to be in a very depressed state. Several of these letters refer the present distress, and the want of confidence among the merchants, to the measures lately adopted by America respecting commerce, which, they state, have been followed by the most ruinous consequences. The general opinion in the United States was, that the measures would be found in their effect favourable to the trade of Britain.

The Parliament of Upper Canada met on the 14th ult.: the Session was opened by the new Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, with a short speech, in which he alluded, with indignation, to the late Convention, which was assembled through the influence of Mr. Gourlay, from Wiltshire. The Commons House of Assembly, in their reply, observe, that they shall frame a law to prevent such conventions; adding, that "they remember that this favoured land was assigned to their fathers as a retreat for suffering loyalty, and not a sanctuary for sedition."

Letters from St. Thomas's state, that insurgent privateers swarm in the neighbourhood of that island. They respect no flag but the British.

DOMES.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 20. At the *Knutsford* (Cheshire) Michaelmas quarter sessions, when the names of the grand jury were called over, one of them put in an antiquated plea of exemption, founded upon the circumstance of the land which he occupied having formerly belonged to the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and from the occupiers having always claimed an exemption from serving upon juries. The claim on this occasion was deemed valid, and the gentleman who had been called was allowed his exemption. There are lands of the same description in Lincolnshire, particularly at *Aslaby*, near Falkingham, where a beautiful and well-preserved temple of the knights of that Order still remains.

Nov. 3. A meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of Pembrokeshire, held at *Haverfordwest*, Lord Cawdor in the chair, came to two resolutions, declaring their alarm at the increase of litigation and of law charges in that county, and that suits for the recovery of small debts were so expensively carried on by legal ingenuity, that the law of the land was made an instrument of the grossest oppression.

Nov. 10. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at *Inverness*, and to a considerable distance round the town, at about 20 minutes past 12 at night. "We have not yet learned how far it may have extended; but we understand that it was felt with peculiar violence along the banks of Loch Ness. The noise seems to have been greater or less according to local circumstances; in some places it was very loud, in others more gentle, but every-where a tremulous motion was, for a few seconds, communicated to moveables. The night was uncommonly serene, with clear moonlight; and while not a breath of wind was stirring on the surface of the ground, in the higher regions of the atmosphere the clouds were driving rapidly from South to North. Lighter shocks are said to have been felt at nine in the evening, and at four the following morning. We have heard of no accident or damage from this visitation." (*Inverness Courier*.) — A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the 9th Nov. 1817, along the line of country from the hills of Yorkshire, near Dent, through Kendal and the lake of Windermere to Conistone, in Lancashire; where it appeared to terminate. A second concussion was experienced on the 31st of October last, at *Dalton*, in Low Furness; which is not far from the place where the former earthquake ceased.

A neat marble tablet has been placed in the Rutland Chapel in *St. George's* Chapel, *Windsor*, by the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) to the memory of Major Packe of that regiment, who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

A serious disturbance lately took place amongst the scholars at *Eton*; they did considerable mischief in the town, as well as offered the grossest indignities to Dr. Keate, the Upper-master. A resistance to the discipline of the school seems to have led to the disturbance: it was found necessary to expel seven of the students, and privately dismiss two others.

A fire lately broke out in a melting-house belonging to Mr. James Cusack, chandler, in Meeting-lane, *Warrminster*, Wilts, which, with a range of warehouses and workshops, and the house of Mrs. and Miss Smith, dress-makers, was consumed.

There have been recently discovered in the parish of *Mottistoun*, on the South side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal supposed to be the *Mammoth*, or *Mastodon*. Several of the vertebrae, or joints of the back-bone, measuring thirty-six inches in circumference: they correspond exactly in form, colour, and texture, with the bones found on the banks of the Ohio in North America, in a vale called by the Indians Big-bone Swamp. — Also, in the parish of *Northwood*, on the North side of the Island, the bones of the Crocodile have recently been found by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species, whose body did not exceed twelve feet in length. — Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the *Mastodon* (found on the South side of the island) contain iron.

A project is in agitation to commence a line of canal from *Bude*, in Cornwall, which in its progress is to open a communication by water between the Bristol Channel, Exeter, and Plymouth. The principal advantage expected to be obtained by the speculators is that which may arise from the conveyance of *Bude sand* for manure; and much collateral benefit, it is supposed, may ensue from the means which will thus be afforded of obtaining coal and culm for making lime. The undertaking has met with considerable encouragement, 66,650*l.* having been already subscribed. Among the subscribers are—Sir W. P. Call, bart. 10,000*l.*; Sir A. O. Molesworth, bart. 5000*l.*; Earl Stanhope, 4000*l.*

A steam-boat, named the *Lady of the Lake*, which passes between *Newhaven* and *Stirling*, in Scotland, has completed the

the extraordinary run of 16,800 miles in the space of 1963 hours, or 550 miles a week, without any accident.

The *Liberty*, a Kirkaldy pinnace, from Leith lately to Kirkaldy, with passengers, when nearly opposite to Seafeld-tower, on the Fife coast, suddenly went down, and all on-board perished. The number on-board of her has been stated to be five men and three women passengers, a child, and three of the crew.

The number of persons now in the College-books of *Trinity College, Dublin*, is stated to be higher than it ever was at any former period; they now exceed 1,500. In the year 1800 they were not half so numerous.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"Windor Castle, Dec. 5. His Majesty's tranquillity has been undisturbed throughout the last month, and his Majesty's health has been good; but his disorder continues in the same state."—We cannot conceive any thing more affecting, more distressing, than this description of the tranquillity of the King, during a visitation of domestic calamity which would have touched him so nearly had he possessed his reason.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

A Board for the discovery of the Longitude was held at the Admiralty Office, being the first under the provisions of the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and which nominated Dr. William Hyde Wollaston, Dr. Thomas Young, and Capt. Henry Kater, in addition to the Great Officers of State, the President of the Royal Society, &c. Commissioners thereof.—Dr. Young has, however, been appointed Secretary to the Board, and will, under the provisions of the 58th Geo. III., cap. 20, have the superintendence of publishing the Nautical Almanack, and the care and regulation of the time-keepers used in the Navy; and Col. Mudge has been appointed one of the Commissioners in the room of Dr. Young. The stamp duty on the Nautical Almanack is now, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, discontinued.

Friday, Nov. 20.

A dreadful fire, about ten o'clock this night, destroyed Carroll's Lottery-office, Cornhill; the premises of Mr. Smith, cutler, at the back, in Lombard street; and greatly injured several others. On Saturday afternoon the front of Mr. Smith's house fell into the street, and several persons passing by were buried in the ruins: a respectable woman, two lads, one an only son of Mr. Mackreth, grocer, died the same evening.

Friday, Dec. 4.

In the Court of Admiralty Sir W. Scott delivered judgment in the case of *La Bel-lone*, which related to the long-agitated question of the right of the Army and Navy, when acting on a conjoint expedition, to the bounty of the Crown, commonly called *Head Money*, for the capture of prisoners. He was clearly of opinion, that the Statutes relative to conjoint expeditions conveyed an interest in Prizes only; and accordingly decided that the claimants in the present case were not entitled to head money.

Monday, Dec. 7.

This day the curiosities, &c. brought from Baffin's Bay, by Capt. Ross, were landed at Whitehall-stairs, from the boats of the *Isabella* and *Alexander* discovery ships. There are four dogs and two bitches, the former larger than the latter; three are almost black, one black and white, and two brownish, and appear nearly of the same species as those of Kamschatka, with heads and tails resembling a fox; their skins exceedingly thick, with long hair: they are very docile, and represented as of great strength. Among the curiosities was an amazingly large skin of a white bear, about seven feet in length; a sledge of bone, about five feet long and two feet high, with the whip, &c. used by the newly-discovered inhabitants; specimens of mineralogy and botany, and some very remarkable star-fish. The whole of the productions were conveyed to the British Museum, for the inspection of the public.

The new street from Carlton House to the Regent's Park is making rapid strides to its completion, almost the whole of the ground on the intended line of it being now let. The part of it which forms a square, in front of Carlton House, is called "*Waterloo-place*;" from thence to Piccadilly, is called "*Waterloo-street*;" and from Piccadilly the street, which will form a grand approach to the Regent's Park, is to be called "*The Regent's Parade*."—A magnificent Hospital is building in the Regent's Park, solely for Soldiers affected with the ophthalmia and other disorders in the eyes.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 3. *Brutus; or, the Fall of Tarquin*; a Tragedy, in five Acts, by Mr. Howard Payne.

Dec. 10. *Is he Alive, or All Pinned*; a Farce.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 3. *Rose D'Amour; or The Little Red Riding Hat*; an Operatic Fairy Tale.

17. *A Word for the Ladies*; a Comedy, in five Acts, by Mr. Kenny.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

George Garvagh, esq. of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, created a Baron by the name, style, and title of Baron Garvagh.

Carlton House, Nov. 19. Sir Charles Abbott, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir Robert Dallas, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Lord Charles Somerset.

Nov. 28. W. Gray, esq. his Majesty's Consul in Virginia.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. Sir E. Hamilton, K. C. B. of Trebinshun House, Brecon; R. Mahon, esq. of Castlegar, Galway; and Hugh Innes, esq. of Lochalsh, co. Ross, and of Coxton, co. Moray; Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 7.—Josias Du Pré Porcher, esq. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. William Buckland; B. D. Reader of Geology in Oxford University.

Rev. W. White, M. A. Head Master of Sheffield Free Grammar School.

Rev. John Topham, Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School.

Rev. Joseph Cuming, jun. Master of Chudleigh Free Grammar School.

Dec. 1. William Draper Best, esq. sworn in as a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and R. Richardson, esq. as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Dublin, Dec. 1. Mr. Serjeant Jebb, sworn in Judge of King's Bench, *vice* Day.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Powell, B. D. Ragland and Landenny V. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Richard L. Connor, St. Anne's Shandon, Cork.

Rev. Robert F. Scale, B. A. Kingswear Perpetual Curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. E. Powys, jun. Bucknall and Baginall R. co. Stafford.

Rev. Henry Yorke, St. Cuthbert's R. in the city of York.

Rev. Thomas Forster, M. A. a Vicar Choral of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Evan Davies, All Saints R. Dorchester, *vice* Bryer, dec.

Rev. John Brewster, M. A. Greatham V. Durham, *vice* his father.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, M. A. Ashdon R. Essex.

Rev. William Gimingham, M. A. Bratton Fleming R. co. Devon.

Rev. Ebenezer Morris, Llanddarog P. co. Brecon.

Rev. Frederick Ricketts, M. A. Shaston St. James R.

Rev. Henry Banfather, Sprowston and Great Plumstead Curacies, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Christopher Mason, Bruisyard Perpetual Curacy, co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hill, M. A. Tingewicke R. co. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Bevan, Congresbury V. co. Somerset, *vice* Simpson, dec.

Rev. George Glover, M. A. Billingsford R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Gretton, Dean of Hereford, to the Prebend of Moreton Magna.

Rev. George John Haggitt, Lecturer of St. James's, Cambridge.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Thomas Hobson, M. A. Lidlinch R. co. Dorset, with Nether Compton and Over Compton R. co. Dorset.

Rev. William Domville, Munsley R. with Winforton R. co. Hereford.

BIRTHS.

March 30. At Lucknow, the wife of Lieut.-col. Shapland, C. B. 25th reg. Native Infantry, a dau.

June 10. At Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Major-gen. J. S. Wood, a son.

Nov. 7. At Braybief House, Guildford, the wife of W. Hibbit, esq. of Upton-place, Essex, a son.—At Milliken, Scotland, the lady of Sir W. Milliken Napier, Bart. of Napier, a son.—14. At Stonehouse, Cumberland, the lady of Sir Hew D. Ross, K. C. B. a dau.—18. The wife of Capt. the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, of his Majesty's ship *Revolutionaire*, a son.—23. At Edinburgh, the lady of Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. a son and heir.—25. In Mau-field-street, Viscountess Ashbrook, a dau.—26. At Hull, the wife of Lieut.-col. Cookson, a son.—27. The lady

of Sir George Denys, Bart. of Twinsted Hall, Essex, a dau.

Lately. In Stratford-place, the Countess of Westmeath, a son and heir.—At Knowle Farm, Sussex, the wife of Major-gen. Beatson, a dau.—At Fellbrig, the wife of Adm. Lukin, a son.—At Harpole, co. Northampton, the wife of Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, a son.—At Bramham Park, co. York, the wife of W. Lane Fox, esq. a son.—At Guernsey, the wife of Major D. Lacy, a son.—At Calcutta, Mis. Spankie, wife of the Advocate General, a son.—At Serroor, the wife of Major Moyné, Dep. Quartermaster-general Poona subsidiary force, a daughter.

Dec. 4. The Countess of Aberdeen, a dau.—10. At Camberwell, the wife of Major Davison, a daughter.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Calcutta, by special licence, Rev. Robert Hutchins, Chaplain to the Company at Penang, and Rector of Dittesham, Devon, to Elvira, dau. of the late C. Phipps, esq. of Watten Court, co. Devon.

22. At Calcutta, Lieut. Thomas Brooke Hingley, of the E. I. Company's Artillery, to Anne, dau. of the late Major-gen. Sir John Horsford, K. C. B.

Oct. 7. Norman Uniacke, esq. of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork, to Eleanor, second dau. of the late George Lax, esq. Wells, co. Somerset.

8. Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, Herts, to Matilda, fourth dau. of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Portman-square.

10. R. R. Bruce, esq. of the Company's service, to Catharine Barron, dau. of W. Spottiswoode, esq. of Glenfermate.

15. Lt.-gen. Vansittart, to Miss Copson Harris, niece to J. Drummond, esq. of Boyce Court, co. Gloucester.

17. William Leigh Cloves, esq. late Lieut.-col. 3d or King's own Dragoons, to Antonia Henrietta, second dau. of Rev. C. S. Holden, of Alston Hall, co. Derby.

20. David Barclay, esq. son of R. Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill, Surrey, to Maria Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. of Whitburn Castle, co. Durham.

Alexander Brymer Belcher, esq. eldest son of A. Belcher, esq. of Clarence Lodge, Roehampton, to Maria, second dau. of Joseph Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

21. George Augustus Frederick Dawkins, esq. only son of J. D. esq. M. P. of Over Norton House, Oxon, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Rev. Sir W. H. Cooper, bart.

John Wood Younghusband, esq. of Elwick, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Dean, of Bolton-le-Moor, co. Lancaster.

22. Rev. Richard Studdert, Rector of Quin, son of G. S. esq. of Kilkishen House, co. Clare, to Mary, second dau. of Major-gen. O'Meara, and grand-dau. of Sir J. Peacocke, bart. of Barnick.

23. Lieut.-col. Sir Wm Gomm, K. C. B. of Coldstream Guards, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Granville Penn, esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

26. Rev. J. T. Moore, A. M. eldest son of A. Moore, esq. a Judge of the Irish Common Pleas, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of John Bockett, esq. of Southcote Lodge, co. Berks.

29. Rev. Joseph Arkwright, M. A. son of R. A. esq. of Willersby, co. Derby, to Anne, dau. of Sir R. Wigram, bart. of Walthamstow House, Essex.

31. P. Ogier, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Davison, of Eastcott Lodge, Riselip, Middlesex.

George Smith, esq. to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. James Fielding, of Denbigh House.

At Paris, James G. Elkington, esq. late Surgeon of the 30th reg. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Bailey, of Northenhay House, Exeter.

Nov. 1. Capt. George Stuart, 3d Foot, to Alicia Inston, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Dunkin, Rector of Glasclough, co. Monaghan.

2. P. Broughton, esq. only son of Rev. P. S. Broughton, of Tunstall Hall, Salop, to Anna, youngest dau. of the late J. Smithwick, esq. of Lilliput, co. Limerick.

3. Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Grant, esq. of West Gate House, Pembroke, and niece of Lord Clifford.

5. Sir John Palmer Acland, bart. of Fairfield, Somerset, to Martha, relict of Phillip Gibbes, esq.

Major Reid, Royal Engineers, to Sarah, dau. of John Bolland, esq. of Clapham.

Dec. 1. Thomas A. Maynard, esq. surgeon in the Coldstream Guards, to Rhoda, daughter of the late Matthew Brickdale, esq. 3d Dragoon Guards.

2. At Dublin, at the house of her brother, Mr. Leslie Foster, John Henry North, esq. barrister at law, to Dorothea, youngest dau. of the late Bp. of Clogher.

3. By special licence, C. T. Edwards, esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Key, daughter of Samuel K. esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

4. S. B. Inglis, esq. formerly of the King's late German Legion, to Sholto Charlotte, widow of the late Major-gen. James Pringle, and dau. of Sir John Halkett, bart.

Isaac Gompertz, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, to Florence, dau. of the late C. F. Wattier, esq. of Abbeville, France.

8. At St. James's church, by the Rev. Dr. Coombe, Prebendary of Canterbury, Thomas Coombe, esq. younger son of Dr. Coombe, to Miss Wagner, elder dau. of the late Melchior Henry W. esq. of Pall Mall [and a grand-daughter of the late Rev. Henry Michell, vicar of Bright-helmston, whose death and biography are recorded in our Magazine for Dec. 1789.]

S. H. F. Gwynne, esq. of Gleanbrass Park, co. Carmarthen, to Miss Simms, of Kensington Gravel Pits.

At Cheltenham, George Barclay, esq. son of Col. Barclay, his Majesty's Commissioner for the American boundary, to Matilda, only dau. of Anthony Aufreere, esq. of Hoveton Hall, co. Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Gen. Count Lockhart of Lee and Carnwathy.

10. Thomas Lord, esq. of Tilehurst, Berks, to Miss Maria Harper, of Manchester-street, youngest dau. of the late J. H. esq. Edgeware-road.

OBITU.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY.

The following is a copy of the Inscription placed on the Coffin of her late Majesty :

" Depositum
Serenissimæ Principissæ
CHARLOTTÆ, Dei gratiâ Reginæ,
Comortis Augustissimi et Potentissimi
Monarchæ Georgii Tertii,
Dei gratiâ Britanniarum Regis, Fidei
Defensoris, Regis Hannoveræ ac Brunsvici,
et Lunenburgi Ducis,
Anno Domini M.DCCC.XVIII.
Ætatis suæ LXXV."

On Tuesday the 1st instant, the mortal remains of her late Majesty lay in state at Kew; to which awful ceremony a few distinguished persons were admitted by tickets. The dining-hall, and anti or coffee-room, were covered with black cloth on the sides, ceiling, and floors, and the canopy was tastefully festooned. At the head of the coffin was affixed to the cloth a silk hatchment, with the late Queen's arms. An elegant pall was placed over the coffin, except a small portion of the foot, which remained uncovered for the public view. On each side of the coffin were placed four silk escutcheons with the royal arms. Near the head of the coffin, on the top, was placed a crown on a cushion. The coffin was inclosed within a large square space, for the royal attendants. On each side of the coffin were three round pillars, covered with black, of the height of the coffin when on the tressels. On each of these were placed remarkably large wax candles, in proportionately-sized candlesticks. Round the sides of the room were 44 wax candles, in white branches. The anti or coffee-room was fitted up in a similar manner. — About nine o'clock a guard of honour, the whole in white gaiters, marched to the Palace, the officers with crape scarfs and sashes, and crape round their hats and caps; the top of the colours was covered with crape, and the drums with black cloth, except those on actual duty; their arms were piled on the lawn, in the front of the palace, and the colours lowered. At the entrance of the palace were Mr. Gardner and Mr. Seymour, the Grooms of the Bedchamber, in black scarfs and hatbands, to receive the tickets. The company then passed through a short passage to the hall where the royal remains were deposited, when the wax candles above described were lighted, which gave the whole the most awful, grand, and majestic appearance possibly to be conceived. The Dowager Countess of Harcourt, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the late Queen, appeared as chief mourner, in

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which she was relieved by the Countess of Iichester, another of the Ladies of the Bedchamber; they were assisted by Thomas Gore and G. N. Vincent, Esqrs. Gentlemen Ushers to the late Queen, and two Maids of Honour, and two Bedchamber Women. The ladies wore black crape veils, and the gentlemen were in full Court-dresses. A party of the King's body guard, consisting of an exen, a yeoman usher, and eight yeomen, wearing state uniforms of black, with the embroidered parts in back and front, with crape round their caps, and their batons covered with it, were about the corpse, viz. the Yeoman Usher received the company, two of the yeomen at each corner of the corpse, and the exen conducted the company out, or in case of any one lingering, politely desired them to pass on. The anti-room was attended by yeomen in mourning, &c.

Wednesday the 3d being the day appointed for the consignment of the mortal remains of her late Majesty to their "kindred dust," the roads to Kew were at an early hour crowded to excess with gosses on foot, on horseback, and in all sorts of vehicles, hastening to view the melancholy procession. The public offices were all shut up, and all the shops in the metropolis were closed, except those for the sale of the necessaries of life. At the Exchange and the Docks all business was suspended; and all who could afford it were arrayed in decent mourning.

At Kew the honorary guard, stationed at the Palace, while the remains of her late Majesty were lying in state, turned out at about half-past seven o'clock. The officers appeared with crape scarfs and sashes — crape was also placed round their caps, and round the hilts of their swords. They remained on duty, in the front of the Palace, until the royal remains were removed. At eight o'clock, a detachment from the 16th Hussars made their appearance, slowly moving along the Windsor road, and advancing towards Kew. They were stationed in two bodies on Kew-green. The road, in the vicinage of the Palace, was patrolled, during the morning, by small parties of the same regiment. At half-past eight o'clock the hearse destined to convey the royal corpse to Windsor arrived at the Palace. It was accompanied by 50 undertakers' assistants, on horseback, in deep mourning, with silk scarfs, hat-bands, &c. and escorted by a body of lanciers. The road, Kew-green, the pathways, and every open space, was crowded with spectators and carriages. At a quarter

quarter after nine o'clock an additional number of lancers scoured the roads, and prevented the approach of carriages, except those belonging to persons who were to take a part in the solemn ceremony. Soon after, the larger body of lancers, who had been stationed on Kew-green, moved towards the Palace. A part of them formed on each side of the road, obliging the spectators to fall back pretty close to the Thames. The remainder of this body were subdivided into two parties—one to precede, and one to follow the hearse. At ten o'clock the procession was formed, and the cavalcade set out at a slow and solemn pace.—The procession having crossed the bridge, slowly moved to the left, and followed by an incalculable number of persons on foot, and an immensity of carriages, by way of Brentford and Hounslow, towards Windsor. Her Majesty's private carriages were filled with the ladies, noblemen, and gentlemen, who occupied the principal situations in her household.

The procession did not reach Frogmore until seven o'clock in the evening, when it was received by a Captain's Guard of Honour, with a standard, who mounted guard early in the day, and remained under arms to receive his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who arrived at four o'clock, accompanied by his equerries and Viscount Jocelyn. Shortly before the arrival of the Prince Regent, the Duke of York arrived at Frogmore, to dine with his royal brother. A plain dinner was also provided, quite in a private manner, for the Cabinet Ministers, and some of the principal personages engaged in the procession.—The Duke of Sussex arrived at Frogmore at six o'clock, after having privately dined at Datchet.

At 20 minutes past seven o'clock in the evening, the procession set out from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel in the following order:

Servants and Grooms of the Royal Family,
Prince Regent, his Majesty, and her Majesty, each bearing a flambeau.

Trumpets and kettle-drums, mounted, and the drums and fifes of the foot guards.

Knight Marshal's Men on foot (with black staves.)

The Coaches of the Royal Family, all led by Servants in deep mourning.

One Coach drawn by six Greys;

another by six fine Black Horses;

two drawn by six Greys;

and three by six Bay Horses.

These Carriages belonged to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, and contained some of the principal Personages belonging to the Royal Household.

Eighty Servants belonging to the junior branches of the Royal Household, on foot, two by two, all in full mourning, with black staves; eight Earl Marshal's Men, in their red and gold uniforms with crape; and twenty-six Horsemen in full mourning, preceded

THE HEARSE

Drawn by eight of the late Queen's Horses, driven by her Body Coachman.

One of the King's Carriages, drawn by a full set of the King's Black Horses, conveying the Chief Mourner and his two Supporters.

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard in mourning, with Partizans reversed, flanked the Hearse and Carriage.

One of the King's Carriages, drawn by six Horses, conveying the Train Bearers of the Chief Mourner.

Carriages of the King, drawn by six Horses, conveying their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Sussex.

An escort of Lancers flanked the Hearse and the above attendant Carriages.

Carriages of the King, conveying the Train Bearers of the Dukes of York and Sussex.

Carriages of the Queen which attended in the procession from Kew.

Carriages of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Guard of Lancers, which attended the Hearse to Datchet Bridge.

Foot Guards, stationary, every sixth Man bearing a flambeau, lined the Procession from Frogmore to St. George's Chapel.

The whole State part of the Procession consisted of 23 carriages, the greater part of which were drawn by six horses each. The Yeomen of the Guard were in full mourning, escorting each carriage.

At seven o'clock, the bell of the Chapel began to toll, as an intimation that the Procession had moved from Frogmore; while the Marshals and the persons belonging to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, began to call over, and to form those who were to precede the Procession into the Choir. This was managed with great decorum, and so as scarcely to disturb the general silence that reigned throughout the arcades of this noble building. The interval till eight o'clock was thus occupied; when the quick moving of lights and general bustle discovered through the windows announced the arrival of the funeral cavalcade. When the Procession had reached the South door of St. George's Chapel, the servants and grooms, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's Men, filed without the door. The Royal Body was then removed by ten Yeomen of the Guard from the Hearse, and placed upon a Car*, entirely covered with black velvet; which was then drawn

* Constructed by Sir William Congreve. On all former occasions the Coffin was carried into the Church on the shoulders of Yeomen of the Guard; but the weight was often

on, by Yeomen of the Guard, who worked at its handles, but who were concealed from public view by a large velvet pall, which was thrown over the coffin, and hung down at the sides, so as to cover the men who drew the Car at each side.—At this moment the notes of the organ were heard, and the Choir entered, each singer bearing a lighted taper in his hand, and singing the well-known Anthem from Croft's burial-service. The strength and completeness of this choral band, at least treble the usual number allotted to the Cathedral service, and the select members of the principal Choirs in and near the Metropolis, breaking in upon the silence which before prevailed, produced an effect truly solemn and impressive. The Procession then entered by the South door of the Chapel, nearly in the following order:

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of the Royal Family, Prince Regent, King, and Queen.

H. F. Grobecker, Christopher Papendick, Wm. Duncan, and Paul Robinson, Esqrs.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to the King and Queen.

Pages of Honour to the King and Queen. Apothecaries to Prince Surgeons to Prince Regent, King, and Queen.

Curates and Rectors of Kew and Windsor.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to the King and Queen.

Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to the King.

Third Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the Queen.

Serjeant Surgeons to the King.

Physicians to the Prince, King, and Queen.

Sir Francis Milman, Sir Henry Halford, and Dr. Baillie.

Clerks of the Closet to the Prince.

Household Chaplain (at Windsor) to the King.

Equerries to the Royal Family.

Milit. Sec. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Equerries to the Prince Regent.

Clerk Marshal & First Equerry to the Prince.

Quart.-Mast.-General, Adjutant General. Equerries to the King.

Clerk Marshal & First Equerry to the King.

Equerries to the Queen.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to the King and Queen.

Officer of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Chamberlain to the Great Steward of Scotland.

Grooms of the Bed Chamber to the King. Master of the Robes to the King.

Pursuivants.

King's Solicitor-Gen. and Attorney-Gen. Queen's Solicitor-Gen. and Attorney-Gen.

Comptroller and Treasurer of the King's Household.

Heralds.

Privy Purse and Privy Sec. to the Prince.

Private Sec. and Treasurer to the King.

Lord Chief Baron.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas: Vice-Chancellor.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Lords of the Bed Chamber to the Queen.

Groom of the Stole to the King (Windsor Establishment.)

Vice-Chamberlain to the King (Windsor Establishment), on the right; and Master of the Household to the King, and Sec. to the Groom of the Stole (Windsor Establishment), on the left.

Bp. of London. Bp. of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, on the right; and Bp. of Exeter, Clerk of the Closet to the King, on the left.

Heralds.

The Minister of State of Hanover.

The Deputy Earl Marshal.

His Majesty's Ministers.

The Archbishop of York.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Norroy King of Arms.

Capt. of Yeomen of Guard. Capt. of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Master of the Horse Groom of the Stole to the Queen. to the King.

Master of the Horse to the Queen.

Lord Steward of King's Household. Master of King's Household on the right; and Secretary to Ld. Steward on the left.

Choir of Windsor.

Prebendaries.

Dean.

The Crown of the Queen borne on a black velvet Cushion, by Clarenceux King of Arms. Supported on the right by the First Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the Queen; and on the left by the Second Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the Queen.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Chamberlain, King's Household.

Garter Principal King of Arms. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, on the

often found insupportable, and after the interment of the Princess Charlotte, it was said that one of the bearers had actually died of the injury he sustained in the performance of this duty. To obviate not only a recurrence of this injury, but even the unpleasant interruption which the change of bearers to relieve each other necessarily occasions in the Church, during the performance of the solemn ceremony, this Car was contrived, about five feet in height, and supported by three separate axle-trees, which moved two small wheels each. The axles were constructed to swing with facility, and make a short turn in a small circle, so as to make its evolutions with ease on the platform.

right;

right; and the First Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the King, on the left. The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

THE ROYAL BODY,

The Pall supported on the right by the Dukes of Newcastle, Montrose, and Beaufort; and on the left by the Dukes of Northumberland, Dorset, and St. Alban's. The Canopy supported on each side by five Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

The Coffin was covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Ten Escutcheons, drawn by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of black Velvet.

The Royal Body was followed by the PRINCE REGENT, a CHIEF MOURNER, supported by the Marquises of Buckingham and Winchester; and attended by the Marquises of Bath, Salisbury, Headfort, Cornwallis, and Camden, as train-bearers; next followed, as assistants to the Chief Mourner, Earl Delawarr, Viscounts Lake and Bulkeley, Lords Boston, Amherst, Arden, Graves, Longford, Beresford, Rivers, Grenville, St. Helen's, Henley, and Hill.

Princes of the Blood Royal.

Train Bearers.

The Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Mistress of the Robes.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Keeper of the Robes.

Women of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen.

Majors of Honour.

Women Attendants on the Queen.

Ten Gentlemen Pensioners with their Axes reversed.

Forty Yeomen of the Guard with their Partizans reversed.

As these severally entered the Chapel, the van of the procession moved forwards into the Choir; the Windsor Knights, Pages, Ushers, and other Officers, ranged themselves around and on the steps of the Altar. The members of the Royal Family, and those Noblemen on whom the Order of the Garter had been conferred, stationed themselves in their respective stalls; the great dignitaries of the Church, of whom were present the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, with the Bishops of London and Salisbury, occupied their respective places within the Choir. The Royal Body, having been carried to the steps of the Altar, was placed on the platform prepared to receive it; the Pall was removed, and the Crown and cushion placed on the Coffin. The Prince Regent, as Chief Mourner, being seated in a chair at the head of the corpse, surrounded by his supporters and train-bearers, standing, the funeral service commenced in the usual manner, as performed at Cathedrals, and at the demise of great and illustrious persons. The first

Psalm having been chaunted by the Choir, in the same finished manner as the Anthem with which the ceremony commenced, the service was read by the Hon. Mr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, in that unaffected and impressive manner which is required by this sublime portion of our rubric. At the end of the first part, the celebrated Anthem by Kent, "Hear my Prayer," was introduced, and executed in a very finished manner. The body of her Majesty was then let down into the vault prepared for it, and the solemnity was closed in the manner usual on these occasions, by the venerable Sir Isaac Heard, who pronounced, in a distinct voice, and standing near the grave, the style and titles of her late Majesty. As the mourners and attendants, on this striking ceremony, began slowly to separate, and to quit the Chapel, the notes of the organ again filled the edifice, and produced at once the richest and most soothing effect. The numerous company separated without the least disorder or inconvenience; and in a few minutes after the obsequies of her late Majesty had closed, no vestige remained of the solemn pageantry which had just passed before the eyes of the spectators. — The Royal Chief Mourner was magnificently attired in a large mourning cloak, decorated with a brilliant embossed star. Above this appeared first the splendid Collar of the Order of the Garter, the Collar of the Bath, the Collar of the Golden Fleece, and the Collar of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. His Royal Highness appeared much dejected, and at one time sobbed aloud. The distinguished personages who were present at this solemn scene, deeply sympathized in this afflicting trial of filial affection; and the public demeanour throughout the whole ceremony evinced a general esteem for the unostentatious benevolence, genuine virtues, and correct example which are now extinguished in the grave. During the funeral service the Royal Chief Mourner alone was seated. Lord Liverpool carried the Sword of State before his Royal Highness. The Prince withdrew from the sad scene, accompanied by the Dukes of York and Sussex, the Dukes of Montrose, Beaufort, and Newcastle, at twenty-five minutes before ten.

Two Persian Princes were amongst those in the organ-loft. They were particularly remarked for the sorrowful interest with which they contemplated the awful scene, and also by the richness and singularity of their costume.

Of his Majesty's Ministers, the following were present: Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth; the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President, the Right Hon. C. Bathurst, G. Canning, and W. W. Pole.

The appearance of the Metropolis was nearly

nearly similar to that of a Sunday. At several Churches disquisitions were delivered suitable to the occasion. The Sessions at the Old Bailey were opened *pro forma*, but out of respect to the day, were immediately adjourned. The great bell of St. Paul's tolled at intervals up to the period of interment, which was announced by the firing of the Tower

and Park guns. As far as we have learned, the day was observed with equal respect in the country. The royal standard was hoisted half-mast high, on board the men of war in commission at the several out-ports; and each ship fired 30 minute guns. The same ceremonies were observed at all the garrisons throughout the United Kingdom.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Dec. 13. Died, in St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Edw. Lord Ellenborough, who had filled for sixteen years that judicial station, which, in this country, is the second in rank, but the first in difficulty, and which is incomparably the most calculated to attract the popular eye, and excite the popular passions. His Lordship had very recently resigned the Chief Justiceship, in consequence of his increasing infirmities. He was the fourth son of Dr. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle *. In 1768, he was entered of Peter-house, Cambridge, and soon distinguished himself—more, however, by his talents, than his assiduity. He was studious by starts, rather from pride than the love of learning, and took his degree with *eclat*. He was third wrangler and first medalist. Upon commencing the study of the law, he laboured with more steady application,

and, as is common, practised for some time as a special pleader. Upon being called to the Bar, his success was not brilliant. He, however, got into business on the Northern circuit, where, it is said, he exercised unbounded control over the juries. In Westminster-hall he was more successful with the Court. He derived some advantage, in the commencement of his professional career, from the friendship of Mr. Wallace, who then stood high at the Bar (and whose sister was married to Lord Ellenborough's brother, the late Bishop of Elphin.) Mr. Justice Buller, it is supposed, also aided his advancement. But, on the other hand, Lord Chief Justice Kenyon had taken a strong dislike to him, and made him feel it from the Bench, in the many ways that a Judge can, indulge his spleen without compromising any obligation but that of courtesy

* Of this pious and learned Prelate an interesting Memoir is preserved in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. II. p. 65, with the following notice of his family :

"Bp. Law had a very numerous family, and was singularly fortunate in the different branches of it. His eldest son, Edmund, a very promising youth, went from the Charter-house school to St. Peter's college, Cambridge; where he died, in about a year after his admission. The next son, John, educated at the same school, on the foundation, was entered of Christ's college, in the same University, where he was a Tancred exhibitioner, and afterwards fellow. Having taken his degrees, and holy orders, he attended the Duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as one of his chaplains; where he was first promoted to the bishoprick of Clonsfert, and thence translated to the see of Elphin (he died in 1810, see vol. VIII. 395.) Ewan, the third son, went young to the East Indies, where he remained some years; and having made a handsome fortune, returned to England, and married a daughter of Archbishop Markham. The fourth son, EDWARD, was likewise educated on the foundation of the Charter-house; went to St. Peter's college, where he became fellow. Having greatly distinguished himself in the University, and obtained many academical honours, he removed to the Inner Temple, intending for the profession of the Law; and has risen by due gradations to the honours of King's Counsel, Attorney-general, the Knighthood, and finally to that of Chief-justice of England, the Peerage by the title of Lord Ellenborough, and a Privy-counsellor. It is worthy of notice, that his Lordship is the single instance since the establishment of the Charter-house, in 1611, of any person's having risen, from being a scholar on the foundation there, to the rank of a Governor thereof. The value of such a distinction cannot be better expressed than in the words of the late worthy and learned schoolmaster Dr. Samuel Berdmore, in an anniversary oration spoken in the great hall there, by the senior scholar, Dec. 12, 1785. (See *Lusus Postici ex Ludo Literario apud Aedes Carthusianas, &c. &c. Londini, 1791, p. 147.*)—George Henry, the youngest son and 13th child, is now Bishop of Chester. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1781; M. A. 1784; D. D. and Prelate of Carlisle 1785; and Bishop of Chester in June 1812. Of the estimation in which this worthy Prelate is held, the numerous Sermons he has already preached for Public Charities in the Metropolis is sufficient evidence. He married a daughter of the late Gen. Adcane; and has three sons and five daughters.

and good taste. Mr. Law quoted two lines from Virgil with great happiness, in reference to this hostile feeling of the Judge. The present Lord Erskine, then in the vigour of his talent, and at the height of his reputation as an advocate, was the opposite counsel, and spoke with remarkable vehemence and warmth. Mr. Law, replying in the speech, said—
 “*Dicta, ferox, non me tua fervida terrent*
 —*Dii me terrent et Jupiter hostis.*”

The most important business in which Mr. Law was hitherto engaged was the trial of Warren Hastings; and he acquitted himself, as is well known, with great skill, firmness, and talent, in that seven years’ war of oratory.

After the trial of Mr. Hastings had been brought to a conclusion, his business increased rapidly. He had attained a great accession of reputation. The French Revolution then broke out; state prosecutions were instituted, and Mr. Law was in general retained for the Crown; he had obtained a silk gown several years before, but it was not till the administration of Lord Sidmouth, then Mr. Addington, that he became a Law officer of the Crown. About the end of February, 1801, he was appointed to the office of Attorney General. The late Mr. Perceval was made Solicitor General at the same time. On the 2d of March following he took his seat for the first time in the House of Commons; and in April 1802, still under the influence of the Addington administration, he was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King’s Bench, and to the Peerage. In October, 1782, he married Miss Towry, daughter of George Phillips Towry, esq. by whom he had issue—1. Edward (a Member of the House of Commons in the last Parliament), now Lord Ellenborough, who married Dec. 11, 1813, Lady Octavia Stewart, youngest daughter of Robert Earl of Londonderry, and sister of Lord Castlereagh; 2. Charles Ewan, married May 22, 1811, Elizabeth Sophia, sister of Sir Charles Ethelston Nightingale, bart.; 3. Mary; 4. John; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Anne; and 7, a daughter, born January 1, 1812.

The character of Lord Ellenborough presents striking and peculiar traits. At the University, he was remarkable, not only for his talents, but for a contemptuous negligence of others, and even of himself. His name alone was a title to consideration among the men of Peterhouse, of which we believe his father was Master, and his brother, the late Bishop of Elphin, a distinguished member. From Cambridge, he brought with him a vast stock of classical learning; he had read the Poets, Historians, and Orators, of Greece and Rome. He loved them passionately, and studied them with a just and lively

sense of their grandeur and beauty; but still his mind, though so richly endowed, was by no means ornamented. He was eloquent, for eloquence is the gift of Nature. But with oratory, he seemed never to have cultivated an acquaintance, perhaps because he disdained its discipline. His delivery was ungraceful. He moved his arms with uncouth vehemence, and his tones, naturally not pleasing, were overstrained in the heat and excitement of his feelings. But his manner with these disadvantages bore the stamp of sincerity. His language was remarkable for its force. It savoured of his classical pursuits; he anglicised expressions from the Latin with remarkable aptitude and energy. His taste, it is true, was not refined. But that which disfigured an unpremeditated speech would probably not have appeared in composition. At the Bar he displayed great zeal for his Client; and on the famous trial of Governor Wall, in which, as Attorney-general, he conducted the prosecution, made it appear that cruelty and oppression found in him an enemy indignant almost to rancour. In Parliament, he frequently compromised himself by the violence of his feelings. He was intolerant of contradiction, and assuming in his tone, which only gave old and experienced debaters occasion to taunt and triumph over him. Yet he struck hard even when he struck indiscreetly. During the debate on the Prince’s claim, when he (then Attorney-general) remarked, that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster were placed under the controul of the King (Henry the Sixth), during the minority of the Prince of Wales, in consequence of the refractory spirit of the then Duke of York, it was suggested from the Opposition benches that the law was shortly after changed—“Aye,” said Sir Edward Law, “in times of trouble—the Hon. Gentlemen opposite seem well versed in the troubles of their country.” The whole Opposition cried out “Order;” and an explanation took place between the Attorney-general and Mr. Fox. In the House of Lords he was scarcely less vehement.

The remains of Lord Ellenborough were removed, on the 22d, for interment in the Charter-house; where they were deposited in the vault by the side of the remains of Mr. Sutton, its founder, who was interred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of 240,000*l.* By his will he has left 2,000*l.* for life to his widow; 10,000*l.* to his eldest son, the present lord; and 15,000*l.* to each of his other children. He has directed the house in St. James’s-square, and the villa at Roehampton, to be sold—the former cost 18,000*l.*

VISCOUNT & VISCOUNTESS KILMOREY.

Nov. 26. Died at Shavington, Shropshire, the Right Hon. Frances, Viscountess Kilmorey, lady of Robert, eleventh Viscount Kilmorey, and sister of Stapleton, Lord Combermere.

Nov. 30. Died, at his seat, Shavington, Shropshire, the Right Hon. Robert Needham, eleventh Viscount Kilmorey, having survived his lady only three days. His Lordship succeeded his father, John, tenth Peer, May 29, 1791; married Jan. 10, 1792, Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, and sister to the gallant Lord Combermere, G. C. B. by whom he had no issue. The title and estates in England and Ireland devolve to his Lordship's only brother, General the Hon. Francis Needham, M. P. for Newry, colonel of the 86th regiment of foot, now Viscount Kilmorey, the twelfth Peer in descent from Sir Robert Needham, knight, created Viscount of Kilmorey, in the county of Clare, by letters patent dated April 18, 1625, 1st Charles I.

RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT NORTHLAND.

At his seat, Dungannon Park, co. Tyrone, in his 90th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Knox, Viscount Northland, Baron Welles, a governor and custos rotulorum of the county of Tyrone. This venerable Peer was born April 29, 1729; married Aug. 25, 1753, the Hon. Anne Vesey, second daughter of John Lord Knapton, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. of Lurgan, by the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Hamilton, sixth Earl of Abercorn; and had issue by her (who died Oct. 21, 1803) seven sons, viz. 1st, Thomas, now Viscount Northland, born Aug. 5, 1754, joint prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, (a place valued at 10,000*l.* per annum) married and has issue: 2. Major-general the Hon. John Knox, who served in the expedition to Holland, under the Duke of York, and was selected by his Royal Highness to conclude the armistice at Alkmaar, between the English and French armies; he was afterwards unfortunately lost at sea, unmarried: 3. Vesey, joint prothonotary with his elder brother, formerly captain of the 32d regiment of foot, married and has issue: 4. the Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, Lord Bishop of Derry, married and has issue: 5. the Right Hon. George Knox, LL.D. a Privy Counsellor, formerly M. P. for the University of Dublin, twice married: 6. the Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, married: 7. the Hon. and Rev. Edmond Knox, married and has issue. The deceased Viscount was chief male representative of the antient family of Knox, of Ranfurly and Silvyland, in

Scotland, who originally assumed their surname from the lands of Knox, in the Barony of Renfrew, in the reign of Alexander II. From the public archives at Edinburgh it appears that Uchterd Knox, of Ranfurly, living in 1474, was son and heir of John Knox, of that ilk, or Knox, Ranfurly, and Griff Castle. His descendant, Uchter Knox, (seventh of that name,) sold the estate of Ranfurly in 1665, to the Earl of Dundonald, and died without issue male, when the representation went to Knox of Silvyland, descended from William, second son of Uchter Knox, of Ranfurly, (third of that name,) by Janet, daughter of William Lord Semple, which William married the heiress of Silvyland, of Silvyland, co. Renfrew. His grandson, William Knox, of Silvyland, living in 1601, was great-grandfather of Thomas Knox, esq. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, whose younger brother, John, was ancestor of the Viscounts Northland.

RICHARD HOWARD, Esq.

Nov. 12. Died at his seat, Ashted Park, Surrey, and of Castle Rising, Norfolk, at the age of 86, Richard Howard, Esq. brother of the late, and uncle to the present Lord Bagot. He was the son of the late Sir Walter Bagot, and was born at Blithfield, in Staffordshire, on the 13th of Nov. 1733, and married, in February 1783, the Hon. Frances Howard, sister to Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk, when, by the King's permission, he changed his name to Howard. Mrs. Howard died on the 16th of Sept. last, and left an only daughter, Mary, married in 1807 to the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, second son of Lord Templetown, M. P. for the borough of Castle Rising, and who upon that union assumed the name and arms of Howard. — When illustrious characters go down to their graves, we are willing to preserve some memorials, however defective, of their departed virtues. The late Mr. Howard, descended from a line of ancestry distinguished for honour and integrity, was eminently gifted with genius, learning, and virtue. To be born and to die did not make up the whole of his history. The writer of this article is not concerned with his acts of benevolence elsewhere; those he leaves to be recorded by other hands; he speaks of that portion only which was exercised in his own parish, and under his own immediate observation. Mr. Howard was among the most excellent of landlords; many of his tenants have lived under him for 40 years together without any document whatever in the shape of lease or agreement. He had the principles of the good old school in the distribution of his landed property, where a due intermixture of large and small farms was observable. — Mr. Howard's kindnesses were upon the most

most extensive scale, almost entirely rebuilding the estate since his coming into possession, and erecting at his own sole expense, of about 560*l.* a school for the education of poor children in the doctrines and liturgy of the Established Church: that Church of which he was at once the ornament and support by his exemplary regard to its ordinances. Nor was his late amiable lady less thoughtful or less liberal towards the poor than himself, visiting in person most of the cottages, and relieving with a bountiful hand such necessities as seemed most to demand it. No complaint was unregarded, nor any want unsupplied: "the poor and the maimed, the halt and the blind," made everywhere a part of their family. They seemed indeed, to live most for themselves, while they lived for the comfort of all about them.—But, alas! what condition amid the "changes and chances of this mortal state," was ever permanently secure from the afflictions incident to our common human nature! With possessions as large, and hearts as warm and overflowing as were, perhaps, ever enjoyed, they who had so liberally administered to the comforts of others, were destined to experience a dark and heavy cloud over their own enjoyments. This excellent woman, for some years previous to her lamented dissolution, was reduced to a state nearly at times bordering on mental imbecility. It was a severe trial to her affectionate husband and dutiful daughter; but knowing that it came from the hand of that God who "doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men," it demanded and obtained from them a Christian resignation.—If there be any trait in the character of the late Mr. Howard of more peculiar generosity and tenderness, it was his solicitude to have every act of beneficence performed by himself to be considered, as in truth it might, as coming from her. To exalt a beloved wife (a proof of the goodness of *his* heart, and not the desire of *her's*) he was satisfied; to seem of no estimation.—When characters like these go to their long home, who were "lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths so little divided," it is not their surviving relatives alone that suffer. Society feels the loss in every gradation. The higher circles perceive an abridgment of their splendour and enjoyments, when such members cease to ornament and shed a grace upon it. The middle ranks, that useful body where centre so much of the virtue and of the security of the Nation, lament an encourager and rewarder of patient honest industry; while the poor and needy, with a grief still more poignant, because the loss comes home more forcibly, shed over the grave of such benefac-

tors the tears of a warm, a grateful, and an overflowing heart.—How intimately have these Writings, no less admirable for the beauty of their language, than for their solemn doctrines and holy consolation, described a beneficence thus operative upon the happiness, and rewarded by the adoration of mankind. "When the eye saw me, then it blessed me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him: The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.—Fortunately for society, and for the poor and lowly, the antient streams of benevolence will find their accustomed channels, and refresh the waste places and the barren wilderness as formerly. They who succeed to the possessions, will succeed to the extensive humanity of these amiable characters. They will equally consult the comforts, and establish themselves in the hearts of all around them; and while fondly cherishing the recollection of illustrious predecessors, they will not forget faithfully to imitate them.—Grateful to such departed excellence for many kindnesses, and for the presentation to this Preferment which he owes to their goodness, the Rev. William Fawcett, rector of Castle Rising, offers this farewell tribute of respect to their united and revered memories.

GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY, Esq.

Nov. 28. Died at Bishopwearmouth, after a short but severe illness, aged 45, George Wilson Meadley, Esq. author of the *Memoirs of Dr. Paley*, *Algernon Sydney*, &c. He was endowed with an acute and comprehensive understanding; his mind was stored with the treasures of literature in a degree seldom attained but by the most painful and laborious application; and his memory was so powerful and tenacious, that he could recal with pleasure the details of any event, or the contents of any book, which had ever engaged his attention. He had perhaps read more than any man of his years, and yet his mental arrangement was so clear and distinct, that his ideas were always expressed with firmness and decision; and on subjects of general literature his authority was unquestionable. In his opinions he was liberal; although it must be acknowledged that on some subjects (of which he was undoubtedly the master) his manner occasionally betrayed a conscious superiority—but with his great and universal acquirements some shade is necessary to complete the picture. Of the merit of the two works above mentioned the publick have formed a favourable opinion, and a second edition of the former is nearly exhausted. If the language of
this

this interesting Memoir has been considered occasionally deficient in the graces of harmonious diction, it is sufficiently compensated by an inflexible adherence to truth, and by a determined expression of exalted and manly sentiment. The Life of Sydney is remarkable for perspicuity of arrangement and energy of style; and the political opinions of the Author are fully expressed in this bold and vigorous sketch. — Mr. Meadley had also made collections for a Life of John Hampden, and for other Biographical Works. Of his minor tracts and fugitive pieces it is feared no certain account has been preserved — a Memoir of Mrs. Jebb, however, is entitled to distinct notice, from its dignified and chastened feeling. It was intended “to preserve the memory of departed worth,” and was dedicated with great propriety to Dr. Disney, who was one of the Author’s numerous literary friends. — In the manner and deportment of Mr. Meadley, there were certain peculiarities which frequently accompany studious habits; but which gradually wear away by the collision of polished society. In his general habits he was cheerful and communicative; and in his domestic life he was a warm friend, a kind brother, and an affectionate son. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the family in Sunderland Church-yard, attended by a numerous train of friends, who spontaneously joined the funeral procession, to pay their last and melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

DEATHS.

April 22. At Fort Marlborough, on the West coast of Sumatra, the wife of W. R. Jennings, esq. secretary to the Lieutenant-governor, and daughter of Edward Malone, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex. This amiable sufferer bore up against affliction of the most distressing nature with unusual fortitude, till the 18th of March, when a dreadful earthquake took place, which appalled the most courageous of the inhabitants. From the period of this awful visitation the symptoms of her speedy dissolution were particularly apparent. The esteem of her acquaintance was manifested at her death in a manner which no language can describe. Sir Stamford Raffles, the Lieutenant-governor, Capt. Manley, the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, together with several of the Native Chiefs, attended to pay their last tribute of sincere respect to departed worth.

Aug. 22. At Greatham, near Hartlepool, France, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Robinson, esq. sen. of Stockton, and wife of the Rev. John Brewster, GENT. MAG. December, 1818.

rector of Egglecliffe, and vicar of Great-ham, co. Durham.

Sept. 7. At Tamton, of a rapid decline, aged 38, Margaret, wife of Mr. James Savage, of the Library and Reading Room in that town, Author of “The Librarian,” &c. &c. and second daughter of the late Mr. James Lee, of North Yarmouth, and afterwards of Tombland, Norwich. She lived highly respected by all who knew her, and her loss is deeply and deservedly lamented by her surviving husband and children.

Sept. 9. At Heudon, William Warberton, esq. of the Strand.

In her 85th year, Catherine, wife of Paul Columbine, D. D. rector of Plumstead Parva, &c. co. Norfolk.

Sept. 18. At Pickering, co. York, William Marshall, esq. of general reputation and eminence, through a long course of years, as an able and elegant writer on rural economy and statistics. He had attained the age of somewhat more than 70 years. Mr. Marshall, to make use of his own expression, was born to the plough, to which, after having relinquished it awhile, he again returned. In effect, he was put to the linen-trade in London by his friends, which not agreeing with his inclinations, he never engaged in it on his own account. We next find him in a farming concern, near Croydon, in Surrey, to which he paid an experimental attention during four seasons, afterwards publishing the results under the title of “Minutes in Agriculture.” This was probably the only period in which he acted in the character of a stationary farmer, commencing almost immediately those agricultural tours, imitating and rivaling the example of his eminent predecessor Arthur Young. These tours, continued through a number of years, extending to most parts of England, and the numerous volumes which describe them, are to be found in every agricultural library in the kingdom; occupations, equally useful to his country, as honourable and profitable to their Author. Mr. Marshall assisted in the formation of the Board of Agriculture, and was occasionally engaged as a land agent and superintendent of rural improvements, being eminently successful for the late Sir Francis Drake, and Lord Heathfield, in Devonshire. His last work, published in five volumes, consisted of an examination and strictures on the system and plans of the Board of Agriculture. He was a man of grave and formal exterior, of independent mind and circumstances; and, by the general tenor of his writings, of great liberality of sentiment. In his political principles, he was a decided Whig. He resided many years in Clement’s Inn, London; but, on his marriage,

riage, which took place after a courtship of 25 years, he removed to Pickering. He has left a widow, and a natural son, formerly, and perhaps still, a bailiff in the service of Lord Heathfield.—Marshall's writings are of a general nature, comprehending every branch of rural culture and economy in very ample detail. It must be allowed, from the nature of his labours, that the information to be gathered from his books is the result of his observation, not practice; at the same time, he was most persevering and correct, as is evinced by his occasionally taking up his residence for many months at a particular farm, where any branch of practice, an accurate knowledge of which he desired to acquire, might be advantageously examined. In short, his voluminous writings give an ample exhibition of both the best and the worst husbandry of England, during the middle and towards the close of the last century, forming a very useful and accurate body of English statistics. He possessed considerable knowledge of political economy, was a man of acute intellect and a clear head; his style of writing perspicuous and sufficiently elegant, although often affected, and occasionally remarkable for verbal coinages of rather a ludicrous termination.

Sept. 23. In Great Surrey-street, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Waldron, relict of the late Daniel Waldron, esq.

Sept. 29. In Great Surrey-street, Mrs. Farindon, relict of the late James Farindon, esq. of Batnors Hall, Surrey.

Sept. 30. In the Hampstead-road, aged 81, John Drouly, esq. Captain of Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, and formerly Lieutenant of his Majesty's first regiment of Lifeguards, and a Colonel in the army. He has bequeathed in his will the following charitable legacies: To the Secretary at War and Paymaster-General, 10,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, in trust, to apply the dividends for the benefit of the widows of Officers in the Army who shall be killed, or die in the service, and whose income, exclusive of their pensions, shall not amount to 30*l.* per annum; viz. To the widows of five Captains, 25*l.* per annum; to the widows of five Lieutenants, 20*l.* per annum; and to the widows of five Ensigns, 15*l.* per annum each, subject to his Majesty's approbation; to Chelsea, Greenwich, Bridewell, and Bethlehem Hospitals, 1000*l.* each. To the Middlesex, British Lying-in, the Foundling, Christ's, the City of London Lying-in, Guy's, the Small-pox, St. Luke's, the Magdalen, St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, and London Hospitals; the St. George's Asylum for Female Orphans, the Westminster Infirmary, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Philanthropic and Royal Humane Societies, the Westminster General Dispensary, the Society for the Relief

of the Widows and Children of poor Clergymen, the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, the Lying in Charity for Married Women, and the Charity School of St. Mary-le-bonne, 500*l.* each. To the Marine Society, and the Institution for the Sons of the Clergy, 1000*l.* each. To the Asylums for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, 250*l.* each. To the Hospitals at Winchester, the Female Charity School Hampstead-road, and the Burlington School for Females, 250*l.* each. To the Caledonian Society, as soon as it shall be established, 500*l.* And the residue of the testator's property, which is very considerable, is given equally between the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich. A codicil to the will directs that the widows of those Officers who shall be killed on service, and have most children, are to be preferred in the disposal of the first legacy. The surviving executors are A. Fraser, Esq. G. Ridge the elder, Esq. and G. C. Ridge the younger, Esq.; and the personal property within the province of Canterbury is sworn under 60,000*l.*

Oct. 3. At Camberwell, Mrs. E. Freind, wife of Mr. Freind, and only surviving sister of Hon. Lady Brydges Henniker, of Newton Hall, Essex.

Oct. 7. In his 83d year, Angus Mackay, esq. of Islington.

Oct. 11. At North Court, Isle of Wight, aged 37, Capt. Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, R. N. who commanded the esteem of all who knew him.

At Clifton, in his 70th year, Joseph James, esq.

Oct. 11. At Madeira, in his 23d year, John Edward Mills, esq. only son of John Mills, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster. Nature had been bountiful to him in his person, which was rendered more engaging by the suavity of his manners, and gentlemanly bearing. To the most amiable qualities of mind, was united the most pure integrity of heart. His premature dissolution may be deemed a loss to society at large, of which he was qualified to become an ornament and an example. To his parents and his kindred, as his loss is irreparable, the consolations of Religion, and the lenient hand of Time alone, can afford a balm to so severe a wound.—This tribute, due to departed excellence, is the genuine effusion of the heart, from one who delighted in his society—who felt for him a parental regard, and who wishes it were any honour to his memory to declare, that his admiration of him, when living, could only be equalled by the sorrow he now feels at his death.—“Absent or dead, still shall a Friend be dear—

A sigh the absent claims;—the Dead a tear.”——*Fale.*

Oct. 12.

Oct. 12. At the advanced age of 96, Mrs. Goodall, of Clare, Suffolk.

Oct. 13. At Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, Rev. William Barnard, rector of Marsh Gibbons and Water Stanford, Bucks.

Oct. 15. At Celnebrook, in his 37th year, Richard Oriel Singer, esq. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, formerly of the 52d regt. in which he served in the Peninsula, Walcheren, &c.

Oct. 16. At Great Marlow, Captain Thomas Love, R. N.

Catherine, wife of Robert Davidson, esq. advocate, professor of law in Glasgow College.

Oct. 17. Aged 41, George Freeman Burnaby, esq. youngest son of the late Archdeacon of Leicester.

At Milford, Capt. Isaac Wilson, of the Brig Crowa, on her passage from Glasgow to the Mediterranean.

Oct. 18. At the Rev. E. Watkin's, of Cogeholme, owing to a fall from a gig a few days before, in her 21st year, Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Loeck, M. D. of Northampton.

At Wrexham, Mr. Henry Jones, late a gunner in the 72d or royal Manchester foot. He greatly distinguished himself by his fearless intrepidity at the siege of Gibraltar.

Oct. 19. At Taunton, aged 62, Rev. Francis Hunt Clapp, vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, in that town, the arduous duties of which situation he performed with unremitting diligence for 20 years.

At Southampton, in a fit of apoplexy, Rev. Michael Dupré, B. D. rector of St. John's, Jersey, fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, usher of Berkhamstead School, Herts, and chaplain to a regiment of foot.

Oct. 20. At Belgrave Place, Vauxhall, aged 61, Thomas Burne, esq.

At Frogmore Lodge, co. Herts, Margaret, wife of William Hudson, esq.

At Norwich, Anne, second daughter of the late R. Plumtre, S. T. P. formerly prebendary of Norwich Cathedral, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge; and sister-in-law of the very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester. She was the author of many ingenious writings, and was particularly skilled in German literature.

At Bath, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in May last, Mr. W. G. Butler, a student of Magdalen College, Oxford, son of the late S. Butler, esq. of Binfield Place, Berks.

Aged 77. Mrs. Fell, of Leeds, sister to the late Mrs. Cattaneo, and great aunt to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Cork, Mrs. Rachael Rodney Thorne, relict of Capt. Septimus Thorne, late of the 56th regt. Mrs. Thorne was granddaughter of Adm. Benbow, and grand-niece of the celebrated Lord Rodney.

Oct. 21. Aged 68, William Capel, esq. of Franchury, co. Gloucester. He was a descendant of an older branch of the ancient family of Capel, Earl of Essex, and though he passed the early part of his life in successful trade, never lost sight of the spirit and feelings of the gentleman and scholar.

At Sunderland, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Kirby, 54th regt.

Oct. 22. Of an apoplectic fit, Henry Lidgbird Ball, rear-adm. of the Blue, celebrated for his discoveries in the South Seas. At Kilscooly Abbey, Sir William Barker, bart. of Bath.

By a fall from a carriage, Rev. W. D. Dowling, of Borough Castle, near Londonderry.

Oct. 23. At Haworth Hall, near Rotherham, aged 78, Miss Wauley.

Sarah, widow of Rev. Samuel Gathhouse, rector of North Cheriton, Somerset.

Oct. 24. In Jewry-street, aged 63, Mrs. M. Bird, esq. of Barton House, co. Warwick, in the commission of the Peace for the counties of Warwick and Gloucester.

At Down Hall, Kent, R. Spitta, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Oct. 25. At Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, Mr. Jackson, proprietor of the estate formerly occupied by the Port-Milton.

At Turnish, in Craguish, Major Campbell, of Broglie.

Oct. 27. In New-street, Bishopsgate, aged 76, S. d'A. Finzi, esq.

Oct. 28. At Islington, the wife of Rev. John Harris, late of Aplebury, and second daughter of the late Rev. James Watson, D. D.

At Nantwich, Miss Mainwaring, youngest sister of Sir H. Mainwaring, bart.

At Harehills, near Leeds, aged 84, Mr. Griffith Wright. He was, perhaps, the oldest proprietor of a Newspaper in this kingdom, if not in the world; having established "Wright's Leeds Intelligence" in 1754.

At Margate, after an illness of eleven years, John Newton James, esq. of College Hill. To add that the regret of all who knew him will follow him to the grave, is a very inadequate tribute to his numerous and elevated virtues.

At Aberdorn, Lieut.-col. P. Black, late of the Bengal native cavalry.

Oct. 29. In her 94th year, Annabella, wife of Rev. John Hornbacke.

At Mount Edgcumbe, in his 94th year, Rt. Hon. William Richard Viscount Valtort. The mortal remains of this estimable young nobleman were consigned to the family mausoleum at Maken, in a manner corresponding with his rank in society, while alive, and the respect due to his character and memory.

Oct. 30. In the Upper Lodge, Windsor Castle, aged 82, Gen. Bude. He was a native

a native of the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, and very early in life entered the service of the Prince of Orange, uncle to his present Majesty, our Sovereign, as a page, and with a military commission. He subsequently obtained a higher rank in a Swiss regiment raised for the Sardinian service. About 1773 he was introduced to his Majesty's notice, by the late Lord Holderness, then Governor to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and was appointed Sub Governor to Prince William and Prince Edward, the former of whom he accompanied to Hanover. Upon the formation of the Duke of York's establishment, his Royal Highness appointed him his Secretary; and Gen. Bude continued to enjoy his Royal Highness's warm friendship and confidence to the close of his life. The King, in reward of his faithful services, and to mark his sense of his excellent character and of his zealous attachment, conferred upon him the rank of General in the Hanoverian service, with many other instances of Royal favour; and Gen. Bude, having fixed his residence in England, was at all times admitted to his Majesty's private circle, and honoured with marks of regard and affection, which were equally shewn to him by the Queen and all the other branches of the Royal Family, under whose friendly roof he closed his long and meritorious career.—He died unmarried, but has left near relations in Switzerland.

At West Retford Hall, co. Nottingham, suddenly, Mrs. Berks, relict of the late Robert Berks, esq. of Chester.

Oct. 31. In his 71st year, John Alston, esq. banker, Glasgow.

At Southwell, in his 74th year, Rev. W. Bristoe, one of the Vicars Choral at that place, Vicar of Upton, and Rector of Beelsby near Caistor. His unaffected piety in the discharge of his religious functions, joined to an inflexible integrity and suavity of manners in his intercourse with mankind, will long preserve his memory in the veneration of those who knew him.

Nov. 1. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Lytton, widow of Richard Warburton Lytton, esq. late of Knebworth-place, Herts.

At Bourges, Jean Job Ayme, who in 1797 was exiled to Cayenne with Pichegru, Barthelemi, and others.

Nov. 2. At Chichester, Rev. George Francis Heming, formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795.

At Hatfield, co. York, Sir Hector Maclean, bart. of Morvaren, Argyle, N. B. The title devolves upon his brother, Lieutenant. Fitzroy Maclean, late Lieut.-governor of St. Thomas and St. John's in the West Indies.

Nov. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Dr. Moore, of Park Hill, co. Gloucester. She was one of the amiable daughters of Mr. Warner, formerly an eminent surgeon of Marlborough.

Nov. 4. J. H. Burrowes, esq. one of the magistrates of Marlborough-street Police Office. Having gone into the City on business, he was there attacked with a giddiness in the head, was taken home in a chair, and expired within 24 hours. He had been subject to a rheumatic affection, which, added to an attack of an apoplectic nature, hastened his dissolution.

In Gough-square, in his 91st year, Charles Cotton, esq. Mr. Cotton was called to the Bar in 1752, and was highly respected for his professional attainments and amiable qualities.

At Brislington, of a quinsy fever, Rev. T. B. Simpson, vicar of Keynesham, and rector of Congresbury cum Wick St. Lawrence, co. Somerset.

Nov. 6. At St. Paul's, Walden-bury, Herts, Lieut.-gen. William Jones, of the East India Company's service.

At Lyme Regis, Thomas Symons, esq. of Meend Park, co. Hereford.

Nov. 7. At his mother's house in Kirkby Moorside, co. York, aged 95, Mr. George Seaton, of the firm of Wallis, Seaton, and Elgin, chemists and druggists, York, a few days after his return from Torquay in Devonshire, whither he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health. In early youth he was considerate and thoughtful; these qualities ripened into manhood at an age usually occupied with trifles. In the pursuit of knowledge his ardour was unwearying, and the creation at large was the field in which he laboured. No part of Nature's work was too minute for the inquiring eye of him who had been early accustomed to "look from nature up to nature's God." In business he was indefatigable, and his transactions with the world were in the highest degree punctual and honourable. As a man, he was respected by an extensive circle of friends in distant parts of the country, who will cherish the remembrance of virtues now receiving their reward in "another and a better world." But his good qualities were displayed in the most amiable light in the domestic sphere; and here his afflicted relatives only can do justice to that extraordinary filial affection and brotherly kindness, which was inherent in his nature, and which, next to his duty to the Father of mercies, seemed to predominate over every other feeling. To conclude this imperfect sketch;—though engaged in the commerce of the world, he was early and fully convinced that its profits and its pleasures were insufficient to satisfy the desires, and secure the happiness, of an immortal soul. With
this

this prospect before him, he laboured for "the bread that perisheth not," and sought for that happiness which the world cannot give; and his well-founded hope, and serenity of mind at the approach of death, shewed that he had not sought in vain.

Nov. 17. At Prospect House, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, in her 27th year, Susannah, fifth daughter and seventh child of Alexander Aikman, sen. esq. of the Island of Jamaica.—"An unspotted life is old age."

Nov. 21. In London, of an asthmatic decline, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Watson, of a very respectable family at Alnwick in Northumberland. He came to town at an early age, and was in the service of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, of Aldermanbury, with whom he afterwards entered into partnership, which continued till the time of his death. To give his character in a few words,—his friendship was sincere, his exertions indefatigable, and his probity very justly esteemed; and in all the relative duties of a Christian, his worth and excellence were such as to comfort his friends with the well-grounded hope that his superior and immortal part is in happiness; and the greatest and fullest alleviation of the loss of so good a man to society is grounded on a due resignation to the will of the Almighty.

Nov. 23. The infant daughter of Capt. Duncan Grant, Royal Artillery.

Nov. 24. At Sedgford, aged 73, Mrs. Weatherhead, relict of the Rev. Thos. W. late vicar of that parish.

Nov. 26. At the house of her uncle, the Rev. Andrew Lawrence, Royal Hospital, Haslar, aged sixteen, Susan, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, of Rugby, D. D. and niece of Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A. Possessing the affections of all who knew her (for to know her was to love her), chaste and elegant in her manners, and lovely in mind as in person, she sank under the pressure of rapid disease, and surrendered her pure spirit to Him who gave it. (See our Poetical Department, p. 543).

Nov. 27. At Stoke Newington, after a long illness, in his 47th year, Mr. James Thomas, an eminent baize and flannel merchant, of Mumford-court, Milk-street, Cheapside, where he carried on the business with great integrity of character for twenty years. His loss is sincerely regretted by his relations and numerous friends. He was a native of Lancashire, of the Society of Friends; and has left a widow, one son, and four daughters.

Lately.—At Weymouth, in his 74th year, Sir Edward Leslie, bart. of Tarbert House, co. Kerry. He was elected to Parliament in April 1787, for the borough of Old Leighlin, co. Carlow, and created a Baronet of Ireland, September 3d following; married Anne, daughter of Colonel

Hugh Cane, M. P. for Tallagh, and had issue an only child, Catherine Louisa Leslie, who married July 16, 1807, the Hon. Douglas Gordon Halliburton, of Pitcur, co. Forfar, half and only brother of George, fifth Earl of Aboyne. Sir Edward Leslie leaving no issue male, the title of Baronet becomes extinct.—This branch of the family of Leslie has been settled in Ireland since the reign of Charles I. but derives its origin from William Leslie, fourth Baron of Balguthain in Scotland, the ancestor also of the Leslies of Glaslough, co. Monaghan.

Dec. 2. At Moreton Hampstead, Devon, the Rev. Jacob Isaac, during many years Minister of the Society of Unitarian Baptists in that town. For deep and habitual seriousness of spirit, for the most engaging simplicity of manners, for undaunted zeal in the cause of his Divine Master, for a generous delicate regard to the sorrows of the poor, the sick, and the destitute, and for pious gratitude and resignation amidst agonies that human skill could neither remove nor soften, he has left behind him a name over which his family and friends will long muse with a melancholy joy.—"The memory of the just is blessed."

Dec. 3. At Orsett Rectory, Essex, Elizabeth Henrietta, daughter of the late Dr. De Zimmerman, of Smyrna, and wife of the Rev. J. Fred. Usko, Rector of Orsett. She was born at Smyrna, Feb. 7, 1777.

Dec. 6. At Lavenham, Suffolk, aged 83, Mrs. Clark, relict of the Rev. Arthur Clark, late rector of Brent Ely.

Dec. 10. In the parish of St. Clement's Danes, where he was born, John Mortimer, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, of Barnstaple, Devon, son of the late Thomas Mortimer, esq. author of several well-known, useful, and approved publications. The deceased was taken out of the East India Company's service, and placed in the Navy by the late Mr. Hans Mortimer, M. P. for Shaftesbury, and made his first entré with Sir J. Colpoys in 1774, served six years as Midshipman, Master's Mate, and acting Lieutenant, eighteen years as Lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, from being first Lieutenant of the Excellent in Lord St. Vincent's glorious victory of the 14th Feb. 1794. He had been in several engagements, with Lord Byron, Lord Rodney, and on the 1st of June, 1794, with Lord Howe; had sailed many years with Lord Collingwood, and possessed strong testimonials of his Lordship's approbation of his conduct as an officer and a gentleman. Ardently fond of his profession, for which he was peculiarly adapted by an undaunted resolution, combined with great bodily strength and evenness of temper, he alike gained the approbation of those above and beneath him; and most probably he would have

have risen to the summit of his profession but for an unfortunate attack of cancer brought on by the climate whilst serving in the West Indies, and which compelled him to quit the command of his ship, and subsequently incapacitated him from all further active service afloat. Captain Mortimer was a man of strict sobriety and integrity, and bore his severe afflictions with great patience and fortitude. He left Barnstaple for London in June last; and soon after his arrival he was attacked with a complaint in his eyes, and remained under the care of Sir W. Adams until a few weeks since, when it was his intention to have returned into Devonshire, had it not been for the severe illness which terminated his existence in the sixty-third year of his age, after having actively and honourably served his country for a period of 44 years. He has left a widow and family to lament his irreparable loss.

Dec. 13. In Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a short, but severe illness, in his 42d year, William Maxwell, esq. surgeon. It is with sentiments of unfeigned sorrow that we record the death of so worthy and estimable a member of society; for he was a man justly endeared to a numerous circle of friends, by that strictly honourable and courteous demeanour which so deeply fixes our regard. So bland and amiable, indeed, was his character, that excitement even failed to produce in him the display of any of the harsher feelings: he spoke of all with an innate kindness and charity that bore unequivocal testimony to the excellent affections that reigned in his heart; while responsive to the noblest sympathies, his benevolent and

charitable dispensations to the poor and necessitous, both in his profession and otherwise, shewed that he regarded it as the end and purpose of his being, to contribute to the comfort and happiness of our species. Doubtless, such a man will have his reward; and his memory will be embalmed in the tears of a grateful, though sorrowing multitude. One who knew him well, even from the days of boyhood at school, has a melancholy satisfaction in paying this humble, but sincere tribute to departed worth.

Dec. 14. At the Rectory-house, Brome, co. Suffolk, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Colman Negus, 44 years rector of Brome with Oakley. He was formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL. B. 1768. The livings are in the gift of Marquis Cornwallis.

Dec. 16. At Yarmouth, aged 76, Capt. Joseph Corp, of the brig British Queen.

Dec. 17. At Ramsgate, the Very Rev. and learned Dr. John Strachey, Archdeacon of Suffolk; of whom some memoirs in our SUPPLEMENT.

Dec. 18. At Brighton, aged 61, much regretted by his numerous friends, James Whittle, esq. of the firm of Whittle and Laurie, eminent printers, of Fleet-street. Mr. Whittle paid the fine for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex a few years since.

At Rowley Lodge, near Barnet, in his 73d year, Rev. W. Martin Trinder, LL. B. and M. D.

Dec. 22. In St. James's-square, in his 79th year, Sir Philip Francis, K. B.; of whom some memoirs will be given in JANUARY.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1818. By W. CARY, Strand.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	Dec. 1818.
<i>Nov.</i>	°	°	°		
27	52	57	55	30, 40	fair
28	53	57	55	, 38	cloudy
29	55	57	55	, 34	fair
30	54	55	54	, 30	cloudy
<i>D. 1</i>	47	47	50	29, 99	cloudy
2	42	47	40	30, 01	cloudy
3	45	47	46	29, 65	rain
4	47	52	50	, 48	fair
5	51	54	46	, 52	fair
6	44	50	45	, 62	fair
7	44	52	52	, 53	rain
8	52	53	50	, 89	rain
9	44	47	44	30, 05	cloudy
10	40	47	39	, 14	fair
11	36	44	40	, 14	fair

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	Dec. 1818.
<i>Dec.</i>	°	°	°		
12	40	44	40	30, 09	small rain
13	40	43	40	, 17	fair
14	40	42	40	, 19	fair
15	39	43	32	, 15	fair
16	30	35	27	, 04	fair
17	32	30	26	, 01	fair
18	24	40	32	29, 72	rain
19	28	38	40	30, 27	fair
20	44	49	46	, 06	cloudy
21	48	48	37	, 22	fair
22	28	28	30	, 52	foggy
23	32	37	28	, 35	foggy
24	27	30	27	, 22	fair
25	27	37	38	, 06	cloudy
26	35	35	35	29, 90	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 24, to December 29, 1878.

Christened.		Buried.		2 and 5, 164		50 and 60, 184	
Males	- 1209	Males	933	5 and 10	83	60 and 70	124
Females	- 1155	Females	917	10 and 20	69	70 and 80	124
Whereof have died under 2 years old		401		20 and 30	146	80 and 90	90
				30 and 40	192	90 and 100	90
				40 and 50	214		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.							MARITIME COUNTIES.						
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Middlesex	79	8 56	0 64	8 39	11 70	3	Essex	74	8 55	0 64	8 36	6 68	7
Surrey	78	6 58	0 66	4 38	4 72	0	Kent	76	8 55	0 61	3 36	8 67	8
Hertford	77	0 54	6 71	0 36	5 58	6	Sussex	72	0 00	0 63	2 39	6 70	0
Bedford	79	0 64	0 70	11 38	4 70	0	Suffolk	78	10 56	3 68	4 40	5 67	6
Huntingdon	77	2 00	0 71	4 38	2 70	0	Camb.	76	0 00	0 63	10 35	5 68	9
Northamp.	81	0 00	0 67	5 37	7 76	4	Norfolk	76	8 57	2 66	5 39	4 68	0
Rutland	83	6 00	0 73	6 41	0 86	0	Lincoln	78	4 57	4 69	10 35	11 73	9
Leicester	86	8 54	3 73	7 39	4 72	2	York	79	5 63	8 61	11 33	2 71	11
Nottingham	83	11 60	0 75	2 40	1 77	5	Durham	78	11 00	0 50	0 33	8 00	0
Derby	87	0 00	0 73	10 39	10 77	9	Northum.	71	4 56	0 52	4 34	7 00	0
Stafford	86	6 00	0 79	6 37	11 80	11	Cumberl.	78	6 60	0 49	4 29	8 60	0
Salop	85	0 62	10 73	0 42	6 85	4	Westmor.	88	10 66	0 62	0 32	5 67	8
Hereford	79	7 76	9 63	7 37	4 76	10	Lancaster	81	1 00	0 58	9 31	6 70	0
Worcester	85	4 00	0 72	10 48	8 82	8	Chester	77	1 00	0 70	5 33	11 00	0
Warwick	82	8 00	0 70	8 42	4 81	1	Flint	76	2 00	0 62	11 31	2 00	0
Wilts	72	0 00	0 62	6 38	11 77	0	Denbigh	82	4 00	0 65	7 30	5 00	0
Berks	79	3 00	0 67	4 40	3 73	8	Anglesea	72	0 00	0 51	9 26	6 00	0
Oxford	79	9 00	0 70	10 42	3 76	0	Carnarvon	83	0 00	0 52	8 32	0 00	0
Backs	78	9 00	0 68	7 43	7 71	9	Merioneth	90	3 00	0 57	10 34	6 00	0
Brecon	87	10 67	0 64	8 30	0 00	0	Cardigan	87	11 00	0 53	0 24	0 00	0
Montgom.	85	7 00	0 54	4 35	9 00	0	Pembroke	79	10 00	0 54	4 27	2 00	0
Radnor	81	5 00	0 65	8 35	4 00	0	Carmarth.	86	10 00	0 57	4 28	5 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.							Glamorgan	83	9 00	0 54	0 28	0 00	0
80 5 59 11 64 2 36 0 74 4							Gloucester	82	7 00	0 73	2 39	7 80	4
Average of Scotland, per quarter.							Somerset	81	0 00	0 63	2 32	8 64	0
70 1 51 3 49 7 30 6 52 6							Monm.	87	10 00	0 66	8 35	10 76	8
							Devon	76	8 00	0 58	11 35	4 00	0
							Cornwall	78	9 00	0 56	0 33	0 00	0
							Dorset	74	6 00	0 62	7 41	0 80	0
							Hants	74	0 00	0 62	3 37	10 72	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 28, 65s. to 70s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 19, 37s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 23, 50s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 28:

Kent Bags.....	5l. 8s. to 6l. 15s.	Sussex Pockets.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.	Essex Ditto.....	6l. 6s. to 7l. 12s.
Kent Pockets.....	6l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.	Farham Ditto.....	11l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 28:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 10s. Straw 2l. 15s. 6d. Clover 7l. 17s. 6d.---Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 14s. Straw 2l. 13s. Clover 8l. 18s. 6d.---Smithfield, Hay 7l. 19s. Straw 2l. 15s. Clover 8l. 10s. 6d.	
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SMITHFIELD, December 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market December 28:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts.....	25,341 Calves 110.
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 14,400	Pigs 200.

COALS, December 23: Newcastle 37s. 0d. to 46s. 6d. Sunderland 34s. 0d. to 37d. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 5d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 1d.

SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 116s. Curd 120s.-CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1818, (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London.—
 Trent and Mersey Canal, 1600*l.* Div. 65*l.* *per annum.* — Coventry, 970*l.* ex Half-Yearly Div. 22*l.* — Oxford, 620*l.* Div. and Bonus 51*l.* *per annum.* — Grand Junction, 245*l.* 250*l.* ex Div. 4*l.* 10*s.* Half-Year. — Melton Mowbray, 155*l.* Div. 8*l.* 10*s.* *per annum.* — Old Union, 85*l.* — Ellesmere, 65*l.* — Rochdale, 48*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 25*l.* — Huddersfield, 12*l.* 10*s.* — Severn and Wye Railway, 30*l.* Div. 1*l.* — Gloucester and Berkley Canal
 Optional Loan Notes, bearing 5*l.* *per Cent.* interest 15*l.* premium. — Ditto Shares, 60*l.* — West India Dock, 199*l.* Div. 10*l.* *per cent.* *per annum.* — London Dock, 784*l.* 81*l.* — Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l.* Div. 10*s.* — Globe Assurance, 131*l.* — Imperial ditto, 94*l.* — County, 14*l.* premium. — Eagle, 2*l.* 3*s.* with Div. 4*s.* — Original Gas Light, 75*l.* — New ditto, 24*l.* premium. — Waterloo Bridge Shares, 9*l.* 10*s.* — Ditto Annuity, 8*l.* 36*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1818.

Days	Bank Stock	Real. 3 <i>per Cent.</i>	3 <i>per Cent.</i> Consol.	4 <i>per Cent.</i> Consol.	5 <i>per Cent.</i> Navy.	R. Long Ann.	Irish Ann.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	So. Sea. 3 <i>per Cent.</i>	India Bonds.	R. Bills 9 <i>d.</i>	Omnium.
30	270 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	234 3/4	86 1/2	82	18 20 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
29	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	76	11 16 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
28	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	78 pr.	12 17 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
27	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	76	9 15 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
23	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	77 pr.	10 16 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
22	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	78	9 15 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
21	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	76	7 15 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
18	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	77	7 14 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
17	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	77	7 14 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
16	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	77	7 14 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
15	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	79	16 20 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
14	267 1/2	77 1/2	86 1/2	94 1/2	107 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	79	16 20 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
13	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	270 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	84	20 18 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
10	270 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	84	20 18 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
9	270 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	84	20 18 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
8	270 1/2	78 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	shut	—	84	20 18 pr.	1 1/4 pr.
7	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVIII. PART II.

Embellished with Views of KILCOLMAN CASTLE, in the County of CORK ;
and the LODGE of NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.
THE admirers of "The Faerie Queen" will no doubt be gratified by your inserting the view herewith sent of Kilcolman Castle, in the County of Cork (*see Plate, fig. 1.*), which will serve as an Illustration to Mr. Todd's Edition of Spenser, and will be best explained in the words of an able Topographer :

"Two miles North-west of Doneraile is Kilcolman, a ruined castle of the Earls of Desmond, but more celebrated for being the residence of the immortal Spenser, where he composed his divine poem, *The Faerie Queene*. The Castle is now almost level with the ground. It was situated on the North side of a fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated to the East by the county of Waterford mountains; Bally-howra hills to the North, or, as Spenser terms them, the mountains of Mole; Nagle mountains to the South; and the mountains of Kerry to the West. It commanded a view of above half of the breadth of Ireland; and must have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and romantic situation*; from whence, no doubt, Spenser drew several parts of the scenery of his poem. The river Mulla, which he more than once has introduced in his poems, ran through his grounds."†

Mr. Todd, in his *Life of Spenser*, observes,

"The Poet has described himself as keeping his flock under the foot of the mountain Mole, amongst the cool shades of green alders by the shore of Mulla; and charming his oaten pipe (as his custom was) to his fellow shepherd swains.

"In this delightful retreat he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, with whom he had formed an intimacy‡ on his first

* See the Sonnets to the Earl of Ormond and Lord Grey; *Colin Clouts come home again*, and the *Faer. Qu.* IV. xi, 41, VII. vi. 36, &c.

† Smith's *Nat. and Civ. Hist. of the County and City of Cork*, vol. I. p. 333. edit. Dublin, 1774.

‡ Todd's *Works of Spenser*, vol. I. pp. 1—lii.

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arrival in Ireland; Raleigh being at that time a Captain in his Queen's army. It appears that the visit to Kilcolman occasioned an event of high importance in the history of Literature; the determination of Spenser to prepare his first three Books of the *Faerie Queen* for immediate publication.

"Spenser tells us that Raleigh, sitting beside him under the shady alders on the banks of Mulla, often provoked him to play some pleasant fit;

And, when he heard the musicks which I made, [It: He found himself full greatly pleas'd at Yet, æmuling my pipe, he tooke in hand My pipe, before that æmuled of many, And plaid thereon; (for well that skill he con'd;) Himself as skilful in that art as any.'

"Mr. Thomas Warton has, with much elegance, represented Spenser forming the following poetical wish in regard to this pleasant spot. The lines have not appeared in the late edition of Mr. Warton's *Poems*. They were communicated to Mr. Todd by his nephew, the Rev. John Warton:

'VOTUM SPENSERI.

'Hoc cecinit facili Spenserus arundine carmen,
Quà virides saltus lucida Mulla rigat:
Dii facite, inter oves interque armenta canendo [dies;
Deficiam, et sylvis me premat atra
Ut mihi muscoso fiat de cespite bustum,
Quà recubat prono quercus opaca jugo:
Quin ipso tumuli de vertice pullulet ul-
trò

Laurus, et injussæ prosiliant hederæ:
Spissaque pascentes venerentur clausa capellæ,

Et propter cineres plurima bales ovis.
Exultent alii prædivite marmore manes,
Quà reges, validi quà jacuere duces;
Ingentis quà latè operosa per atria tem-
pli [los;

Funereum ingeminant organa ritè me-
Quà sub fornicibus sublimibus, ordine crebro,

Suspensum aureolis fulget aplustre notis;

Mi sat erit, veteres Rosalinda agnoscat amores, [sas."

Conserat et vernas ante sepulchra ro- Yours, &c. N.

M.

Mr. URBAN, *Notl. June 12.*

DESIROUS of preserving a vestige of antiquity to future generations, I send you the annexed drawing of the Lodge, (*see the Plate, fig. 2.*) the only remnant now existing of our former antient and famous Castle, erected undoubtedly at the time of, and forming part of the circumvallation of the fortress built by, William the First, as may be seen in Speed's bird's-eye view thereof. Of the Castles occupying the site of the present structure, I beg to present your Readers with a brief account.

The first we have any mention of was in Alfred's time, when that Monarch, in the year 855, with Budred, King of the Mercians (of whose kingdom Nottingham was the capital), and Etheldred, King of the West Saxons, attempted to dislodge the Danes from a strong tower they had possessed themselves of, not effecting which, they continued the siege for a considerable time, till at length they forced the Danish Generals, Hengar and Hubba, to conclude a peace with the Mercians. *When the above tower was built must remain unknown, nor is it necessary to inquire; we may, however, reasonably conclude, that a station so commanding, and naturally defensible, would be among the first of fortified places in Britain, and that in a country so fertile and desirable as the vales of the Trent, and the vast forest on its North bank, this spot may have been of consequence as a fortification in the very earliest intestine feuds of the barbarous natives; and this remark may extend to the town as well; which, as Dr. Deering says, may plead for its antiquity that there is no account of its beginning. From Alfred's time to the Norman Invasion, no mention is made of the Castle, which, it is very probable, was demolished in the time of Canute, or else suffered to go to decay. Rapin informs us that William the First, in his march against the insurgent Earls of Chester and Northumberland, fortified the Castle of Warwick; and at the same time also he built the Castle of Nottingham, as Camden says, to secure a retreat in case of necessity, and to keep the town in awe. Of this Castle, Peverell, William's natural son, who had superintended its building, was made Governor in 1068, the se-*

cond year of his father's reign: this Peverell it was, who founded the adjacent Priory of Lenton, and not, as has been supposed, his grandson, who retired thither and turned monk. Leland, who visited the Castle in Henry the Eighth's time, has this description of it:

"The Castelle of Nottingham stondith on a rokky hille, on the West side of the town: and Line riveret goith by the roots of it. The base court is large and meetly strong. And a stately bridge is there with pillars beiring beastes and gigantes, over the ditche into the secund warde: the front of the which in the entering is exceeding strong with toures and portecallices. Much part of West side of this inner warde, as the hall and other things, be yn ruines. The East side is strong and well tourrid. And so is the South side. But the most bewtifulle part and gallant building for ledging is on the North side, where Edward the Fourth began a right sumptuous peice of stonework, of the which he clearly finished one excellent goodly toure of three heights yn building, and brought the other part likewise from the foundation with stone, and marvelous pain cumpacid windoes, to laying the first site of chambers, and then left. Here King Richard Third his brother, forced up upon that work another peice of one loft of tymler, making rounde wyndoes, so that surely this North is an exceeding fair peice of work. The dungeon or keep of the castelle stondith by South and East, and is exceeding strong. There be divers buildings betwixt this dungeon and the ynnere court of the castelle, and there goith also down a stair unto the ground, where Davy, King of Scots (as the Castellanes say) was kept prisoner. I marked in all, three Chapels yn the castelle and three Welles."

An anonymous MS author, a native of Nottingham, who lived on the spot in the reigns of King James and Charles the First, says,

"Within is a fair green court, fit for any princely exercise. The South-east parts of the castle are strong and well towered; within the old tower there is another court, though somewhat less than the last-mentioned, in the midst whereof there is a staircase of stone, about six or seven feet above ground, in which there is a door to enter and steps to lead (of late much worn) through the main rock to the foot thereof and the bank of the river Leen; by this passage (the keepers say) Edward the Third's band came up through the rock and took Earl Mortimer prisoner."

The

The ruins spoken of were in consequence of this place, among many others, being suffered to go to decay in the reign of Henry VII. who demolished some, and rendered others useless: Camden, however, who lived in Elizabeth's time, says the place was so strong, *of natura loci et operis*, as to be thought invincible if well garrisoned, except by famine, and that it was once ineffectually besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt all the buildings about it; it was also taken by surprise by Robert, Earl Ferrars, in the Barons Wars. James the First granted the Castle to Francis, Earl of Rutland, under whom Thoroton tells us "it became far more ruinous: in the latter end of whose time many of the goodly buildings were pulled down, and the iron and other materials sold."

"Notwithstanding" (says Dr. Deering) "all this, it appeared still a place of defence in the year 1642, else King Charles would hardly have thought it a fit place for setting up his royal standard:" all which shews what an amazing strong place it must once have been. During the time that Cromwell was gone Northward to meet the Scottish army, Col. Hutchinson furnished Capt. Poulton, who succeeded him in the Governorship, with the means of dismantling the Castle, and rendering it unserviceable for war; the reason of this proceeding of the Colonel's was his dislike to the arbitrary and usurping intentions of Cromwell, who for this act of the patriotic Colonel could never endure his name more. The Earl of Rutland, abovementioned, died in 1632, 8th of Charles the First, leaving only a daughter, whose son, George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, claimed the Castle in right of his mother, and sold it to William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who in the year 1674, and in his 82d year, cleared away the foundations of the old buildings, and laid those of the present structure, which he lived to see raised some feet above ground. Henry, his son and heir, finished it agreeably to his father's will, a considerable estate being tied for that purpose; the expence was 14,002*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*: it is unnecessary to give a description of the building, being pretty well known. The old Lodge, represented in the Plate, is about 200 yards be-

low the Castle; this, with a large ruinous Bastion a little below, and some smaller ones along the top of the rock, overlooking Brewhouse-yard (some of which serve for foundations of summer-houses in the gardens, occupying the site of the old upper court-yard) are the chief remaining vestiges. A dry moat, of considerable depth and breadth, surrounded the wall, over which is the bridge, seen in the drawing, on the left of which, in the moat, stands a riding-school and livery-yard; the arches are now used as stables. The moat on the right of the bridge was filled up in 1807, and is now the main road into the park; the keeper of which resides in the Bastion on the left of the gateway; the other, containing kitchen and other out-offices. These 'ivy-mantled towers' have a very ruinous, but venerable appearance, and of great strength; the towers are about 45 ft. in height, and in the inside 16 feet in diameter, the walls being 2 yards in thickness; the width of the Gateway is 10 feet, the length of the Bridge 50. A plan of the old Castle is given in Col. Hutchinson's Memoirs, from the original drawn by Mr. Smithson in 1617, in the possession of William Stretton, esq. architect, of this place, a gentleman of great antiquarian research; from whose extensive Cabinet was also furnished the Autograph of the Colonel, given in the above work.

Yours, &c.

E. L. G.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

I N reply to your Correspondent Q. Q. who has requested (vol. LXXXVII. p. 112) to be furnished with some particulars relative to Benjamin Keach, I send the following sketch, compiled from various authorities.

BENJAMIN KEACH was born at Stokehaman, in Buckinghamshire, on Feb. 29, 1640. His parents, unable to give him a liberal education, designed him for trade; but he aspired after literary attainments, and we hear very little of him until he reached his eighteenth year, when a small society of Baptists at Winslow, in the same county, to whom he had united himself, invited him to preach among them. From this circumstance it would seem that he had made some proficiency in his Scriptural studies.

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A few years after, he published a Catechism, intitled "The Child's Instructor, or a new and easy Primer," &c. in which, as might have been expected, were introduced the peculiar sentiments of his persuasion on the subject of Baptism. The violence of the age dictated to the persons then invested with power, the propriety of prosecuting him for this offence: he was accordingly tried at the Assizes at Aylesbury in October 1664, for "publishing certain damnable positions," &c. found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned, to stand in the pillory at Aylesbury and at Winslow, (two hours at each place), to have his book burnt by the hands of the hangman, and to pay a fine of twenty pounds. "So formidable," says a late writer, "in those days, was a little Baptist Catechism! It is painful to add, that the presiding judge at this trial was no less a personage than the Lord Chief Justice Hyde, and that his conduct on the occasion was quite as disreputable as that of the prosecutors.

After the infliction of this punishment, he continued for the space of four years to preach in those parts, but being harassed by informers, he repaired to London; and, to complete his misfortunes, on his way thither being robbed, he entered the metropolis penniless, and almost unknown. Notwithstanding, he soon attracted some notice, and (say the authors of the "History of the Dissenters") "in a few months he was invited and ordained to be a pastor of a small congregation which met in a private house in Tooly-street, and afterwards removed to a commodious meeting-house which they built in Horsley-down." Here he exercised his ministerial labours, though not without frequent interruption, until the shadows of Intolerance were chased away by "the glorious Revolution," which, extending the blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty, enabled him in tranquillity and freedom to discharge the duties of his pastoral office until his death, which took place July 18, 1704.

Mr. Chalmers, in his valuable edition of "The Biographical Dictionary," has thus spoken of him: "He was in all his opinions sincere, and accounted a man of great piety, and of considerable knowledge, considering

the want of early education and opportunities." An unworthy attempt was made to traduce his character by a writer of the name Russen, about 1703; but it recoiled upon himself, and occasioned the appearance of a testimonial in favour of Mr. Keach "as a Christian and as a Minister," signed by some of his friends and neighbours, among whom were two members of Parliament.

His Works were numerous: "The Key to open Scripture Metaphors" * was first published in 1681, in folio, and was re-printed (I believe, by Pasham) about forty years since, in the same size. It is a work of great merit, and it possesses some singularities; it is rather rare, and consequently fetches a high price. His "Exposition of the Parables" displays much ingenuity, but, as in the preceding work, he has pressed the subject upon which he treats too far; this book was also published in folio, 1701, and a new edition of it has very recently appeared in four volumes 8vo. He also wrote "Travels of Ungodliness," and "Travels of True Godliness," two works in the style of the inimitable "Pilgrim's Progress," which still have a great sale. Besides these, many other tracts of a controversial and practical nature fell from his pen, which do not here require any particular notice.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing sketch, I have seen your Magazine for November, in which I find two articles upon the same subject; but perhaps you may be of opinion that they do not render the present one altogether useless.

In the latter of these, your Correspondent E. has asserted, that Mr. Keach "was a very indiscreet, wrong-headed man," and that he was tried "in consequence of his disseminating some very dangerous doctrines." Whether, Sir, he was "wrong-headed," I really cannot determine, until I know precisely what principles of belief are requisite to entitle

* Q. Q. wishes to know if this Book is "held in any estimation:" an extract from Ogle's Theological Catalogue for the year 1814, will shew the value of the two works:

Keach's Scripture Metaphors, &c. s. d.
2 vols. 1681..... 3 3 0
—— Parables, 1701..... 3 13 6

him

him to the *opposite* appellation. A degree of indiscretion, indeed, he may have evinced in publishing his little book in such perilous times, or his regardlessness of consequences may be attributed to a more dignified principle; but, Sir, your Correspondent must excuse my doubting that his doctrines were "very dangerous," or in any respect deserving the punishment he received. Mr. Chalmers thus states the case: "After the Restoration he was frequently involved in persecutions, owing to the bold avowal of his sentiments, especially in a little tract, called 'The Child's Instructor,' in which he asserted that infants ought not to be baptized; that laymen having abilities might preach the Gospel, &c. For this he was tried, &c." These opinions have been pretty generally held by persons of the Baptist denomination from the days of Keach to the present time, and I presume without any "very dangerous" results; whether they are right or wrong is not now the question. E. further informs us, that the term of his imprisonment was "a fortnight," and that "he was to make a public renunciation of his doctrine;" and adds, "to this he probably submitted." It is likely, Sir, that he was imprisoned for that time, and fined, and placed twice in the pillory; but I dare to affirm, that he did not renounce his doctrine. Benjamin Keach was not such a man; his subsequent conduct, as well as the integrity of his character, forbids the supposition.

Yours, &c.

X. A. X.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT those who during a series of years have been engaged in active avocations should find themselves in retirement disappointed of their hopes of happiness, and of satisfactory enjoyment, is a fact so experimentally established, that it would be superfluous to dilate upon a subject of which the truth can never be doubted. Notwithstanding all that has been said by Zimmerman, the elogist of solitude or abstraction, no state without employment and intercourse can be congenial to the mind

of man. Felicity, such as may be reasonably expected, really lies between the extremes of action and the wearisomeness or fatuity of seclusion. There is an appropriate passage in a Letter of Lady Russell to Dr. Fitzwilliam, founded on that good sense and experience which she eminently possessed.

"If your retirement," says she, "pleases you indeed, and that you do not deceive yourself, I have nothing to say against it, if your health do not abate; which certainly will, if your mind do not agree perfectly with what your will has chosen. Let that be a timely monitor to you. Man is a sociable creature, and you by disposition are made for society, and by the accidents of your life ever used to it, so that it is very new to you to be solitary long together; and, while you have a competency, deny not yourself the innocent, nay, the profitable comforts of life." The Letters of this unfortunate Lady, whose life was a course of piety and resignation under severe sufferings, are always interesting; and, with allowance for some archaisms, are still improving, as models for Epistolary style. To your younger Readers I recommend them.

As somewhat connected with this subject, I will subjoin a passage from the *Souvenirs de Felicie* of Madame Genlis:

"Sur cette terre, où tout nous échappe successivement, il faut conserver plusieurs liens, ou les rompre tous pour se donner sans réserve à l'Etre Eternel, qui peut seul réaliser nos espérances, et fixer notre cœur incertain. Dans l'état naturel de société, les affections de famille forment dans le cours de la vie une succession nécessaire de consolations: un époux console de la perte d'une mère; par la suite la main d'un enfant chéri essuiera d'autres larmes; un frère partage nos chagrins domestiques; un ami fidèle dédommage de la trahison d'un faux ami. Cultivons donc toutes nos relations; Ah! dans cette carrière épineuse que nous devons parcourir, ne réjettons aucun de nos appuis naturels; si l'un nous manque, un autre au moins soutiendra notre foiblesse." *

* In this world, where all things successively escape us, we should steadily cherish every social attachment; or break through all, to give up ourselves without reserve to that Eternal Being, who alone can realize our hopes, and fix our wavering minds. In the natural state of society, family affections, throughout the course of life, create an appropriate succession of comforts. An husband consoles for the

If retirement be found inappropriate to a virtuous mind, how much more disgusting must it prove to that which has few resources in itself, and none of comfort in reflecting on the past scenes of life. The following lines, I think, are worthy of being given to your Readers. I met with them in manuscript. Whether they have been before printed, I know not, and I am equally ignorant of their Author.

The Mind not taught to think on useful store,

To fix reflection dreads the vacant hour;
Turn'd on itself its numerous wants are seen,

And all the mighty void that lies within.
Yet cannot Wisdom stamp our joys complete,

'Tis conscious Virtue crowns the blest re- Who feels not that, the private path must shun,

And fly to public view 't escape his own;
In life's gay scenes uneasy thoughts suppress,

And lull each anxious care in dreams of
'Midst foreign objects not employ'd to roam,

Thought, sadly active, still corrodes at
A serious moment breaks the false repose,

And guilt in all its naked horror shews.

The conclusion is with an acrostic:
Vain fops on glitt'ring follies set their mind,

In riches misers hope true bliss to find,
Rakes the low joys of loveless dalliance prize,

To wine the drunkard with impatience
Unthinking man, that cannot, will not, see,

Eternal happiness contain'd in me.

The maxim of the illiterate Monk, "omnis liber est bonus," with proper restriction, is perfectly true. The preceding extract from Madame Genlis may be deemed a proof of it. This may be still further exemplified from the Letter of Madame Wolmar to St. Preux. I would not be censured for doing like the dunghill-cock in the fable. However, I may hereafter transmit some pearls raked from the dunghill of Jean Jaques Rousseau.

Yours, &c.

H. I.

On the present State of FOUNTAINS ABBEY. (Continued from p. 321.)

MR. URBAN,

I MUST refer your Readers to *Burton's Monasticon* for a ground-plan of Fountains Abbey, which is the best, if not the only one, that has ever been published; though it abounds with inaccuracies, which require not the most skilful or correct eye to discover, in tracing the outline, proportion, and arrangement of the buildings. It contains at once too much and too little; for it shows piers, columns, and walls, which have not existed since the work of destruction at the Reformation; and altogether omits doors, arches, &c. which now appear perfect, and by which one building communicates with another. But, notwithstanding these defects, the plan is most useful and valuable; and any person gifted with more taste and curiosity than the generality of visitors to this magnificent ruin, will do well to make it his companion, and dispense with the guide, who will be found far more troublesome than intelligent. He will then see the vestibule or porch which separates the great cloister from the nave of the Church, where the late *Innovation*, so fully described in a former paper, has been made. He will also observe the different doors of entrance there described, belonging to this part, except that which communicated with the quadrangle, which is omitted. He will also notice the flight of stairs over the piers in the centre of this vestibule, leading from the *dormitory* into the nave of the Church; being that used at night-time on particular occasions. Nor will the visitor, who contemplates this superb abbey as a building which once existed entire, and appropriated each of its members to its destined use; which once contained so many buildings, passages, and apartments, without confusion or interruption to each other; view without regret the barbarous exposure and junction of a cloister and a porch which are inconsistent in design, dissimilar in construction, and

of a mother; the hand of a beloved child will wipe away other tears; a brother participates in our domestic sorrow; a faithful friend does away the treachery of him who has proved false. Let us therefore cultivate the relations of life. Alas, in the thorny path through which we all are doomed to pass, never let us reject our natural supports. If one fail us, another may at least sustain our weakness.

which

which wholly disagree in proportion. But we will turn from this cruel innovation, and view the matchless cloister of *two* aisles. The division is made by a range of octagonal pillars through the centre, with hidden bases, and without capitals, from which rise, in a most graceful curve, the groins sustaining and ornamenting the roof, in plain ribs of a semi-octagon form, there being no mouldings, properly so named, boss, or ornament of any kind: they rest on pilasters and brackets attached to the walls which have each an abacus moulding. In every division of each side is a window of a single opening, some being of the round, and some of the pointed kind, but all preserving the same proportions and mouldings, and being of the same age. There are six doors of entrance to these stupendous aisles; two on the East side leading to the quadrangular cloister, and four on the West; one leading through the porter's lodge. They are of the Saxon character, without columns or ornaments. In the Eastern aisle, towards the centre, stands the *Lavatory* (sometimes absurdly called the remains of a *spouting fountain*), externally of an octagonal form, and internally circular, measuring 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The South end of this cloister is built over the little River *Skell*, upon three arches, the crowns of which rise considerably above the floor, and appear as if originally intended that the water should be thus seen, and brought into the cloister if occasion required. This laborious and remarkable occurrence of arching the river became necessary in consequence of the narrowness of the valley, and the vast extent and number of buildings which occupy its width from North to South. But the greater portion of this work lies beyond the cloister towards the East, where are foundations and ruins more numerous, capacious, and *important*, than perhaps have ever before been considered. Their description is reserved for a future opportunity. On the *West* side of the great cloister also are other buildings, whose foundations rest in the river *Skell*, and which will be noticed in the order of their former use and appropriation. The *Porter's lodge* on this side of the cloister is a small entire building, comprising only one room, lighted by three narrow loop-hole windows,

and groined with three ribs, springing from *one* short pillar on the North side, which stretch to the centre, and to each angle of the South side, where is a low chimney-piece. This not only guarded the entrance to the cloisters, but likewise the approach to the dormitory, the ascent to which is by a still perfect flight of stone steps, facing the North, under a large arch, formerly opening into a passage, but now roof-less, which, turning to the left, or Eastward, towards another similar door, led into the sleeping-gallery. The *Dormitory* extends from one end of the cloister to the other, and is of equal width. The height of the walls was not greater than they appear at present, having had only a parapet above the range of small Saxon windows in each side. The floor is now covered with grass, and large trees and shrubs are growing luxuriantly in various parts; which, together with the constant supply of damp, are gradually decaying the groins of the aisles beneath.

From the cloister under the dormitory we pass into the *Quadrangle*, also a cloister, but originally inferior to the other, and to most squares of the kind that I have seen, having had only a wooden enclosure with a *pent roof*; being, in part, substituted by the long cloister, yet necessary for the order and arrangement of other buildings, and for a protected communication which it afforded to every surrounding edifice. It therefore now appears an open area of 127 feet, presenting a greater variety of interesting buildings, more spacious and more perfect than any other abbey in England. On the *North* side appears the nave, transept, and tower of the Church, in grand simplicity; on the *East*, the chapter-house, with triple arches, doors through passages, &c.; on the *South*, the kitchen, the refectory, and the "*lockatorium*," or strong room; and on the *West*, the cloister wall, and dormitory.

The internal dimensions of the *Chapter-house* are 84 feet by 42 feet. Its proportions, when perfect, were extremely elegant, and its architecture partakes of the same characteristic simplicity with the Church, but is very handsome. It consisted of *three* aisles, formed by two rows of columns, five in each, upon which the arches and groins of the roof

rested,

rested, springing from corresponding brackets at the sides. The shattered remnants of two of these columns still preserve their erect posture, and original position at the East end; several of the bases are also left, and in the room of others have been fixed the clustered springers of the arches and groins, which were once fixed on the capitals. The windows are single Saxon openings, with a column at each side, under which are three stone steps, extending round the East, North, and South sides, to the second division from the West end, where they terminate. The roof of this portion has been lower than that of the body of the chapter-room. It appears to have been the vestibule, and probably had a screen or partition of wood. In the pavement are still to be seen *thirteen* monumental stones; some preserving their situations, and perfect, others broken and promiscuously placed; several inscribed and legible, and others quite defaced. Nearly all of these graves have been opened, and several gold rings were found. One coffin, containing a skeleton, was left exposed to the weather, and to the depredation of every visitor, but it is now closed up. The external walls of the Chapter-house, having been almost wholly stripped of their excellent wrought masonry, appear like masses of rock. The mouldings and columns of the side windows remain, and the three noble arches at the West end, which appear in the cloisters, are also perfect; the centre one was the door. Between the chapter-house, and the transept of the Church, is a passage, and on the South side of the chapter-house are two others, but only one of these can be entered. These passages are handsomely groined, the ribs are moulded, and rest upon elegant triple brackets at the sides, carved with foliage. The former has a door leading into the Church, the latter opened only into the cloisters. The West doors of these avenues correspond with the arches of the chapter-house, with which they unite, forming a grand range, which distinguishes this side of the quadrangle.

The *Kitchen* occupies a portion of the South side of the cloister, at the angle connected with the two last-mentioned vaults. It is divided into two portions by a substantial stone

wall; but as this is not built to the roof, and as the stone groins rest on a pillar, against which the wall abuts, I am inclined to think that the division was made at a subsequent period. This noble office measures from North to South 40 feet, and from East to West 22 feet, and contains two enormous arched chimney-pieces, neither of which, nor the roof, have sustained the least injury from time or neglect. Light is admitted principally by two windows on the South side; on the West are two plain arched openings, appearing in the *refectory*. These were formerly *hatches*, through which the provision passed; the kitchen being always situated near the dining-room of an *abbey*, or the hall of a *Baronial mansion* for convenience. Over the kitchen is a very elegant room, rarely visited by strangers, and therefore but little known. It is lighted on the North side by two windows, each containing three narrow lancet openings; and on the South by one corresponding window, the other division having the door. In the centre of the room is a column, from which rise, without a capital, the plain ribs and arches of the roof.

Next to the kitchen, on the same side of the quadrangle, is the *Refectory*, assuredly the most beautiful room in this vast assemblage of ruins. It unites peculiar elegance with remarkable simplicity in design; and both inside and out, the symmetry of its proportions, and the lightness of its architecture, being the early Pointed, are in the highest degree admirable. By fragments of springers resting on brackets, remaining in the centre of the North and South walls, the Refectory appears to have been formerly divided by a row of pillars and arches down the centre, and to have had timber roofs; the span being too great for stone ribs and vaulting. On the South side is the *Reading gallery*, the projecting front of which has been completely destroyed. An elegant bracket, which probably supported the pulpit, remains perfect. In each division, at the upper end, are two windows, on the East side six, and on the West four, all of the same character. The proportions of this once truly elegant room are injured by the raising of the floor, which appears to have been intentionally converted into a grass plat, as the remains

remains of the old tile pavement appear at the entrance before the ascent to the Terrace.

On the opposite or west side of the Refectory is a roofless ruined building, known as the "*Lockatorium*." It has had several subdivisions, and fragments of its groined roof are yet suspended in fearful positions at one or two angles. There is no regularity of design, and the walls present only some small windows, the remains of arches, columns, and groins. A door, now walled up, communicated with the Refectory. The name expresses the use to which this building was formerly applied: its situation and strength were suited to convenience and security; and that part next the Quadrangle, entered from the Refectory, was no doubt the depository of the valuables belonging to the Abbey; the two doors on the South side having been entrances to distinct apartments for other uses.

Whether this building is supposed to have contained the *Library and Records* as well as the valuable utensils of this magnificent religious Institution, I do not know; but it appears probable that the groined room over the kitchen, already described, would have been chosen for those purposes, being dry, elevated, and secure.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Bath, Oct. 29.

I FEEL much obliged to your Correspondent "*Senex*," for having called attention to the "*obscuration*" of our Cathedral "by crowded and incongruous deformities;" and sincerely do I hope that our venerable philanthropist, J. Parish, Esq. who is himself a host in combating difficulties in a spirit of benevolence, will take the hint, and, by his intrepidity and support, commence and foster an undertaking, which would embellish our city, and immortalize his name.

There is an old saying, Mr. Urban, that "we must go from home to hear news;" and, until was read the extract from Mr. Skurray's sermons, as quoted by your Correspondent in a late number of your Miscellany, it was not generally known that the discreditable "*obscuration*" of our enriched Abbey had been subjected to the "*cognizance of the pulpit*." Anxious for the honour and well-being of our City,

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I consult its good by another quotation from the procured volume. It is extracted from one of the Sermons which was preached, as appears from the title-page, by Mr. Skurray, at our Abbey Church, on the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate, from Matt. xvi. 9. Perhaps it may be proper, for the purposes of general elucidation, to observe, that the passage alludes to the notorious custom of *Sunday play*, at a Subscription-room situated in the most frequented street of our dissipated City.

"In the catalogue of offenders (observes the Preacher) which are to distinguish 'the last days,' are enumerated *lovers of their own selves, covetous, unholy, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God*, 2 Tim. iii. 1, 2. What a characteristic delineation is this, of the waywardness of men in respectable ranks of life, whose *gain is godliness*, 1 Tim. vi. 5. On the day when ye come together in the Church, I hear and I partly believe it, 1 Cor. xi. 18, that numbers assemble in a place of well-known resort, where they owe their pleasure to another's pain, their profit to another's loss. As if profanation added zest to the fascinations of gambling, the assembly is more than usually crowded on the day which Jehovah commanded to be sanctified. If the remedy of this profanation be within the competency of the magistrate, he fails in duty if he effect not its correction. The notoriety of the evil, and the splendour it borrows from rank, is contaminating by its example. The aggregate of such sins constitutes national guilt, and demands, at the hand of God, national punishment. *For which things sake, the wrath of God cometh on the children of disobedience*, Coloss. iii. 6. If it be enquired what method would be remediate of the disorder? it is advised, let persuasion and entreaty be attempted. If these fail, let recourse be had to expostulation and remonstrance; and if these prove inefficient restraints, then let the magistrate convince the gainsayers, Tit. i. 9, that profanation is prohibited by law; that he is the Minister of God for good, and beareth not the sword in vain, Rom. xiii. 4.

"It is painful for a stranger to obey a conscientious conviction of duty, in being the organ of attracting attention to

to a popular evil; but that minister is of questionable piety and patriotism, who on an appropriate occasion shall spare to lift up his voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sin." Isaiah lviii. 1. (p. 184.)

The reproof, Mr. Urban, is at this time peculiarly seasonable, when the higher orders of our citizens are associating together to enforce decorum on the Sabbath amongst the commonalty; and it cries with a loud voice, "*Physicians, heal yourselves.*" The evil is of long standing, and never before to my recollection has the abomination been ecclesiastically censured. We have heard 'enough, and more than enough, in this place' of foreign missions—of their benefits and their dangers—till the Church has suffered in its reputation by the hard blows of "peace makers;" but we have heard of no step taken for the castigation of domestic and genteel Sabbath-breakers, till silence was broken by a Minister from "the loneliness of rural serenity."

I might profit by this occasion to beg of the Clergy in general to follow the example which has been set in this little volume, by allusions to national and parochial topics, which are calculated to blend entertainment with instruction; but, having already trespassed on your columns, I must conclude by imperiously calling the attention of my fellow citizens to the double subject embraced by this letter; and to assure you that, whilst your Magazine is the medium of communications for practicable and unsophisticated reforms, it shall have the humble support, and, if you please, the contributions of your admiring servant,

RABBITUTOR.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol, Nov. 13.*

YOUR Clerical Readers must be obliged to Sigismund for his Dissertation on the proper Dress peculiar to the Sacred Order whilst performing their Ministerial functions; and none more so than myself, although previously acquainted with most of the particulars there mentioned; which, however, I must confess, do not appear to me of equal weight with the venerable authorities of *Bishop Cosin, Dr. Nicholls, Wheatley*, and other Writers of similar sentiments on the other side of the question; who, for wise and just reasons, wished

to bring the 58th and 74th Canons of our excellent Church into general practice, so that all things might "be done decently and in order," and "Ecclesiastical Unity" maintained. Your learned Correspondent Sigismund has, however, it must be granted, stated his authorities very accurately, and discussed the points in debate like a Scholar and a Gentleman, and at the same time proved himself an able Ritualist. His conclusion, after all, is that the matter is *dubious*; and therefore he draws this inference, that there is sufficient ground for each one to make his own opinion his rule of conduct. One point, however, must be agreed upon by all who have a due respect for Religion; viz. that the Dress of the Clergy, more especially when engaged in the solemn offices of devotion, should be attended to as a matter of very considerable importance. The Jewish Ritual appointed very splendid habits for the High Priest, when engaged in the more solemn services of the Temple, all of which were *significant*. On ordinary occasions also he was to be distinguished by his proper habitments as a servant of the great God; as were the Priests and Levites also by their peculiar garments; and, as what is reasonable can never lose the force of example, the same will undoubtedly hold good as to the Christian Ministry; which, putting aside all the gorgeous apparel of the Romish Church, ought to be distinguished from the Laity by decent and becoming dresses. The Priest that ministers should be thus set apart, as it were, to God, distinct from the Congregation before whom he ministers. It is indeed an absurdity to attach a superstitious veneration to this or any other ordinance; but it does not follow that because Rites and Ceremonies have been exposed to such abuse, the rational use of them is to be discarded. No emblem can be more significant of the perfect Righteousness of Christ our Great High Priest (whose Raiment is said in the Apocalypse to be whiter than wool)—or of the Purity of the Christian Faith, and the Sanctity of the Ministerial Office—than the surplice, or "*white garment*" with which the Christian Priest is clothed, when standing before God, interceding for the Congregation. In the Vision of St. John, the Saints themselves

are

are described as thus clothed (which is expressly said to signify their *Righteousness*) when they are casting down their Crowns before the Throne and worshipping the Lamb.

Nor is it at all unsuitable that to this *significant dress* should be added the *proper hood*, as an attestation of that *Academical Education and Classical Knowledge* which is necessary to qualify an *Instructor of the People*; his proficiency being noticed by the *different forms and colours* the various hoods bear. And here I beg leave to remind Sigismund that *this part of the Clerical Dress* was certainly in *common use* very soon, if not immediately, after the last Review of the Common Prayer Book in 1661; for Dr. Nicholls, in the second edition of the large folio copy of his Commentary on our Service Book, says expressly that the hood was then "*generally worn by the Clergy*" in their Ministrations (see his Note on the Rubric in question); which assertion is corroborated by the concurrent testimony of Wheatley. Hence it appears that *custom* may be very strongly urged, *from at least the reign of Queen Anne*, when Dr. Nicholls published his Commentary, *down to the present day*, in favour of the *Observation of the decent and very comely dress* enjoined by the 58th and 74th Canons, mentioned above; and, as for myself, I entertain no doubt whatever of these Canons being commonly observed *from the period of the Restoration*, when the Review of the Common Prayer Book took place, *to the reign of Queen Anne*, when we have proof of their being *acted upon*, notwithstanding the Rubric which Dr. Sharp dwells on so much, and brings forward to nullify the Canons. There exists *abundant proof* of conformity to these Canons *prior* to that dreadful time when a baneful fanaticism, equally injurious to the Crown and the Subject, to the interests of Religion and the Established Church, reigned triumphant in this kingdom.

With regard to the *Tippet, or Scarf*, it seems at present to be confined by *custom* (though it appears otherwise by the Canons, as Sigismund has very ably stated in his first communication) to those who have attained to the higher degrees of learning in the Universities, or to some dignity in the Church; and, therefore, is a very

suitable and becoming addition to the Ecclesiastical costume. Viewing the subject in this light, I conceive, no *true Churchman* can, for a moment, consider *any part* of the Clerical dress as a matter of *indifference*, while the several ranks in society are to be distinguished, and the separation between the Church of Christ and the World, according to God's own appointment, is to be maintained; for "*the vestures and ornaments used in solemnizing the service of God were appointed* (by those learned and pious Divines who met in the Convocation of 1603) *for inward reverence to that work which they make outwardly solemn. All the actions of esteem in the world are so set forth; and the world hath had trial enough that those who have made it a part of their Religion to fasten scorn upon such circumstances, have made no less to deface the substance of God's public service.*"

Yours, &c.

S. T. B.

P. S. It is sincerely to be hoped that Sigismund will favour us through your pages with the farther communications he has partly promised, as they must be valuable from such a pen.

Remarks on the distinctive character, and essential qualities, of good Musick. (Concluded from p. 32.)

I N my two former communications on this subject, I pointed out, as the chief ground of my avowed dissatisfaction with the general character of our modern instrumental Musick, its striking want of Melody.

I am; indeed, fully sensible how readily it may be alleged, in answer to this charge, that such defect, however great, is abundantly compensated by the superior force and beauty of its *harmonious combinations*. But, without abandoning entirely the main principle of all my former reasoning, it is manifestly impossible for me to acquiesce in the soundness of this judgment; as impossible as it is for me to allow, that the peculiar excellence of parts which are merely *accessary* can, in any case, adequately supply the absence of those which are *essential*.

I readily, indeed, admit that, after having been in any moderate degree conversant with the superior charms of genuine Harmony, no correct ear will long continue satisfied with the simple

simple strains of Melody, however exquisitely sweet.

But this concession we may make, without supplying the numerous admirers of our modern instrument of Musick with as much even as the semblance of a solid argument in favour of its high pretensions.

For, were it even admitted by us for an indisputable fact, that the Composers of those modern Symphonies, &c. &c. which we are now every where wont to hear so rapturously, and almost exclusively extolled, have therein manifested an acquaintance with the rules and principles of harmonious combination—no less profound and accurate than that of the most celebrated Masters of the old Classical School;—yet, as Harmony, considered abstractedly from *air*, is nothing more than the due accordance, or relative agreement, of different simultaneous tones; and as the actual relation between these is, in all cases, completely explicable, on principles strictly philosophical; I cannot but esteem myself fully warranted in asserting, that there is no possible succession of fundamental notes, in any given movement, to which a Musical Composer of very moderate talents (provided only that he be competently versed in the practical application of those principles) may not annex, respectively, the proper and most symphonious chords.

Nor is it to be questioned, but that Musick, even of this mechanical description, is naturally grateful to the human ear; such it must needs be, through the influence of the same instinctive principle which renders us delighted with the strains of genuine Melody; there being (it is now, I conceive, universally acknowledged) but one real source of the enjoyment which we experience from truly accordant tones in musick, whether those tones be heard in *combination* or in *succession*.

But does it make no difference in the degree of our mental pleasure, when listening to harmonious sounds, whether the several fundamental notes belonging to each successive chord be, or be not, legitimately united to each other by the lasting ties of genuine melody? To my own feelings, the difference in this respect is, on such occasions, little less than infinite: and that, chiefly, through the influence of

the following principle; *viz.* that wherever the fundamental notes of such successive chords have scarcely any mutual dependence, or perceptible affinity, it is, clearly, a thing impossible that they should ever excite in the hearer's mind any connected train of feeling; or ever operate upon it in any other manner than as so many isolated and (consequently) momentary impressions.

Whilst, on the contrary supposition, not only will the perceived connexion between all the several fundamental notes belonging to each movement naturally awaken, in the breast of the discriminating hearer, a delightful series of congenial emotions, but even each accessory part (in virtue of its close and uniform resemblance to the *parent air*) must needs become eventually a *species of subordinate Melody*.

This it is, which (in the deliberate judgment of my own mind) constitutes not only the chief distinctive charm, but the very life and soul of chaste and deeply impressive Harmony. And to profess ourselves enraptured with any Musical production, merely on account of the uniform correctness of its several chords, notwithstanding its palpable deficiency and poverty in respect of modulation, appears to my mind equally preposterous with a similar expression of admiration in regard to a human statue, which (devoid of all pretension to personal dignity or beauty) has nothing whatever to recommend it but the superior richness of its drapery.

And indeed, regarding Harmony in its only true and legitimate character (*viz.* as the needed and powerful auxiliary of *air*), it seems altogether reasonable to presume, that as we usually find appended to the finest specimens of ancient sculpture, the most appropriate and graceful ornaments, so in any given Musical composition, which is distinguished by the most exquisite strain of Melody, may we likewise naturally expect to meet with a correspondent degree of excellence in its harmonious combinations.

Conformably with the spirit of which remark, I cannot, for my own part, refrain from finally observing on the subject, that speaking with a reference to truly impressive Harmony, the Classical Compositions of the old Musical School present, in general, to my ear precisely the same decided superiority

riority over the most admired productions of the modern, which the genuine remains of Grecian Statuary (a similar comparison being mentally instituted) are wont to exhibit to my eye.

OXONIENSIS.

On the Extent of the Historic Relation, in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

"In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the Earth. And the Earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was light.

"And God said, 'Let there be lights in the firmament of the Heaven, to divide the day from the night: and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years,' and it was so:

"And God said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth.' And the Lord God framed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life: and MAN BECAME A LIVING SOUL."

HAYDN'S *Oratorio of the Creation.*

THE anthem of the Creation is nowhere performed with so sublime an effect as in our Cathedrals, by a full choir; and perhaps it lies chiefly, if not *exclusively*, in the province of Musick, to describe (according to human conceptions) the act of the Deity calling forth every thing into—light and order. But of all Musick, certainly no composition is so fitted to express it as that of Haydn, the "king of discords."

On such a theme as that of celebrating the great principle of harmony, whether in its figurative or literal sense, this fine art, in striving to rise up to its subject, makes an almost supernatural effort—it seems inspired—

—"Subito non vox,—nec color unus—

Nec mortale sonans—"

Were it not that the sanctity of the place, of the occasion, together with the prescribed form of words put into its lips by Scripture, all rush in concert to keep down its aspirations and maddening transports, by a religious self-possession, and humility. This subject naturally leads the mind to consider of a new classification of hu-

man knowledge; adverting previously, however, to the order observed in books, as well as in libraries and catalogues. The most splendid model, by the way, that exists in this kind, is the catalogue of the Cottonian and Harleian collections in the British Museum, lately published by the Board of Records, under the immediate auspices of Parliament. A prospectus, too, of no common promise, has been lately dispersed by the Editors of the *Cyclopædia Metropolitana*. With these land-marks to guide me, I would beg, with unfeigned diffidence, to submit to the publick the following inquiry:

One (perhaps unavoidable) inconvenience, among others, that in framing catalogues we fall into is, the causing them to follow, ichnographically, the distribution of the libraries themselves: this at best is unnecessary. No doubt, in placing books size is an overruling relation. In fact, along the walls of a library there are so many cubic inches of space to be filled up by so many solid cubes in the form of books, managing the space with as much economy as possible. This too produces an uniformity, agreeable, were it only for the *coup d'œil*. But this need not be made sensible in a catalogue: which being an index addressing itself not to the eye merely, but to the mind, is more disposable from its more abstract nature.

The truth is, catalogues are made for auctioneers, proprietors, and booksellers; while libraries are arranged upon the relation of *property* rather than of *use*. The *price* is the governing relation—this is ever of more value than the *subject*. At present books are arranged and described as so much furniture would be by an auctioneer, in each room, and story. Not to mention too the expensive curiosity of editions and engravings, with all the impertinence of the *Bibliomania*, which has really turned Literature upside-down, there are conflicting and contradictory relations of various languages, countries, and names of the authors of miscellaneous works to be reconciled. But a Miscellany, by its very nature and its name, disclaims all classification; the very attempt to reconcile these would be another error. Not only are authors variously qualified, of various powers, but they must

must be left to their own inclination and bent of genius; *nor can every thing be said* (even if it were known) *by every person, at all times and places, to every one, indiscriminately, in the same manner.* This inconvenience is in the very nature of things, and the liberty used here makes the commonwealth of letters so much the richer. Literature and science grow up like an ancient city, without regularity or plan; and as in this last respect we must have recourse to maps, directories, and local guides, to go to any place we are in search of; so, in the former, we must be assisted by dictionaries and cyclopædias, &c. following a mere alphabetical order.

The object common to a city, a book, a library, to a catalogue, to the thinking faculty itself; in a word, to every species of communication, is to afford the quickest reference to whatever it may contain. It must be owned that habit has rendered the dictionary or alphabetical order so indispensable, that it must accompany us at every step; and it can bend or accommodate itself to any system, or serve as a temporary, mechanical substitute for one. And catalogues have been made to represent this very faculty, as we see exemplified in the plan of the "*Cyclopædia Metropolitana*."

In truth every book, and part of a book, have to every other book and its parts, various relations. But is there not some master-key which opens the views, the wants, and happiness of man in every age, nation, and tongue; which unlocks the system of the universe, and the *visible* design of this creation? It is in making the thinking power conformable to its natural order; it is there we shall find the universal index to real being or truth.

It may here be said, that were we to put this canon into strict execution, not only books, but catalogues and libraries, but authors and readers, must reform the present logical distribution of their ideas. Authors must be procured to write over our books anew. But the secret wards of knowledge are not of our own making; and if we can discover, and learn to follow their exquisitely wise and most simple construction, are they not worthy of a corresponding key? Still, as no system of the universe, not

even the most perfect and ingenious that ever was framed, can supersede the necessity of *some* exercise of our own understanding or invention; so no library or catalogue can do without the same requisites. It must, after all, be furnished with that living index called a Librarian. The love of mechanism, indeed, would reduce every thing to an automaton; and this, perhaps, is a third error that our makers of books, catalogues, and systems have fallen into. Turn the subject which way you will, in all theoretic systems, as in all writing, still a something must be left to the understanding and invention of the inquirer to find out for himself.

This lays open the subject at large for our contemplation. Let us therefore try, independently of books, libraries, catalogues, or librarians, which must remain as they are; let us try to find some universal principle that may serve as a clew to lead us through the labyrinth of knowledge. As for diaries and periodical publications, which are the newspapers of science, and as to the nature of improvement itself, ever shifting its bed like a moving sea-bank; the mind, by its own method, as traced in the following scheme, can evidently adapt itself better to these changes than any books, libraries, and catalogues can do, which are already fixed in a material form.

In the best systems extant, the ordinary fault is to anticipate some point or other in too early a stage of the mind's progress, whether infant or adult, or in the progress of society itself: there is ever something at variance with the natural order of our ideas, with the analogies of language, with received truths of the highest authority, and even with the most ordinary practice. We are often hurried to proceed to business without the previous capital of ideas. Then, too, we should not overlook the great law which governs the advancement of our faculties; they do not grow simultaneously, or all concurrently, like the parts of a plant; the limbs of the human body, indeed, and the body itself, do so advance, subject, however, to climacterical periods. But as the mind, by its peculiar incorporeal nature, can accelerate, stop, or retard, the growth of any one of its *habits* at least; the develop-

development of these depends wholly on its own application. It can therefore readily open, and adapt itself to the freedom and disposableness of the most discretionary inquiry.

Our problem, therefore, is to resolve knowledge into its component parts, afterwards re-uniting them in one consistent order; and our only question—What is that order?

Whether we view this subject of knowledge as a whole or in parts, from effects to causes, and *vice versa*, as having a beginning, middle, and end; whether we survey it in its resemblances and contrasts, in its relation of time or place, all is historical. So taking it in the order of the first creation as recorded in Scripture, the order of natural history, the way of invention and genius, or of teaching, learning, and discovery; or whether we consider the highest governing relations only on account of their importance and dignity; whether we proceed in the analytic or synthetic methods of the schools, or study things categorically, distributed into genera and species, qualities, quantities, modes, with their birth, growth, decline, and dissolution; as materials or instruments, acting or suffering; whether we proceed from words to things, or from things to words, it is still History, and nothing else, that is the object of our contemplation.

To comprehend this historical plan, to discover by analogy the wards of it, our minds are fitted, as a key, in their original constitution. Plato has even said, that all discovery, observation, and education, are only a reminding us of something we knew before. Certainly there exists what gives a seeming of plausibility to this notion. There is a wonderful consonance in the organization of the human faculties; a something responsive, accordant, and in mysterious union with any intelligible truth, upon its being first proposed to us.

Unfortunately the jargon of the schools, and the sophisms of a foreign tyranny and oriental superstition, inflaming our passions and prejudices, and carrying the analogies of language to an extreme, "have caused," as Chambers expresses it, "the same things and the same words to appear quite different to different people. Thence a confusion of tongues has arisen, not unlike that at the Tower

of Babel," and attributable to the same folly and presumption. "The very institution of speech has been defeated. No disputant any longer understands another." But if we could discover some re-uniting principle, whereby we might see things in systematic succession from one and the same point of view, we should no longer behold the relations of things differently; and if by this principle we could also define them, we should no longer call the same things by different "names, any more than we should think of annihilating a past fact, or of altering Nature, and overturning the" historical "system of the universe."

The school philosophy, introduced by the Arabians into Europe (previous to the Norman Conquest) puzzled our logic as well as jurisprudence. Their metaphysics, their astrology, and alchymy, their romances, together with their Eastern maxims of government, manners, and vices, were main causes of all the corruptions, tyranny, and sophistry, of Papal Rome. In the fifteenth century the revival of classic literature (on the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople) restored grammar, taste, and rational logic. Upon the translation and publishing of Scripture, the history of Religion opened to our view: thence followed reformation and order.

That order is a mere continuation or resumption of the interrupted story or action, for which man and this world were created. And with a view to carry it on, as well as to understand at the same time what we are doing, we require the following strictly historical relations: a regular condition, a well-disposed mind, lodged in a sound constitution of body; "our whole system, in short, correspondent to the system of things abroad, in the relations thereto intended by its author." In other words, to render our particular constitution, will, and intelligence, conformable to that constitution of things, will, and intelligence, that are universal. "The end of study is only for this purpose; to extend and enlarge the mind, making it more capacious and susceptible, to encrease our sensibility, making our faculties more subtle and adequate, and giving us a more exquisite perception" of facts or occurrences;

rences; "thus enabling us to distinguish accurately, judge clearly, readily, and with decision; as of one apprehending the reason or principle of his decisions." Mark, by the way, how distinctly every relation in these ideas is historical; so in the following: "The school philosophy sharpens the faculties; but *there is a further end* we must propose: no man sharpens his weapon on the sole consideration of having it sharp;" but to use it, and to produce some result. "Our faculties are only so many inlets to receive intimations of the Creator's will, and the effects of his power and action. All the real improvements that we make, subject us only the more entirely to his influence and direction; and thus make us conspire, and move in concert with the rest of his works to accomplish the great end of all things."

The order of observing the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms of Nature, and of the celestial phenomena, is so decidedly historical, that to this day they go by the name of *Natural History*. The order of building up any deductions of science, as arithmetic, the synthetic propositions of geometry, the experiments in physics, the series of adjudged cases in law and equity, the long succession of statutes—these, like the journal of all other human thoughts, events, or contrivances, are historical.

Morals are nothing more than the habit of obeying and living according to the human and divine code; which being positive, and announced, and relating to experiences of human passions and events, are of course historical. Lord Bacon has divided all knowledge into philosophy, poetry, and history. But poetry, or the fine arts, viewed as a part of *knowledge*, are nothing more than the illustration of History, whatever mediums of expression they use; whether language, colours, or metals; whether wood or marble. We take Poetry here in the large sense, not only when it is strictly narrative and monumental, but when it is a faithful imitation of selected Nature. What is the reason of the interest we take in any performance of the Fine Arts? It is either to relate, or to illustrate and pourtray some story. The universal passion for news, the charm of novelty, the panting suspense and expectation of some event or phe-

nomenon, remote or near; some catastrophe, good or unfortunate; the sudden recollection of something, late or long past, with all its tender regrets, rushing into the mind through the association of historical signs or imagery; the very definition of genius itself, a creative power, or something analogous to that power,—the beautiful, the graceful, the sublime, and the marvellous? every thing, in short, discovered or taught, all communications of *truth*, are nothing but the developement of some history.

Observe in every one, without distinction of high, low, rich, or poor, the interest they take in any *narrative*. Observe even in the common peasantry, in the very youngest children, the expectation, wonder, regret, joy, admiration, they are filled with by the simplest tale, or the most artless fiction of a tale, the mere semblance of truth. This is the principle on which all knowledge turns, and all the arts and sciences.

The great Lord Bacon has discovered a profound sense in the very fables of the ancients. By one of these fables the Muses are historied as the daughters of Memory. So Homer paints Achilles when surprised in his tent by the ambassadors of Agamemnon, as celebrating on a harp the historical praises of Gods and Heroes; for Musick and the Arts made their first essays, as well as the most matured and the sublimest efforts of their power, either to narrate, or to illustrate some narration. The creation of the world, the communications of superior beings with man, the actions, studies, successes, and disasters of man himself, were the subjects of the first hymns, the earliest epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry. Painters shadowed out this history on canvass, and Sculptors embodied it in marble. The subjects of Grecian, as well as of the modern tragedy, were the catastrophes of generals and kings, of heroines, and the unfortunate GAZAR. Public buildings and temples to receive the living, and mausoleums for the dead, were first erected to commemorate great events, great personages—that is, those who have figured in the world and in history. It was ever a monument of some triumph or national adventure, the circumstances of which covered the walls or entablatures with a representation in relieve—

relievo, and governed the very form and style of its architecture. Pastoral poetry was but the reflection of some earthly Paradise, some state of primæval simplicity, offortunate and contented life, with the fewest wants and cares, that our nature is ever yearning after; and of which the actual tradition had, at one time or other, reached every nation. For the uncertain rumour and breeze of the earliest Revelation had brushed over the harp-strings of the Greeks, creating a mysterious tremor and wild melody of superstition, rather than religion. This it is that causes the savage to see God in the clouds, and to hearken to him in the murmuring wind, as well as in the agonizing tempest, the sighs, pangs, and convulsions of throeing Nature. For "he had heard" of the intercourse of God with man, in better times, however obscure, remote, and uncertain the tradition. So, *tumuli*, or sepulchral monuments, were raised, even of the rudest materials, to record the *existence*, while (in a more refined state) medals were struck to perpetuate the *physiognomy*, of those who had been foremost in the government of the world, whether in arts, in arms, or in legislation; thus stamping their names on national acts, and briefly recording their time and country. History is not only the highest but the *exclusive* interest excited in the Fine Arts. We must, *for the moment*, believe an acknowledged fiction, whether represented at the theatre, or told at the fire-side, *to be true*, or we pay no further attention to it. Falsehood must be *masked* as truth; and genuine rhetoric, though from vicious custom and abuse we associate with its idea fiction and artifice—genuine rhetoric relates to some *fact*, to establish its truth, or the *belief* of it. Hence evidence, authority of credible witnesses, arguments—that is, circumstantial and inferential reasoning in proof of a *fact* or phenomenon in nature and in science. The very tropes and figures are used only to impress in the minds of the hearers the sincerity of the speaker, since in the highest movements of passion (when a man drops all art and dissimulation) the orator affords an irresistible presumption either that he has every moral certainty to believe what

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he affirms to be true; or that it is true.

Hence the principle of ideal presence is a governing one in the Fine Arts; truth, reality, nature, are the principles of taste and its correlative genius. The sublime, the beautiful, the graceful, as well as the new, relate either to some phenomena and fact in Natural History, or to some effect of moral action, and influence, human or divine; to some quality or capacity that produce the recollection or expectation of such action, fact, or effect.

The choruses of the ancient Greek tragedies, spoken by persons supposed to be in the secret of the poet's story, pronounced the moral sentiment of the piece, the sympathetic movements of the all-conscious eye, the unanimous acclamation, or reclamation, of something that had been done. Every effort of the Muse in all the Arts and Sciences, is ancillary to History—to expand its story, to bring it nearer to the eye, to finish it in detail, to modulate it, to accompany it with a rhythmical movement of the body, limbs, and articulate organs in sympathetic cadence, to sound the key-note, the unison; just as in any splendid work of the typographic art, notes, authorities, tables, maps, and vignettes, are inserted to illustrate the principal subject of it. The use of biography superadds the individual persons large as life—the characters, manners, portraits, and sayings, of the great, with all the circumstances of their existence; while the use of Geography is but to assist the memory by the relation of *place*—and of Chronology by *time*. YORICK.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26.

YOU have recently published some novel particulars of the ever memorable spot Waterloo. Permit me to add a few remarks.

Of the prints published of the Battle it is sufficient to say, that no battle either is or could be fought in any such manner. The principles of the arts of design are adverse to the subject, and of course, the pell-mell of a cavalry fight excepted, representations of modern battles are mere combats of armed men, disposed in the most picturesque attitudes. Though battles are shifting scenes, yet they are fought

fought by bodies in lines or columns, or squares. If such a scene be interesting at a review, why should the idea of portrait be discarded, as it must necessarily be, where such principles are consulted? In a portrait, we want to see the man; in a battle, the thing. The Duke of Wellington (it is said) is in possession of a very fine plan, upon a large scale; but as that is not accessible, let us take Capt. Thornton's, delivered to the Horse Guards, and published by Booth, as probably quite accurate.

1. Distance from *La Belle Alliance* to the garden of Hougomont, *by scale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

2. From *La Belle Alliance* to *La Haye Sainte*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, *by scale*.

3. Length of the English line from *Hougomont* to *Papeloitte*, more than 1 mile 7 furlongs, *by scale*.

4. Length of the French line, including the reserves opposed to the Prussians, 2 miles $\frac{1}{2}$ *by scale*.

Here was a sad disadvantage on the French side; and it is singularly coincident, that the battles of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, were won by drawing up the army on a narrow ground, flanked by woods on each side. This was not exactly the case at Waterloo, according to the letter; but by the aid of Hougomont, and the ravine towards Merbe Braine, and the broken ground at Ter la Haye, it was pretty much so. Add to this that the covering hollows in the English position are as 3 to 1, compared with the form of the ground on the French side.

By examining the plan it will be further seen, that the English artillery runs in a continuous, though undulating line, from above Hougomont to Papeloitte, for above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. On the contrary, the artillery of the French was stationed on three different ridges, behind each other, the first and second being the shortest. The heights above Hougomont were the nearest, not more than 300 yards from the house (by the scale); but the nearest battery to La Haye Sainte was nearly 500 yards, *by scale*. The French artillery was on the right centre in front, more than half a mile distant, and the most backward line nearly three quarters of a mile. The second line of cannon from the left centre was about 500 yards. These details shew the judgment of our great Commander;

for, as he did not advance, he had all along a superior advantage, with respect to the fire of grape, from the guns in position.

The line from *La Haye Sainte* to *Papeloitte* is about three quarters of a mile. Here in the plan appears a long line of Picton's division, bristled with artillery; beyond them three squares of Kempt's division; in the rear of all, three corps of cavalry. If the French had attempted to gain the Brussels road by the extremity of the line, they had no less than *four* hollows to cross before they could reach the road, but none at *La Haye Sainte*, on which account the line was strengthened by the three squares before mentioned. Such, therefore, being the wise arrangements of our great General, Buonaparte had infinite difficulties to surmount; but his grand error was his not forming his army, upon the arrival of the Prussians, into square masses, and so making the best possible retreat to Genappe. There, under proper military measures, the Allies might have been obstructed, till Grouchy joined the day following.

AUTO-CALICUT.

Mr. URBAN, 42, Newman-street, Oxford-street, Oct. 21.

I SEND you the following description of my Plan for Preventing the Forgery of Bank Notes, not doubting that you will immediately perceive its efficacy, which your long acquaintance with the practical parts of printing must well enable you to do; and I doubt not that you will deem it worthy of insertion in your Patriotic Repository. With an earnest wish that my Plan may become a public benefit, I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. JAMES FENIMORE.

My Plan is grounded upon the solid foundation of putting it in the power of every individual to be certain whether a Bank Note is genuine or spurious, *by inspection*; and it most fortunately happens that the means by which I accomplish this constitute a more complete barrier against even the attempt at forgery than any thing else that has been alluded to; the successful imitation of such a Note as I propose being, in the first place, next to impossible; and, in the second place, the persons whose business puts it in their power to attempt

tempt such forgery being extremely few in number.

For the ground-work of Bank Notes I propose to cast a set or sets of types, formed in such a peculiar manner, that, when printed from, the impression would have somewhat the appearance of a line engraving; while at the same time, when examined for the purpose, every part of it might be easily read. Now it will not be denied, that though it is not in my power to give any specimen of the types which should be made for this purpose, yet they can be obtained by means of punch-cutters and letter-founders. Then let me suppose that I have got such types: I proceed to compose a page with them of the size of the surface of a Bank Note, consisting of such matter as may be thought advisable, probably an explanation of the method by which forgery could be detected. When this page is rendered correct, I would make a stereotype plate from it, and on this stereotype plate I would, by stamping or engraving, put the promissory words of the Bank Note, with the addition of any ornamental lines which might be thought proper. I then should have a plate, which at one pull at the letter-press would furnish me with a completed Bank Note. I do not, however, propose to use this plate for any other purpose than to obtain others; and I can easily make plates to any amount that may be necessary, all which will yield impressions exactly alike. As the promissory and ornamental parts of the Note, in white, will intersect the words printed in black in almost innumerable places, the intersections will prove an infallible guide to distinguish a spurious Note from a genuine one. This contrivance of intersections being a prominent feature in my Plan, I have denominated it "*The Intersection Plan.*"

Individuals, when familiarized to Notes issued upon this principle, would soon select some portion, to which they might easily refer, to ascertain the genuineness of the Note. But, if necessary, the Bank might print what I may call *Standards* for the use of the public, to be sold for a trifle, merely to insure their preservation. The *Standards* might be on paper quite of another texture and colour from the note paper, and yet perfect

for the purpose of proving the correctness of the intersections.

This description will probably put the public right in regard to the real nature of my Plan, which I find is as yet much misunderstood. It must be highly gratifying to know that the great object, *the extirpation of forgery of Bank Notes*, is attainable. If any other Plan submitted to the Commissioners and to the Bank Directors is equally efficacious as the above, it only now rests upon their judgment to decide which shall be adopted. Still it is evident, that though no other plan ever existed, this is perfectly adequate to the accomplishment of the object.

Mr. URBAN, *Truro, Nov. 24.*

THE plan laid before the public in my letter, p. 483, may, in the opinion of some, require farther development, and is doubtless open to some objections, I have thought it right thus to solicit your attention to a farther discussion of the subject in a second letter, wherein I shall enter more into detail, and endeavour to answer such objections as I can anticipate. It might, on a slight view of the question, be thought that, were it not for the temptation such step would hold out to the fraudulent imitation of that branch of our coinage, a greater reduction of the intrinsic, as compared with the nominal value, of the gold coin, might be desirable than that I there suggested, since it is well known that Guineas were, during a certain period of the late war, bought up even at 30s. each; privately, indeed, in England, but openly in Ireland (where no law opposed it), till they were wholly withdrawn from circulation in both countries. But on farther attention to the principle of the proposed system, it will be seen that *the relative value of the gold, silver, and paper currency under it will be subject to no fluctuation; and that the permanent circulation of the former will be fully secured by any reduction of its intrinsic, below its representative value, that shall make it worth while to exchange it* (for which object the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. would amply suffice); so that *no possible rise in the value of uncoined gold, as compared with silver, could endanger the circulation of the gold counter on*

the

the one hand, or the preservation of the relative value of the silver counter on the other; 20 of the latter being originally supposed convertible at option into one of the former; and these again by an easy process into uncoined gold, of 20 per cent. greater intrinsic worth. The relative rise of uncoined gold above silver would consequently cause a general advance in the value of the currency, of whatever denomination (silver inclusive), as compared with uncoined silver; and, the solvency of the Bullion Bank being undoubted, no considerable run on it is to be apprehended, for the Counters and Bills will, from their superior convenience, be always preferred for domestic commerce, and the Merchants will gladly take them in payment at the legal rate for any Gold Bullion in their possession not wanted by themselves for exportation; whilst the Government Bullion Office might advantageously re-issue a part of the Counters and notes, received there on any unusual demand for Gold Bullion, in the purchase of Silver Bullion, which proceeding would at the same time tend towards a restoration of the usual relative value of the precious metals, and to an economical mode of providing materials for a future Silver Coinage. Meanwhile it will be evident, that gold will in no shape leave this country but for its full intrinsic value.

It may, indeed, be *justly* objected against a minor branch of the proposed plan (*though I think with little weight*) that should silver rise more than 20 per cent. above what is considered its average relative value to Gold; or in other words, should the silver contained in 20 of the proposed shilling counters at any time, by a turn of the market, become worth more than the quantity of uncoined gold for which they might legally be exchanged at the Bullion Bank (and the rise of 30 or 40 per cent. in the relative value of silver would seem as probable as a similar one in that of gold, and it has been already observed that the latter, at a not very distant period, actually did rise nearly 45 per cent. in the comparative scale :) in such event, I say, it might be objected that in proportion to such excess of value, there would be temptation to the cupidity of speculators, and danger of the silver coin being melted down

or exported. I must acknowledge, that I know not how the evil of this supposed case can be obviated *without running into a far greater*. It is true that the currency being proposed to consist of legal pledges readily convertible into the value they represent, it might in any, or in every branch, equally, as already in the bills, be made totally devoid of intrinsic worth, and yet remain secure from depreciating, in domestic circulation, below its nominal value: but in reducing the gold and silver currency 20 per cent. below the average value of the portion of gold represented by them respectively, all danger, as I have already said, to the permanent circulation of the former, seems to be obviated; and this comparatively small one to that of the latter had, I think, better be risked than attempted to be remedied by an expedient that, by temptation to coiners, might give birth to as many crimes as those it was a main object of the proposed system to suppress. The reduction, therefore, in the intrinsic value of either the gold or silver currency must not be more than 20 per cent. and that of the latter, with a view to its probable preservation, cannot well be less: a less reduction, however, of the gold coin would, I suppose, suffice to secure the permanency of its circulation, should it be judged requisite for the greater discouragement of illegal imitation: but when it is recollected that the temptation to such imitation in *base metals* will be nowise affected by a reduction in the size of the coin, and that, besides, an *apparatus not easily concealed, and a capital*, will be necessary to enable the illegal coiner to issue a coinage in genuine gold (which alone can long evade detection whatever skill may have been exercised) I should doubt whether it would be desirable to weaken in the slightest degree the securities for the permanent currency of that principal part of the coinage, and to sacrifice in the proposed new coinage the established rule of keeping to the average proportional value in the gold and silver currency, for a danger which will be very small, compared with the existing ones arising from the facility of forging the smaller notes. But this will be a matter for consideration where the subject will be better understood, and where every change in the present system must originate.

originate. The intention of calling in the aid of eminent skill in various branches of the arts for the fabrication of Bank Notes will do much for the security of the *greater bills*, which will not only from their superior execution be more difficult to imitate, but from their currency being chiefly confined to the more opulent and better informed classes will more probably thus find protection in the greater qualifications of those classes for detecting imposition; and when it is farther considered that their higher representative worth will naturally direct the receiver's attention to a proportionably stricter examination of them, that branch of the currency may be considered as in a train for being satisfactorily secured; I shall only add, that should these suggestions be in any degree a means of leading to an equally effectual remedy of the existing defects in the *system itself*, and in the other branches of the *currency*, a great national object will have been attained; and (loyalty apart) every humane person would partake in the satisfaction at so great a check to crimes and punishments, that would be felt by

Z. X.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 28.

I BEG leave to recommend to your notice Dr. Bateman's "Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country;" a work which is, on every account, calculated to excite attention. The topic is, indeed, at all times extremely important, but is at this moment rendered peculiarly interesting by the alarming epidemic which still exists in the Metropolis, and many of our large provincial towns; and no person can be better qualified than Dr. Bateman to make a report of it; because he has held for fourteen years the office of sole medical superintendent of the House of Recovery for the Reception of Fever Patients. Besides the motives of a more obvious nature which might naturally be supposed to influence Dr. Bateman, in wishing to leave an authentic history of a disease with which he has had so many opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted, he observes, "that it appears to him to be worthy of record, as it exhibits very distinctly a specimen of the common form, and of the common varieties, which the infectious fever has assumed in this

country for many years past; and which is likely to continue, under our improved and improving system of domestic economy, to be the ordinary fever of our island."—The theory implied in this sentence, that the infectious fevers which have, at various successive periods, invaded the inhabitants of this country, have been really identical,—and that the differences observed in their symptoms and their degrees of virulence have depended on the changes in our habits and manners, and on the means of prevention or cure which have been adopted,—is afterwards more fully maintained and developed.

Dr. Bateman begins by noticing the connexion between scarcity of food and epidemic fever; which appears to be so uniform, that we are justified in regarding the former as the cause of the latter. That fever is not generated by the mere accumulation of the putrid effluvia from decomposed animal matter, appears to be proved by the most decisive evidence; though, at the same time, this is probably to be regarded as a powerful circumstance in multiplying and fostering it, when once produced. And he observes, "The morbid and even natural effluvia of the living body, when allowed to accumulate by want of cleanliness and air, are unquestionably common sources of fever."—Whence the disease, once generated, is extensively propagated by the accessory circumstances, want of personal and domestic cleanliness, and crowded habitations without proper ventilation.

It would appear that the most constant and characteristic symptoms in simple typhus, are a general prostration of strength, attended with pains in the head, and still more in the limbs and back. Under all its modifications, Dr. Bateman observes, the skin remains dry; and "no distinct humidity" is perceptible at the decline of the disease in a large majority of the cases; in 19 only out of 678, did any thing appear like a *critical* diaphoresis, that is, where the symptoms immediately subsided on the occurrence of the perspiration. With respect to the heat of the body in typhus, we are informed, that it was seldom found to be increased beyond the ordinary standard of health, except in the febricula of children, a fact which would appear to be much at variance

variance with the statements of Dr. Currie, who regarded the increase of temperature almost as the essence of the febrile action; and the reduction of this morbid temperature, as the grand indication of cure, which is to supersede almost every other remedy. Dr. Bateman expressly informs us that, in a very great majority of the cases which have been under his care, the heat has seldom exceeded 99 or 100 degrees.

The typhus fever, in this simple form, with which nearly two-thirds of the patients under Dr. Bateman's care, during the late epidemic, have been affected, is not regarded as a dangerous disease; because, by simple treatment and removal of the extraneous circumstances, which are unfavourable to the re-establishment of health, the powers of the constitution appear to be generally sufficient to effect a cure; but the result is very different in the complicated typhus. This second variety of the disease, which fell under Dr. Bateman's inspection, "approximates very closely to the *slow nervous fever*, so accurately depicted by Dr. Huxham: a fever which manifestly differs from the *putrid pestilential fever* described by the same able author, only in the less violence of its symptoms, and its more protracted course." It is stated that, during the first ten days of the complaint, the symptoms were not materially different, in the cases which afterwards became of the kind that is placed in this Second Class, from those of the First. At this period an increase of the general diminution of the vital powers was very perceptible; and of all those which have usually been regarded as indications of a deranged condition of the nervous functions: but it would appear that the putrid or malignant symptoms, as they have been commonly styled, scarcely ever occurred in the House of Recovery. Among 678 patients, two only had extensive ecchymoses, or livid blotches; but even here the state was rather indicative of a failure in the powers of the circulating system, than of any change in the nature of the constituents of the body, or any tendency to their decomposition or putrefaction. This section concludes with some curious documents respecting the average mortality of the typhus fever, which has been (beyond

all doubt) greatly diminished in this country within the last century; but it is not easy to form any correct estimate on this point.

The Section on the method of treatment occupies nearly one third of the volume, and cannot be studied with too much attention. Notwithstanding the great reform that has taken place since the errors of the humoralists, and the still more fatal practices of the Brunonians, Dr. Bateman remarks, that we have not yet overcome all our terrors of debility, and we still have recourse to our stimulants, although in less formidable doses. These, however, except in a very few instances, and in the later stages, are to be entirely discarded: we are to commence with an emetic of ipecacuan; then to administer a purgative; and afterwards, if the occasion requires, proceed to blood-letting, and employ cold drinks and external cold through every period of the disease. Dr. Bateman has not, however, found the use of the cold effusions, as recommended by Currie, to answer the expectations that were raised in its favour; it is often difficult to put in practice; it did not apparently abridge the disease; and it would appear that cold washing with a sponge is generally a more effectual remedy. Dr. Bateman's remarks on blood-letting are so peculiarly candid and judicious, that they deserve the utmost attention of all those who are anxious to acquire the most correct judgment on this very important and much controverted question—"No appearance of languor or debility," as it is very forcibly and correctly stated, "should induce a disposition to swerve from a steady pursuit of the anti-phlogistic plan, in diet, regimen, and medicine." Through the whole progress of the disease, except in some cases towards its termination, Dr. Bateman enjoins that, whatever may be the appearance of debility, "the administration of camphor, ethereal fluids, aromatic confection, and every description of cordial or tonic, and more especially bark, should be religiously avoided." The opposite treatment has, beyond all doubt, produced those very symptoms of malignancy which the bark and wine were supposed to be necessary to correct. All those appearances which depend on a morbid condition of the nervous system, and

and which have usually been attributed to debility, are with much more propriety referred to the effect of congestion, and consequent irritation of the brain or its appendages. Many important points are discussed in the section on contagion, which I regret that your limits will not permit me to specify farther than by a general reference. The most material of these points respects the distance to which the contagion of typhus is capable of being conveyed by the atmosphere; a distance which Dr. Bateman conceives is much less than we commonly suspect, never perhaps extending more than a few feet from the source where it is generated or accumulated, provided that free access to fresh air is admitted. In proof of this very important practical position, facts are cited from the works of Russel, De Mœrtens, and others, respecting the plague, as well as from Lind and Haygarth respecting fevers generally; and from the very curious experiments of O'Ryan of Lyons, on the contagion of small-pox. From these and other facts of a similar tendency, Dr. Bateman draws the conclusion, "that infection cannot be caught in the open air, even by a close approximation to the most tainted sources of it, the uncleaned person and contaminated apparel of the sick: in short, that, to be rendered communicable, it must be condensed and accumulated in a confined and unchanged atmosphere; or in the apparel or bedding, which has been long in contact with the patient." The practical inferences, therefore, are clear: namely, that apprehensions of danger, from passing through the streets of an infected district, or near hospitals, are altogether unfounded; that even in an apartment, contagion may be entirely prevented from spreading by perfect ventilation and cleanliness, which should therefore be exclusively relied upon; carefully avoiding the use of camphor, tobacco, vinegar, and all strong smelling substances, which have no influence in destroying contagion, and which lead to a dangerous supposition of security, by concealing the taint which ought to be removed by ventilation.

Yours, &c.

L.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is an ancient saying, that "History is Philosophy, teaching by Ex-

ample." The Life of Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné abounds in useful lessons: I have selected the following instance of the misery which is inseparable from vicious conduct:

"Margaret, Queen of Navarre, was too careless of her character, and too shameless in the prosecution of her amours, to be much affected by serious censure; she could not expect the persons, among whom she lived, to be blind to her vices; but she required them so far to respect her rank, as not to make her the object of their ridicule. D'Aubigné probably thought, that vice, like death, levels all conditions; or rather, that vice was more infamous in the great than in their inferiors; as they ought to have a nicer sense of right and wrong, together with that additional incentive to virtue, the desire of general esteem, so impossible to be obtained, without deserving it, by persons whose conspicuous station exposes them to universal notice. It is certain, she did not escape the lash of his sarcastic wit.

"Her situation was no-where very agreeable: she treated her brother's favourites with contempt; and they found ample matter for revenge, in making him acquainted with her dissolute conduct. The King, her husband, was not ignorant of her intrigues; but he at times received some advantage from her amours, as she had successfully counteracted the arts of the Queen Mother. But, however convenient she might find the King of Navarre's affected blindness, in these particulars, they strongly proved his contempt for her; and, though she rather promoted *his* amours, yet she could not but be exposed to impertinent treatment from his mistresses; who would hate her as a woman they injured, and could not respect her as a virtuous Queen. The consciousness of being deservedly despised, rendered her uneasy wherever she was; and she sought relief, not from a change of conduct, which could alone give it, but from a change of place."

The Life of D'Aubigné was printed in the year 1772; and, I am informed, is now extremely scarce. Bayle, under the article D'Aubigné, has the following passage:

"His Life is said to be written by himself, with great exactness, and a MS. of it to be at Paris, of his own handwriting, a very curious piece."

Qu. Did Mrs. Scott translate this Manuscript?

When D'Aubigné, being in disgrace with his Master, was proceeding towards

wards the Palatinate, to offer his services to Prince Casimir, he passed through Agen, and found there a spaniel, formerly a great favourite with the King of Navarre, and accustomed to lie on his bed. The poor creature, almost famished, caressed him in a manner that touched his feelings, and he boarded it with a woman in the town, causing the following lines to be engraved on his collar: *Le fidèle Citron, qui couchoit autrefois Sur votre lit sacré, couche ores* sur la dure;*

C'est ce fidèle Citron, qui appris de nature A faire des amis et des traitres le choix.

C'est lui qui les brigands effrayoit de sa voix, [qu'il endure

Des dents les Assassins; d'où vient donc La faim, le froid, les coups, les dédains, et l'injure?

Payement coutumier du service des Rois.

Sa fierté, sa beauté, sa jeunesse agréable, Le fit cherir de vous; mais il fut redoutable

A vos haineux; au siens, pour sa dextérité.

Courtisans, qui jettez vos dédaigneuses vûes [par les rues,

Sur ce chien delaissé, mort de faim Attendez ce loyer de la fidélité.

You may, if you please, add the translation, by the Rev. Francis Leighton, Author of the "*Muse's Blossoms*."

Unshelter'd from th' inclement skies,
On the hard earth poor Citron lies,
Who once upon a Monarch's bed
In peace repos'd his faithful head.

He, by unerring instinct, knew
To find the false friend from the true:
His voice the midnight robber heard,
His teeth the dark assassin fear'd.

Why must he then be doom'd to bear
The rigours of the wintry air?
Or, why the rage of famine know,
Th' unkind rebuke, th' indignant blow?
Is this the meed from truth that springs?
Is this the gratitude of Kings?

Yet once his form thy smile could move,
His sprightly youth obtain thy love.
His speed in terror made him known
To all thy foes, to all his own.

Courtiers, who pass with scornful eyes
Where friendless Citron starving lies,
Expect, from your unthankful Lord,
For all your faith the like reward.

The King of Navarre soon after passing through Agen, the dog was carried to him; the collar drew his

attention; and, on reading the verses, he changed colour.

D'Aubigné was born in the year 1550, and died at the age of fourscore years.

"Happy was it for him, that he could not foresee, that his grand-daughter would have so great a share in the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and the subsequent destruction of the Reformed Churches in France, for the preservation of which he so freely sacrificed his fortune!"

If your Readers, Mr. Urban, derive instruction, or amusement, from the above extract, I shall be amply repaid for transcribing it. H. I.

Descriptive Journal of a Tour taken by three Gentlemen in the last Year of the Reign of King WILLIAM III. (1701) from LONDON to PARIS, by way of CALAIS, and back through NORMANDY to DIEPPE.

(Continued from p. 496.)

PASSAGE FROM DUNKIRK TO ST. OMER.

1701. **A**BOUT seven in the morning we set out for St. Omer's, in a vessel for passengers, by a fresh water canal, constructed by hand for the convenience of the country; and it is called nine leagues by this passage from Dunkirk to St. Omer's. In this boat we had the company of an English Jesuit, who was very free and good company; and after we came to be acquainted, he told us his name was Worthington, and that he was about 21 years of age, and a native of Lancashire, though he went by another name in his college, as did most English Jesuits at every place abroad, since they had been betrayed by *Doctor Titus Oates*, who, he said, had been a member of his house. I enquired of him after a cousin of mine, of my own name; when he told me, that if I would ask at the College of English Jesuits at St. Omer's, for Father St. Leger, I should see him; and that on mentioning the name of Worthington, he would own himself.

BOURBOURG.

About eleven in the forenoon we came to a town called Bourbourg, formerly fortified by the Spaniards, but when taken from them by the French it was dismantled, and so it continues. In it is a rich Convent of Benedictine Dames, and one of Capuchin

* Old French, for the modern adverb *or*, now.

Capuchin Friars, and two Churches. After a short repast with our honest Jesuit on two dishes of fish (for it being Friday we could get no flesh) we went again into our boat; where, among several other persons, were added to our company three Nuns of the Order of St. Bernard, the mildest in the Romish Church; for being what is called an open Order, the members of it are not inclosed, and may travel about at pleasure with leave of the superior of their Convent, even into foreign countries.

WATTEN.

Proceeding farther, we arrived, about two leagues short of St. Omer's, at a small town called Watten, where we saw a feast of the country people, which is every year kept in honour of the Saint to whom the Church is dedicated. This is practised in all parishes; and our wakes in England originate from the same cause. Here was a very pretty Church, though small; and in it was a gilded image of the head of St. Egid (Giles), who was a Bishop. Several young women were on their knees before it at their prayers; and when they had finished, they devoutly kissed the image, and every one left some small matter in a dish placed for the purpose of receiving donations, which doubtless was a material and necessary part of the ceremony; and when they went away, they were succeeded by others coming and going continually in like manner during our stay.

Here our pleasant companion the Jesuit left us, and went to the English Convent of Jesuits, to which he belonged, situate on the top of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from Watten. He told us their society consisted of 44; and represented his College to be poor; but we were informed that they enjoyed a good revenue for their maintenance, amounting to 500*l.* a year, lying contiguous to their house. Before our friend left us, he gave us a letter for Father St. Leger, at the English Convent of Jesuits at St. Omer's, at which place we arrived about five in the evening.

ST. OMER'S.

This is a large and fair city, and is the capital of the province of Artois. The streets are long and spacious, curiously paved, and very clean. The river runs through the town.

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It is very strongly fortified, and was taken from the Spaniards about twenty years since by the Duke of Orleans, brother to the present French King. The Duke, then commanding the French army, went from the siege, and fought the Spaniards and the Prince of Orange at Cassell; and when he came back the town surrendered to him.

We inned here at the town-house, the town-hall being over part of it. Our first visit was to the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Omer. To describe its riches and splendour by entering into particulars, I shall not attempt. Fine chapels, paintings, images, a profusion of marble in pillars and railing, the rich shrine of silver, containing, in basso relievo, the life and miracles of Saint Omer, the magnificent high altar, with enormous silver candlesticks, and other innumerable embellishments from one end of the Church to the other, present, in a Gothic building of fine architecture, objects of sublime grandeur, attracting the highest admiration. There are eight other Churches in this town, besides monasteries and convents.

Our next visit was to the College of English Jesuits, a large lofty structure of hard white brick, of which most of the buildings in this country are composed; for of red brick we had seen none since we crossed the sea. This is a seminary where are about forty of the Order, with lay-brothers, and nearly one hundred English young Gentlemen, sent hither for study, and to be brought up in the Roman Catholic Religion. They pay twenty-five pounds per year each, and are taught in a very exact manner all sorts of learning; for here is a particular master for rhetoric, poetry, and every other science; and my before mentioned cousin, Father St. Leger, was master of poetry this year, having been last year master of rhetoric. Here we asked for that gentleman, and he came to us. He was very shy of knowing me at first; but at last said he remembered me and my family, and was very friendly, introducing us to Father Conyers, the brother of the Nun whom we visited at Dunkirk, and who had expressed her wish that we would make ourselves known to him.

him. This Father is master of music in the College, and entertained us by playing very finely on the bass viol. Some of the pieces which he performed, he said, were of his own composition. A young lad accompanied him on the violin. My cousin treated us with a breakfast, and we tasted of his English beer. He invited us to dinner; but we declined his kindness. He told us that about sixteen years ago the College was burnt down to the ground by an accident unknown to this day, and was then an old decayed building, which had been founded by Philip the Second, King of Spain, who married our Queen Mary of England, and endowed it with 500*l.* *per annum*; and that, by the contributions of the French King, and of King James, and of the English nobility and gentry, it was rebuilt as it now stands. After breakfast, my kinsman proceeded to shew us the College, and also the Theatre; in which, but only five times in the year, are performed tragedies and comedies. They have the most rich and sumptuous garments for the actors that I ever saw, being gifts of noblemen and gentlemen who studied there. One of the brothers belonging to the House is a physician, who takes care of those that are sick, and hath servants under him, with an apothecary's shop elegantly fitted up, and stored with the best drugs. Behind it is a large laboratory. There is also an infirmary, to which the sick are removed, and every necessary which can be required for the Society in general is to be found in abundance in this College. The masters of every science are obliged to be in their several schools five hours in every day.

Every one knows that these brothers are not confined; but mix in the world, and are often sent abroad into all parts of the earth, even to China and the Indies. They boast that their Order is after the manner, and according to the injunctions, of Jesus Christ, that is, to preach and teach the Gospel in every Nation. To this they have added much—but I need not expatiate on the peculiarity of their constitution, of which every one at all acquainted with history must be well informed.

From hence my kinsman, with a young priest, for such, it seems, always attends a Father when he goes out, led

us to the famous Monastery of St. Bertin. This is a most lofty and fine edifice, built after the form and entirely in the manner of our Cathedrals in England, and is as large as most of them. At the West end is the tower, which you ascend by 304 steps; from the summit of which we viewed the city, and conjectured it to be nearly of the size of Canterbury, but a much finer town. In this tower is a ring of eight large bells, the biggest of which is accounted almost, if not quite, as large as our Tom of Lincoln. On the top is a man continually watching night and day, who sets up a flag, if he sees any number of men marching towards the city, on that side of the tower to which they move, and tolls the great bell to give the alarm. He also tolls a few strokes upon it every hour, that it may be known he is not asleep.

The Church of this Abbey is the glory of St. Omer's, for it exceeds the Cathedral in magnificence every way. The interior is a grand display of what can be effected by riches. The great altar is a blaze of costly decorations, in marble, gold, silver, and jewels; and the other numerous altars, with which the Church abounds, are only eclipsed by the superiority of the *Maitre Autel*. The figures of Christ and the Virgin, and of other Saints, (some of which are of silver) at the high altar are bespangled with many precious stones, the gifts of princes and others. Marble tombs and columns, with paintings (many excellent), are to be seen on all sides. The organ, which is the finest, I think, I ever saw, is noble and lofty, placed at the height of 16 or 17 feet, supported by red veined marble pillars 18 inches in diameter. The choir resembles what we find in our best Cathedrals. It contains the Abbat's throne, and stalls for the monks, forty in number, of which the wood-work is most beautifully carved. Such a society must of course have its relics. Accordingly we were shown some of the hair of the Virgin, a piece of the true cross, and one of the nails by which our Saviour was fastened thereto. They shewed us also a topaz set in gold, which they thought proper to say was worth as much as all the Low Countries! At what price they estimated these countries I did not inquire; but the stone was certainly of a wonderful size. Of its genuineness

genuineness it was not our business to doubt.

Previous to the taking of St. Omer's by the present King, Lewis XIV. the revenue of this abbey was, as is said, 10,000*l.* sterling per year. It is, therefore, no wonder that the church should be made splendid as I have described it. According to the genius of the Romish religion, a place of worship can never be too much decorated for the honour of God:—but his Majesty has considered that out of the large income which these Religious possess, they might very well spare him a part. Therefore, after taking the city, he laid his hands on 3000*l.* a year of their property, and still retains that amount. The constitution of their Order is very strict, for they never go out of their cloister or church.

In St. Omer's there are several other monasteries, which we had not time to view; but in one of the great streets we noticed the noble lofty front of the very fine new Church of the Carmelites.

FROM ST. OMER'S TO AMIENS.

1701. *Sept. 2.* This morning, Sunday, after obtaining a passport from the Governor, we took post-horses for Amiens, a very dear way of travelling. Our first stage was to a town called St. Paul, good and well paved; it was formerly fortified. Here we dined, and changed our horses and postillion guide. From thence we proceeded to Dourlach, a large place, the fortifications of which are much gone to decay. In it are three churches, and as many convents; one of them is of the poor Order of St. Clare; the second, of Cordelier Monks of the Order of St. Francis; and the third, of Dames of the Order of St. Michael. Here we staid a short time to refresh, and then rode on to Talmur, a pitiful small village, where again we changed our horses and mounted for Amiens, which we reached by five in the afternoon, so that we came time enough to our inn, the Golden Mark, to see most part of the town that evening.

AMIENS.

Our landlord guided us to see the Great Church, which is very fine, large, and lofty, and has the highest roof I ever saw, especially in that country. It is adorned throughout with abundance of fine chapels; and

monuments are fixed against every pillar. The whole is magnificent, and the great altar, though not so rich as that of St. Bertin, is superior to the latter in nobleness of effect, and I am told has its equal nowhere in Flanders or at Paris. This I can readily believe; for we were greatly struck with its grand and sublime appearance, notwithstanding what we had so lately viewed. We walked about the city, which we found larger than any we had before seen, with very good buildings, long straight streets, and good clean pavements; but the houses are generally old, and timber-built. It is very populous, and for an inland town has been strongly fortified. It has now its double ditches, walls, and ramparts; but there is some high ground not far off which can command it. The innermost wall, on which we walked, is a league in circumference, and is sufficiently broad for three coaches to be drawn abreast in the centre, with two walks on each side. These are planted with trees, of no long growth, forming a promenade for foot-passengers; and there we saw a great many ladies and gentlemen walking to take the air, and on the carriage-way several in coaches for the like purpose. Amiens has a very spacious market-place, and many other fine churches and monasteries. The Bishop is now building a stately palace there.

BEAUVAIS.

1701, *Sept. 3.* Our next destination being for Beauvais, we travelled in a carriage drawn by four horses in length—a chariot in the language of the country, which means, as in truth it was, a waggon. With much ado, from ten in the morning until five in the afternoon, we were dragged about eight French leagues, to rest at a small village called La Croix, a place pleasantly situated. Our companion was a young Flemish lady, who had been lately stolen out of a nunnery, and married to a gentleman of Flanders, from whence she came, and was going to lie-in at Paris, whither her husband was to follow her; and with her we spent a most agreeable evening. How the escape from the Convent was contrived, or how the severe punishment for so heinous a sin avoided, it was not for us to inquire.

4th. The next morning our waggon

gon carried us to Beauvais, a large well-built town, but inferior in size and appearance to Amiens. The houses are generally timber-built and old, and the place seemed to us to be in a declining condition. There is an abundance of poor people here, who get their living by dressing wool for making cloth. We had a very pleasant walk on the walls, which are very high, but neither so thick nor so agreeable as those at Amiens, though they presented a pretty view of the town, and country about it. The City (of which Cardinal Janson is Bishop, and at this time Ambassador from his most Christian Majesty to the Court of Rome) we found situated very low, and on several sides surrounded with hills. It therefore can never be a strong post. Through the City run two branches of a river, by which they receive their wood for fuel, as both here, and in all other parts where we had been, that is the article for firing—and through the same channel they receive their other commodities. We entered the great church, the architecture of which is fine. It is a broad building, and not of great length. We heard mass performed with good music; after which we were noticed by two of the priests as they came out of the choir by turns. One of them accosted us in French, the other in Latin. They gave us some account of the Church. They said it was built by the English, all the country there belonging to our Norman kings, and their successors, and that after the work was perfected another part was added to it. They carried themselves very obligingly, and with much civility. In this Church there was a fine rich altar-piece, and very good carved work all over the choir; and the entrance into it is of stately structure, with marble pillars. Fine monuments, and abundance of chapels dedicated to different Saints, and several to our Blessed Lady, are seen on all sides, as in other religious edifices.

This City also contains many other very fine Churches; and just without the City, on the top of a hill which overlooks the whole of it, there is a large lofty building of brick and stone now erecting, and almost finished, which, a young priest told us in Latin, was for youth wherein to study in the nature of a College. In that language, or in French, though none

of us could speak the latter very fluently, we made ourselves understood, and got a tolerable insight into things, without the further assistance of our guide, whom we had hired at Calais as our interpreter, but whom we here discharged for losing or stealing my spurs, and not taking care of our baggage.

On the sides of hills about this town vineyards are planted, both of the red and white grape. They greatly resemble the plantations of French-beans in English gardens, the vines being supported by small sticks about a yard and a half in height. When the grapes are gathered, they cut away the branch on which they grow near to the ground, leaving a few eyes from whence fresh shoots spring to supply the place of the former; and the stalks cut off, or those which wither, they burn, so that in winter these plantations look like asparagus beds, or rather hop-grounds, being apparently naked. As we were walking about the town, we went into the market-place, to buy some grapes for eating. The person to whom we applied started up, and making signs for us to follow, and without waiting for such explanation as we might have given, ran off, and conducted us to an inn; we wondering what this could mean. He mounted us up two pair of stairs, and had a chest of oats opened to us. The mistake was soon explained, and we all of us laughed heartily on the occasion.

FROM BEAUVAIS TO PARIS.

Sept. 5. We left Beauvais in a carriage drawn by six horses, three abreast, of a large and very peculiar construction, calculated to carry ten or twelve persons, with seats in various directions. It had two appendages, one before and one behind, for servants and baggage, and the poorer sort of people. In it we found the lady our old fellow-traveller, another lady belonging to the Court of France, a friar, and three French gentlemen; and yet we were not full. Our ladies sang several French songs together in concert, the gentlemen were extremely polite, and we were all very merry.

Three leagues from Beauvais we changed our horses at a place called Telliard, where we breakfasted: from thence we went a more hilly road to Beaumont, a large town of good stone buildings, with several churches

and

and monasteries, where we dined well, and drank the best Burgundy we had met with, so that our priest said we spent too much for him; our dessert was bad, consisting of walnuts ready shelled, but not peeled, swimming in salt and water.

The country as we passed along was open and pleasant, as most of it had been since we crossed the sea, there being few inclosures except near towns. Barns hereabouts, and as we approached nearer to Paris, were frequent; and others appeared at a distance. We saw many vine-

yards on the sides of hills, and several woods, though I did not think the latter so common as in England; and therefore we wondered how Paris and the rest of the towns in France were so well supplied with fuel, as we could not learn that they had other firing than wood and charcoal.

About eight in the evening we arrived at the Fauxbourg of St. Denis, fourteen leagues from Beauvais; and so passed into the great City of Paris, at one time, perhaps, the largest town in Europe.

(*To be continued.*)

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(*Concluded from p. 502.*)

BIOGRAPHY.

- Allgood, Thomas, first inventor of jappanning in this kingdom, (temp. Car. II.)
 Alsop, Vincent, nonconformist, author of "Antisozzo," (died 1703.)
 Andrew, George, Bp. of Ferns, Daventry, (died 1648.)
 Ashworth, Caleb, dissenting tutor, 1709.
 Atterbury, Lewis, divine, father of the Bp. of Rochester, Milton, 1631.
 Bagshaw, Edward, republican, nonconformist author, Broughton, 1639.
 Bailes, John, button-maker, died aged 114, Northampton, 1592.
 Barker, Matthew, nonconformist divine and author, Cransley, (died 1698.)
 Bathurst, Ralph, Bp. of Bristol, Latin poet, Howthorpe, 1620.
 Beaufu, William, author, on Miracles of the Virgin, Northampton, (died 1390.)
 Belchier, Dawbridgecourt, dramatist, Gullsborough, (died 1621.)
 Bernard, Edward, astronomer and critic, Pauler's Perry, 1638.
 Billing, Sir Thomas de, Chief Justice to Edward IV. Billing.
 Blencowe, Sir John, judge, Marston St. Lawrence, (died 1726.)
 Bolton, Robert, Dean of Carlisle, writer of religious tracts, about 1690.
 Brasbridge, Thomas, physician and divine, 16th century.
 Braybrooke, Robert, Bp. of London, Lord Chancellor, Braybrooke, (died 1404.)
 Brett, William, died aged 121, Braunston.
 Bridgman, Henry, Bp. of Sodor and Man, (died 1682.)
 Britton, Thomas, musical small-coal-man, Higham Ferrers, about 1650.
 Browne, Robert, founder of the Brownists, Northampton, (died 1630.)
 Brudenel, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, Dean, (died 1531.)
 Burkitt, William, commentator on the Testament, Hitcham, 1650.
 Cartwright, Thomas, Bp. of Chester, Northampton, 1634.
 Catesby, Robert, conspirator in the gunpowder-plot, Ashby St. Leger, (slain 1605.)
 Catesby, Sir William, minister to Richard III. Ashby St. Leger, (beheaded 1485.)
 Chambers, John, last abbot and first Bp. of Peterborough, Peterborough, (died 1556.)
 Chapone, Esther, poet and moralist, Twywell, 1727.
 CHICHELE, HENRY, Abp. of Canterbury, founder of Colleges, Higham Ferrers, (died 1443.)
 Clarke, Samuel, orientalist, Brackley, 1623.
 Cogan, Thomas, physician, Rothwell, 1726.
 Coles, Elisha, lexicographer, 1640.
 Crew, Nathaniel, Lord Crew, Bp. of Durham, Steane, 1633.
 Crowley, Robert, divine, writer against Popery, (died 1588.)
 Dallington, Sir Robert, miscellaneous writer, Geddington, 1561.
 Dodford, Robert, monk of Ramsey, Hebrician, Dodford, (Aor. 1370.)
 Dolben, John, Abp. of York, Stanwick, 1624.
 DRYDEN, JOHN, poet, Aldwinckle All Saints, 1631.
 Empson, Sir Richard, minister to Henry VII. Towcester, (beheaded 1510.)
 Estwick, Nicholas, divine, Harrowden, (died 1657.)

- Featley, John, divine, editor of Daniel Featley's Works, (died 1666.)
 Fisher, Samuel, journeyed to Rome to convert the Pope, Northampton, (died 1663.)
 Fitzwilliam, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Milton, (died 1559.)
 FLETCHER, JOHN, dramatist, coadjutor of Beaumont, Northampton, 1576.
 Foster, Samuel, mathematician and astronomer, 1597.
 Freind, John, physician, Croton, 1675.
 FULLER, THOMAS, divine, biographer, and historian, Aldwinckle St. Peter, 1608.
 Gastrell, Francis, Bp. of Chester, author of "Christian Institutes," Slapton, 1662.
 Gilbert, Jeremy, died at Lutton, aged 132, Apethorpe.
 Gill, John, Baptist, commentator on the Bible, Kettering, 1697.
 GODWIN, FRANCIS, Bp. of Hereford, biographer of the Bishops, Hanington, 1561.
 Goulston, Theodore, physician, (died 1632.)
 Grimbald, John, built Trinity college Library, Cambridge, Raunds.
 Gunton, Simon, historian of the cathedral, Peterborough, (died 1676.)
 Hackett, William, religious enthusiast, Oundle, (hanged 1591.)
 Harrington, James, author of "Oceana," Upton, 1611.
 HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, Lord Keeper to Elizabeth, Holdenby, (died 1591.)
 Hausted, Peter, divine, poet, and dramatist, Oundle, (died 1645.)
 Heath, Henry, Roman Catholic, Peterborough, (executed 1643.)
 Henchman, Humphrey, Bp. of London, Barton Segrave, 1592.
 Hervey, James, divine, author of "Meditations," Hardingstone, 1714.
 Hickman, Charles, Bp. of Derry, (died 1713.)
 Hill, Sir John, physician, voluminous writer, butt of the wits, 1716.
 Hind, Richard, divine, Boddington, 1715.
 Holcot, Robert, scholastic divine, Holcot, (died 1349.)
 Holland, Henry, translator of the Rhemish Testament, Daventry, (died 1625.)
 Jefferys, George, poet and miscellaneous writer, Weldon, 1678.
 JEKYLL, SIR JOSEPH, Master of the Rolls, Whig, Dallington, 1663.
 Jones, William, divine, institutor of the "British Critic," Lowick, 1726.
 Kellison, Matthew, Roman Catholic divine, Harrowden, (17th century.)
 Knolles, Richard, historian of the Turks, Cold Ashby, 1543.
 Landen, John, mathematician, 1719.
 Lane, Sir Richard, Lord Keeper to Charles I. Courtenhall, (died 1650.)
 Latham, Nicholas, founder of alms-houses at Oundle, Brigstock, 1548.
 Laxton, Sir William, Lord Mayor in 1544, founder of school, Oundle, (died 1536.)
 Law, William, nonjuring divine, author of "Serious Call," King's Cliffe, 1686.
 Leapor, Mary, poet, Marston St. Lawrence, 1722.
 Leigh, Anthony, "Tony Leigh," comic actor, (died 1692.)
 Manning, Owen, historian of Surrey, Orlingbury, 1721.
 Marmion, Shakerley, dramatist, Aynho, 1602.
 MONTAGUE, CHARLES, first Earl of Halifax, K. G. "Mæcenaz," Horton, 1661.
 Montague, Edward, baron of Boughton, founder of Weekley alms houses, (died 1645.)
 Montague, Sir Edward, Chief Justice to Henry VIII. Brigstock, (died 1557.)
 Montague, Sir Henry, Earl of Manchester, Lord Treasurer, Boughton, (died 1642.)
 Montague, James, Bp. of Winchester, translator of James I. Boughton, (died 1616.)
 Mulso, Thomas, essayist and dialogue writer, Twywell, (about 1720.)
 Newton, John, mathematician and astronomer, Oundle, 1622.
 Newton, Richard, divine, founder of Hertford college, Oxon, Yardley, 1675.
 Nicolls, Sir Augustin, Judge. Ecton, (died 1616.)
 Northampton, Adam of, Bishop of Ferns, Northampton, (died 1346.)
 Northampton, John of, author of the "Philosopher's Ring," (flor. 1340.)
 Northampton, Richard of, Bp. of Ferns, Northampton, (died 1304.)
 Owen, John, Bp. of St. Asaph, Burton Latimer, (died 1651.)
 Oxenbridge, John, nonconformist divine and author, Daventry, 1608.
 Paget, Ephraim, divine, (died 1647.)
 Paget, Eusebius, divine, author of History of the Bible, Cranford.
 PALEY, WILLIAM, theologian, Peterborough, 1743.
 Palmer, Sir Geoffrey, Attorney-general, Carlton, 1598.
 Parker, Samuel, Bp. of Oxford, historian of his own times, Northampton, 1640.
 Parker, William, founder of Daventry school in 1576, Daventry.
 Parkhurst, John, lexicographer, Catesby, 1728.
 PARR, CATHARINE, Queen of Henry VIII. Green's Norton, (died 1548.)
 Parr, William, Marquess of Northampton, brother of the Queen, Green's Norton.
 Pateshull, Hugh de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lord Treasurer.
 Pateshull, Martin de, Dean of St. Paul's, and Judge, Pateshull, (died 1226.)
 Pateshull, Peter, writer against Popery, Pateshull, (flor. 1390.)
 Pateshull, Simon de, Chief Justice to Henry III. Pateshull.
 Payne, Thomas, "honest Tom Payne," bookseller, Brackley, 1717.

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Porter, Thomas, nonconformist, author of *Sermons*, (died 1667.)
 Preston, John, divine and politician, Nether Heyford, (died 1628.)
 Pyndar, Sir Paul, merchant, ambassador to the Porte, Wellingborough, 1568.
 Randolph, Robert, poet, editor of his brother's poems, Newenham, (died 1672.)
 Randolph, Thomas, poet and dramatist, Newenham, 1605.
 RICHARD III. Fotheringay castle (slain at Bosworth field 1485.)
 Rogers, John, nonconformist divine and author, Chacombe, 1619.
 Rumbald, St. infant saint, King's Sutton, 680.
 Sampson, Henry, divine and physician, (died 1705.)
 Segrave, Sir Nicholas, Marshall of England to Edward II. Barton Segrave.
 Skinner, Robert, Bp. of Worcester, Fitchford, 1590.
 Smith, John, divine and scholar, Achurch, 1618.
 Smith, John, mezzotinto engraver, Daventry.
 Spinckes, Nathaniel, nonjuring divine, Castor, 1654.
 Stanbridge, John, grammarian, Nether Heyford, (died 1525.)
 Steward, Richard, Dean of Westminster, author, Pateshull, 1595.
 Talbot, Robert, antiquary, friend of Leland, Thorpe Mauley; (died 1558.)
 Tolson, Francis, dramatist, (died 1746.)
 Tresham, Francis, gunpowder-plot conspirator, Rothwell, (died 1605.)
 Vaux, Nicholas, Lord, poet, Harrowden, (died 1529.)
 Wake, Sir Isaac, diplomatist, Great Billing, (died 1632.)
 Welsted, Leonard, poet, satirized by Pope, Abington, 1629.
 Werburgh, St. foundress of Wedon monastery, Wedon.
 West, Edward, nonconformist divine and author, Northampton, 1634.
 Whalley, Peter, editor of Bridges's Northamptonshire, Ecton, (died 1791.)
 Whitby, Daniel, divine, author of "Commentaries," Rushden, 1628.
 White, Sir Edward, Chief Baron, (died 1717.)
 Widville, Anthony, Earl Rivers, Captain-general to Edward IV. Grafton, beheaded at Pomfret, 1483.
 WIDVILLE, ELIZABETH, Queen of Edward IV. Grafton.
 Widville, Leonard, Bp. of Salisbury, Grafton, (died 1494.)
 Widville, Richard, Earl Rivers, father of the Queen, Grafton, beheaded at Banbury, 1469.
 WILKINS, JOHN, Bp. of Chester, philosopher, Fawsley, 1614.
 Williams, John, Bp. of Chichester, (died 1709.)
 Winwood, Sir Ralph, Secretary to James I. author of "Memorials," Aynho, 1565.
 Wood, William, Unitarian, author of *Sermons*, Collingtree, 1748.
 Woolston, Thomas, Deistical writer, Northampton, 1669.
 Yelverton, Sir Henry, Judge, author of "Reports," Easton Mauduit, 1566.
 Zouch, William le, Abp. of York, victor at Neville's Cross, Haringworth, (died 1352.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Apethorpe church is the sumptuous monument of Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to Elizabeth, and founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who died 1617.

In Ashby St. Leger church is the monument of Sir William Catesby, who was beheaded at Leicester three days after the battle of Bosworth, 1485. Catesby, Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and Lord Lovel were the ministers of Richard III. whose crest was a boar, and are alluded to in the lines (for which their author, one Collingbourn, was hanged.)

The *Cat*, the *Rat*, and Lovel the dog,
 Rule all England under an *Hog*.

Astrop-hall was the seat of Lord Chief Justice Willes.

Aynho was the rectory of Dr. Joseph Wasse, editor of Sallust.

In Barton Segrave church is the monument of John Bridges, who formed his collections for the "History of Northamptonshire" at this place, and died here 1724.

In Blatherwick church was buried Thomas Randolph, poet, 1634.

Boughton-green is celebrated for the largest fair in this part of the country; it begins on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, and lasts three days.

Braampton was the rectory of Richard Cumberland, author of "*De Legibus Naturæ*," afterwards Bp. of Peterborough; he was buried in his cathedral 1718.

Braunston

Braunston was the rectory and residence of Edward Reynolds, Calvinistic divine, afterwards Bp. of Norwich.

In Braybrook is an elaborately decorated monument of Sir Nicholas Griffin, knt. 1509.

In Brington church, among numerous monuments of the Spencers, are those of Sir Robert, first Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, 1627; William Lord Spencer, by Nicholas Stone, (cost 600*l.*) 1636; John Earl Spencer, by Nollekens, 1783. Here was also buried Dorothea Countess of Sunderland, and daughter of Robert Sydney Earl of Leicester, the "*Saccharissa*" of Waller, 1684.

Broughton was the rectory of Robert Bolton, whose life was published by Edward Bagshaw in 4to. 1633.

Castle Ashby was the rectory of John Towers, afterwards Bp. of Peterborough. At the Earl of Northampton's are portraits of John Talbot the renowned Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his Countess, which are noticed by Horace Walpole, as among the most antient examples of oil painting in England.

Castor was the rectory of Spencer Madan, the late amiable Bp. of Peterborough. In the church was interred John Landen, mathematician, 1790. Here in 1600 died Richard Howland Bp. of Peterborough; he was buried in his cathedral.

In Cold Ashby church is the monument of Sir John Langham, the first baronet, loyalist, and founder of Cottesbrook hospital and Guilsborough school; he died 1671.

At Cotterstock-hall, Dryden composed his "*Fables*," and passed the two last summers of his life.

In Courtenhall church is the monument of Sir William Jones, the founder of its free-school, 1762.

In Deane church, among the monuments of the Brudenels, is that of Sir Robert Brudenel, Lord Chief Justice, 1531.

In Easton Mauduit are monuments of the Longuevilles, Barons Grey de Ruthyn, and of the Yelvertons; among whom Sir Christopher Yelverton, Speaker of Elizabeth's parliament in 1596, died 1611; and Sir Henry Yelverton, Judge and Law-writer, 1625. Also a monument of Thomas Morton, Bp. of Durham, 1659.

Easton Neston house was built by Sir Christopher Wren and Hawksmoore. In the church are several handsome monuments of the Fermors.

Edgcote-house was the residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Vicar-general to Henry VIII.

In Fawsley church are some fine monuments of the Knightleys.

In Faxton church is a handsome monument of Sir Augustin Nichols, Judge, 1616.

In Great Billing is a very large monument of Henry Earl of Thomond, who died at his seat here 1691.

In Great Oxendon church belfry is a most remarkable polysyllabic echo. Here was buried its rector John Morton, who wrote his "*Natural History of Northamptonshire*" at this place.

Hanington was the rectory of Thomas Godwin afterwards Bp. of Bath and Wells, father of the learned Francis Bp. of Hereford, who was born here.

In Hardingstone church are several monuments of the Harveys, and a tomb by Rysbrack for Mr. Clarke.

At Hinton in the Hedges was buried its rector Dr. Richard Grey, author of "*Memoria Technica*," 1771.

Holdenby or Holmby-house, the prison of the unhappy Charles I. was built in his native village by Lord Keeper Sir Christopher Hatton,

Whose bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
His high-crown'd hat, and satin doublet,
Mov'd the stout heart of England's Queen,
Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.—GRAY.

Sir Christopher also erected Kirby-hall.

In Horton church is a fine monument of William Lord Parr, uncle and chamberlain to Catherine sixth and last Queen of Henry VIII.

At King's Cliffe, his native place, was buried, in 1761, William Law, non-juror, whose "Serious Call to a Holy Life" gave the first strong religious tendency to John and Charles Wesley, the founders of the sect called Methodists, a name given to them from the exact method in which they disposed of each hour of the day. This book also first induced serious reflection in the mind of the great and good Dr. Samuel Johnson.

In Lilford church are handsome memorials of the Elmes, and a splendid monument of Sir Thomas Powis, Judge (with an inscription by Prior) 1719.

In Lowick or Luffwick church are many antient and handsome monuments.

In Marham church are the monuments of the Fitzwilliams, among which are those of Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1559; and William Earl Fitzwilliam, a magnificent memorial by Fisher, 1719.

In Nether Heyford church is an elegant monument of Francis Morgan, the Judge who passed sentence of death upon the amiable and accomplished Lady Jane Gray.

At Norborough, the seat of her husband John Cleypole, esq. died Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Here also was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, the widow of Cromwell, 1665.

In Northampton above 600 houses and property valued at 150,000*l.* were consumed by fire in 1675: in aid of the sufferers about 25,000*l.* was raised by briefs and private charity, a sum exceeding by 7000*l.* the general subscription raised after the great fire in London in 1666. In the prison of this town in 1630, died its native Robert Brown, founder of the sect called Brownists, who had previously been an inhabitant of 31 other prisons. In All Saints church is the mural monument of Sir James Stonehouse, bart. benevolent physician, 1795; and in 1817, was erected a statue by Chantrey of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who had represented this borough in parliament from the commencement to the lamented close of his political career. In Castle-hill meeting is a cenotaph to the memory of the excellent Dr. John Doddrige, who had been its minister for 27 years, and died at Lisbon, 1751.

In this town in 1732 died Mrs. Catharine Bailes, aged 102, whose father, a native, died in 1706, aged 114, and is commemorated by a tablet on the outside of All Saints church.

Peterborough is the only city in England without a mayor and aldermen, the civil government being vested in 7 magistrates and the bailiffs to the lords of the manor. In the cathedral, besides the monument of Catharine of Arragon and a cenotaph for poor Mary of Scots, are several memorials of its Bishops, and a curious representation of a sexton, "old Scarlet," who buried the two Queens.

Pythchley is much celebrated for its fox-hunt.

Rockingham was a frequent residence of our early sovereigns, particularly Henry II. and Edward III. In the church are numerous handsome memorials of the Watsons, and a sumptuous monument of variegated marbles, by Scheemakers and Delvaux, for Lewis Earl of Rockingham and Catharine his Countess.

Shrobdodge, in Passenham, was the seat of the antiquary Browne Willis.

Silveston was an occasional Royal residence; and here in 1194 William King of Scotland waited on Richard I. to complain of an insult offered to him at Brackley by the Bp. of Durham.

In Stamford Baron church, among the many splendid monuments of the Cecils, is that of the illustrious founder of his family, William Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer to Elizabeth, who built the splendid mansion Burleigh-house near this place. He died in 1598. Here is also a monument for William Wissing, painter, 1687.

In Stanford church are the monuments of the Caves, baronets.

In Steane church are monuments of Thomas Crewe, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1633; John Crewe, created for his loyalty to Charles I. Baron of Steane 1679; and its native Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham, 1721.

In Stoke Bruerne is the monument of Francis Crane, who introduced (at Mortlake, Surrey) the manufacture of tapestry into this kingdom, and died 1703.

In Stow church, according to Pennant, is "the most elegant tomb this or any other kingdom can boast of." It commemorates Elizabeth, 4th daughter of John Lord Latimer, who died 1630, and whose effigies, a fine piece of

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sculpture

sculpture in white alabaster, is represented as sleeping on a black marble slab. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 220*l*. Here is also a large mural cenotaph, by Thomas Stainer, to the memory of Dr. Thomas Turner, who left 26,000*l*. to public charities, and died 1714.

In Towcester church is the monument of its rector William Sponne, benefactor to the town, 1450.

Wakefield-lodge was erected by John Cleypole, esq. of Norborough, who married Elizabeth the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

In Warkton church are three very magnificent monuments, John Duke of Montagu, by Roubiliac, 1749; Mary Duchess of Montagu, by Roubiliac, 1751; Mary Duchess of Montagu, by Vangelder, 1775.

At Wellingborough, July 28, 1738, 205 houses, valued at 16,000*l*. and goods to the additional amount of 10,000*l*. burnt.

Weston Favel was the rectory and residence of James Hervey, author of "Meditations," who was buried in the church 1758.

In Whiston church is the monument of its founder, Anthony Catesby, 1583, and a mural tablet by Nollekens for Mary wife of the Hon. W. H. Irby.

Yardley Hastings was the rectory of Edward Lye, who composed his "Saxon Dictionary," and died here 1767.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26.

I AM sorry to have seen in your generally-excellent publication, which ought to be a record of important *facts*, a paragraph copied from a newspaper, and which the slightest reflection must convince you cannot be true.

The article alluded to is that in p. 462, which states that 134 persons were discharged by proclamation at the end of the Middlesex Sessions, no human being appearing to prosecute them, and that several of them had been confined eight *months*.* That the number discharged is correctly stated, I do not doubt.—It must always happen that a great number of persons must be committed to the next Sessions, for want of sureties, against whom no indictment or further prosecution is preferred, and it would be a grievous burden thrown upon individuals, as well as upon the Courts and Juries, if every person complaining of a petty assault or misdemeanor was bound over to prosecute, at a great expence and loss of time, when probably the Court after conviction would consider the imprisonment the offender had previously suffered an ample atonement for the offence. A very great portion too of the persons so discharged are street-walkers, and other idle and disorderly persons, against whom no further prosecution could be instituted.

With respect to the circumstance of several of these persons having been confined eight *months*, it is a gross untruth, because every body

knows that in the County of Middlesex there are eight *sessions* in the year, and there must necessarily be a gaol-delivery at the end of each *session*. No person can therefore be detained without trial more than *eight weeks*, and that only in the longest vacation, between July and September, except by special order of the Court upon motion of Counsel, founded of course upon affidavit, stating sufficient grounds for such detainer. The truth is, that, owing to the ignorance of the Reporter, or a typographical error, the word *months* is substituted for *weeks*. This blunder in a newspaper is of little importance, because it might be corrected the next day; and persons who are in the habit of conning over those diurnal publications cannot but observe, from their own knowledge, the little dependence there is to be placed upon the truth of their minor articles of intelligence, especially where there is the additional *fashionable* motive of running down the criminal law of their country, and its administration. But as your publication, Mr. Urban, goes forth into all corners of the world, and will do so, I hope, for centuries to come, I am sorry to see registered in it a severe reproach cast upon the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Metropolitan County*, founded upon so egregious a misstatement.

Yours, &c. A MAGISTRATE,

* We too are sorry for the inadvertency, and have most readily inserted this friendly reproof. EDITOR.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

103. Euthanasia. *A Sermon preached at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico; on Sunday, November 22, 1818. By Weeden Butler, A. M. 8vo. pp. 38. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.*

EVER prompt, and zealous in good works, Mr. Butler was amongst the foremost to deplore the loss of the amiable Princess Charlotte. Nor has he been less anxious in paying due respect to "the memory of our aged and venerable Queen—to her, whose most public dress court, like her most private and retired apartment, for fifty-seven years, was the never-failing sanctuary and the shrine of every exalted, every moral, every religious, female virtue."

On this grateful theme, Mr. Butler has given the publick a good discourse, from Gen. xlvii. 9.

A detailed character of the Queen is annexed, copied from our Magazine for November, p. 387.

104. *The Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, illustrated; being an Explanation of the Phraseology incorporated with the Text. For the Use of Schools and Private Families. By the Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. Rector of Gussage St. Michael, and Vicar of Christ Church.*

THE Bible is a book of such universal interest, that it is very desirable it should be understood, if possible, by every Christian. Whether we read it for information or entertainment, for the regulation of our lives, or from whatever motive, it is to be wished that it should be thoroughly comprehended. The Bible Society, indeed, by not admitting either note or comment, seem to consider it as so easy of comprehension, that every one who reads can understand it. Experience, however, shews, that it is not a book adapted to every capacity. We teach it to our children; and we have the delight often of perceiving that the knowledge acquired in that early stage of life makes an impression not easily effaced, and suggests principles which regulate much of their subsequent conduct. To render it at once easy of comprehension and attractive to youthful minds, explanations have been given of it under

every form, and our school-rooms abound with Treatises adapted to the uninformed understanding. Mr. Clapham, the Editor of the Work before us, in his zeal "to give wisdom to the simple," omitting passages improper to be read, as also those to which young people will not give their attention, has elucidated the five books of Moses in such a manner as does not seem to have occurred to any preceding Interpreter of the Bible. He has intermingled his Paraphrase, or, to speak more properly, his explanation of the Phraseology, with the text: for wherever the Sacred Historian uses language not familiar to an English ear, expressions so easy and significant are generally substituted, that those for whose use the book was compiled can hardly fail to understand it. The Editor acknowledges himself to be entirely indebted to the Commentaries of Bp. Patrick and Dr. Dodd, Calmet, and the Family Bible lately published by the Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge, of which he speaks in terms of the highest commendation.

We will give, as a specimen of the performance, the eight first verses of the 5th Chapter of Exodus, distinguishing in *italic* characters, between brackets, the elucidation from the Text.

"Before Christ 1491 years. 1. And afterward Moses and Aaron went in, and told Pharaoh [*having convinced the elders of Israel of their commission, they desired an audience of the king:*] Thus saith [JEHOVAH] the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast [*denoting extraordinary service*] unto Me, [*signifying such peculiar rites of worship as God should prescribe*] in the wilderness [*where the solemnity was least liable to be interrupted.*] 2. And Pharaoh said, Who is the Lord [JEHOVAH] that I should let Israel go? I know not the Lord [JEHOVAH, considering Him as a local or tutelary deity, to whom he did not owe obedience:] neither will I let Israel go. 3. And they [Moses and Aaron] said, The God of the Hebrews [*the God whom our ancestors always worshipped*] hath met with us, [*hath appeared to us, and given us this commission:*] let us go, we pray thee, three days' journey into the desert,

sert, and sacrifice unto the Lord our God, *[that He may be propitious to us:]* lest He fall upon us with pestilence, or with the sword; *[any great mortality among the Hebrews was called THE PESTILENCE.]* 4. And the king of Egypt said unto them, Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let *[hinder]* the people from their works? get you unto your burdens: *[this seems to be spoken to the elders who accompanied Moses and Aaron.]* 5. And Pharaoh said, Behold, the people of the land now are many, and you make them rest from their burdens; *[a great deal of labour is lost.]* 6. And Pharaoh commanded the same day the task-masters of the people, *[who were Egyptians, and the chief exactors of their labours:]* and their officers *[who were Israelites,]* saying, 7. Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves: *[in what manner the straw was used is altogether uncertain.]* 8. And the tale of the bricks which they did make heretofore, you shall lay upon them; *[there seems to have been a certain quantity exacted of them every day:]* you shall not diminish ought thereof: for they be idle; therefore they cry, saying, Let us go and sacrifice to our God: *[they have not work enough to employ their thoughts.]*"

That the nature and the execution of this Work may be justly appreciated by our Readers, we will further lay before them the first chapter of Leviticus, a portion of the Sacred Writings usually omitted in family reading; whereas a knowledge of certain portions of that book is essential towards understanding the almost innumerable parts of Scripture which treat of the Levitical priesthood and sacrifices.

"Before Christ 1490 years. 1. And *[rather, Then]* the Lord called unto Moses, *[bade him not be afraid, because of the glory of the light in the tabernacle]* and spake unto him out of the tabernacle of the congregation, *[out of His own house,]* saying, 2. Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, If *[rather, When]* any man of you *[shall]* bring an offering *[or sacrifice]* unto the Lord, ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, *[signifying that two men might join together to offer one thing]* even of the herd and of the flock, *[that is, bullocks, sheep, and goats.]* 3. If his offering be a burnt sacrifice of the herd, *[so called, because wholly burnt on the altar,]* let him offer a male *[being esteemed the best, and therefore principally appointed,]* without blemish *[perfect:]* he

shall offer it of his own voluntary will, *[or, that he may find a favourable acceptance with God,]* at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, *[where the altar of burnt offering was placed,]* before the Lord, *[with his face towards that holy place where the Divine Majesty dwelt.]* 4. And he shall put his hand upon the head of the burnt offering; *[transferring the punishment due to himself upon the sacrifice:]* and it shall be accepted for him, *[to recommend him to the favour of the Divine Majesty,]* to make atonement for him, *[owning him to be in a state of reconciliation with God.]* 5. And he shall kill the bullock before the Lord: and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall bring the blood, and sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar that is by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation: *[the blood reminding the offerer that he could only have access to God through a Mediator offering the blood of the sacrifice.]* 7. And the sons of Aaron the priest shall put fire upon the altar, *[prepare the fire and kindle the coals,]* and lay the wood in order upon the fire; *[which was done every morning and every night to prevent its going out.]* 9. And the priest shall burn all on the altar, to be a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, *[being altogether consumed, and no part left,]* of a sweet savour unto the Lord, *[acceptable unto God, as the testimony of the sincere devotion of the offerer.]* 10. And if his offering be of the flocks, namely, of the sheep, or of the goats, for a burnt sacrifice; *[not being able to bring a bullock for a burnt sacrifice, he might bring one of these creatures of less value:]* he shall bring it a male without blemish. 11. And he shall kill it on the side of the altar Northward before the Lord: *[the greater sacrifices called the most holy things, had this peculiar place assigned them where they were to be killed:]* and the priests, Aaron's sons, shall sprinkle his *[its]* blood round about upon the altar: 12. And the priest shall bring it all, and burn it upon the altar: it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord. 14. And if the burnt sacrifice for his offering to the Lord be of fowls, then he shall bring his offering of turtle-doves, or of young pigeons: *[if a man was not able to go to the charge of a sheep or a goat, a bird was accepted.]* 17. And he shall cleave it with the wings thereof, but shall not divide it asunder: *[they were to be so cloven as not to be separated from the body, but still to remain hanging to it:]* and the priest shall burn it upon the altar, upon the wood that is upon the fire: it is a burnt sacrifice, an offering made by fire, of a sweet savour unto the Lord, *[signi-*

[signifying, that whatever the oblation, it made no difference in its acceptance with God.]

From the above quotations, our Readers will see the nature of this short Explication of the Writings of Moses. The Book seems admirably calculated for the use of families, where there are young persons, and more particularly where children are under the tuition of Tutors and Governesses.

The Book is dedicated to Dr. Bell. The Editor mentions with high satisfaction the good derived in his own parish from the adoption of Dr. Bell's system :

"An hundred and fifty children are taught by subscription, and 70 in the poor-house : two schools are also established in the extreme parts of his parish by one of his parishioners, J. P. Anderson, Esq. who, after having first erected commodious apartments for the purpose ; he at his sole expence provides for the education of upwards of 180 children. Both himself," Mr. Clapham continues, in a well-turned and elegant compliment, "and his amiable and accomplished partner, superintending the master and mistress of their overflowing seminaries with uniform diligence and unceasing solicitude ; rebuking the objects of their benevolence with mild authority, and encouraging them with engaging kindness, restraining the forward, and animating the timid."

Mr. Clapham says,

"Should this illustration of the Pentateuch, this introduction to the understanding of the Sacred Writings, be so generally satisfactory, and so well received, as to induce me to offer another part of them to the approbation of the publick, I shall, if it please God to continue my life and health, cheerfully undertake, though with humility and deference, the awful task."

105. *Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.* 8vo. pp. 32. Phillips.

SOME short time back a Nobleman offered 5*l.* reward to every informer who impeached persons buying hares. He was astonished to see the most notorious Poachers pour in with informations ; and, in the end, he found that he was offering a bounty for commission of the offence. A. and B. were poachers. A. agreed to inform against B. The penalty was

5*l.* of which A. as informer, received back 50*s.* and the Nobleman's 5*l.* into the bargain. The mistake was detected : and the plan relinquished.

We, of course, agree in respect of principle and plan (so far as concerns reform and the classification of offenders) with the good and amiable patrons of this Society ; but, in their proposed method of correcting young delinquents by education and suitable employ, we are reminded of the old story of the *innocent* girl, who applied for reception at the Magdalen : "Qualify yourself first by prostitution, and we will then receive you." Without this distortion of the matter, it is a serious truth, that neglect of the good, in order to reform the bad, induces the former to tread in the steps of the latter. The virtuous poor cannot ensure to their children universally such a blessing as instruction and employ, and therefore it is unjust to bestow them upon far inferior candidates, except under accompaniments of punishment. False philanthropy has the same effect in society at large, as spoiling children in a family, and destroys the law of Providence, which has made adversity its means of instruction and reform. All sorts of rogues have now advocates, who petition Parliament for the conversion of prisons into palaces, and the abolition of whipping, while a Nobleman's son is flogged at Eton for a false concord. Honest labourers and mechanics work twelve or fourteen hours a day to support their families ; while a thief in gaol is humanely limited to six, with the benefit besides of cleanliness, clothing, and fare, better than that of any agricultural peasant. Is it then any wonder that minor offences increase ; and that bad habits should breed more serious criminality ? The gaols were pot-houses when Howard began the reform ; but the other extreme has ensued. What is the punishment of solitude, but *ennui* : as if a ruffian cared for any thing but labour and pain ? With respect therefore to juvenile offenders, in many crimes we think that the laws should be altered. The form in which profligates can serve their Country is by making them instrumental in its defence. We know that it is *very injurious* to the service that the gaols should be emptied into the Army or Navy indiscriminately ; but we are speaking of juvenile

venial offenders, boys. We think that *they* should be put into a penitentiary ship, under an invalided boatswain and school-master, or sent to a foreign garrison; there be badged, and exposed to the meanest offices, with the humane and limited discipline of birch, not the cat, till they had redeemed their character by good conduct; and then, after some voyages, or garrison duty for a time, be again free agents: no ship or garrison to receive beyond a certain number, and then only as servants to the crew or regiment, with the full understanding of the intention. Many a young torment in superior life has died a fine officer; and many an inferior lad become an able seaman; a character full as useful as converting them into whining Conventiclers. We respect the virtuous and amiable Quakers, who are at the bottom of these well-meant reforms; but we also know, that their abhorrence of war, even in self-defence, would occasion the extirpation of half the species, and leave the rest tyrants and rogues with impunity. With females, their plans are less exceptionable.

106. *Report of the Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children, established June 25, 1810, and established by Seal of Cause from the Magistrates of Edinburgh; with Specimens of Composition, &c.* Edinb. 8vo. pp. 72.

TO estimate the value of this benevolent Institution, we have only (to use the language of the Report) "to contemplate the Deaf and Dumb in their natural and unimproved state—almost the lowest condition in which a moral being can be placed—and then survey in the school the effects of instruction. It has completely broken down the barrier hitherto considered insurmountable, which excluded all the lights of truth, of reason, and of religion, from the minds of these unfortunate persons." p. 24.

The pupils are taught to read and write their native language, to compose in it with ease and fluency, and even to use it in articulate speech. They are also taught arithmetic, shoemaking, or such other branches of education as may fit them for the stations to which they are destined. The girls are taught sewing, shoe-binding, and other peculiar branches of female education.

It appears (p. 10.) that in Scotland alone, not less than *eight hundred* persons are in this melancholy condition.

It is a most gratifying reflection, that Providence has annexed such power to Mind and Reason, as to enable them, by dint of Art, even to overcome its own apparently insuperable barriers, defective organs.

107. *Report of the Committee of the London Infirmary for curing the Diseases of the Eye, occasioned by the false and calumnious statements contained in a Letter addressed by Sir William Adams to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Directors of Greenwich Hospital.* 8vo. pp. 107. Longman and Co.

WE have often been astonished at the imprudence of professional men in stirring a hornet's nest. Criminatory attacks, unless they are founded upon pure motives, are capable of complete substantiation, and are conducted with temper, only fail of their object; and benevolent people will think very seriously of them as a public injury, when connected with charitable institutions. By this Report it appears that Sir Wm. Adams has rashly and voluntarily offered himself up for an anatomical subject, and been dissected and lectured upon accordingly. The Report being only vindication as to matter of fact, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is well drawn up.

108. *First Report of the Committee of the Wiltshire Society: containing an Account of the Laws and Regulations established at the first Meeting, May 14, 1817, and the subsequent Resolutions of the Committee; submitted to the General Meeting, May 19, 1818.* 12mo. pp. 16. Barnard and Farley.

"THE object of the Wiltshire Society is, to raise a fund, by donations and annual subscriptions, for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Wiltshire parents, resident in London; and also for lending to such as shall be so apprenticed, if their conduct shall have been meritorious, a certain sum of money at the expiration of their apprenticeship, to establish them in business."

109. *Monk's Vindication of the University of Cambridge, (concluded from p. 534.)*

IN page 79 the tables are turned upon the President with a vengeance: "The

"The sum of his censures upon the persons who signed the representation is comprised in this paragraph:

'I should here add the signatures of the parties, but for the following reasons. Nothing can be more discordant than the principles which brought them together. Two or three, perhaps, have been actuated by downright honest, but narrow prejudices; more, by anxiety for the interest of their friends. Some are so distinguished by literature or science, that

'We wonder how the devil they came there.'

'Some were merely passive, and signed without any consideration at all. Four of the whole body very soon acknowledged their error, and, directly or indirectly, made the most handsome apologies to me. I have no doubt that more will follow these examples. So outrageous and sweeping a declaration, so grossly expressed, displaying such ignorance of the history, laws, and precedents of the University, such presumption in an unacknowledged body, and such hostility to science in a literary one, may, as has been suggested by a learned friend, lead future Antiquarians to conjecture, should this precious document be preserved, that there is a material error in its date, and that instead of April 4, 1818, we ought, perhaps, to read April 1, 1300.' p. 58.

"When a gentleman condescends to adopt such language, he forfeits all claim to the respect and deference which his station in society, or his eminence in science, would demand. I shall, therefore, make no apology for telling Sir James, that the paragraph just quoted can be compared with nothing that I ever read, except the lowest effusions of the Newspapers. Lest, however, I should seem myself to be imitating his habit of general and unsupported censure, I shall beg the Reader to attend to the different members of the sentence, each of which contains a distinct charge. With respect to his omitting the names of the parties, it is pretty evident that this was not done for their sakes, or from any tenderness to them.

"*'Nothing can be more discordant than the principles which brought them together.'* The principles which induced them to sign the paper were, I apprehend, the same in every case—an attachment to the University, and to the Church, together with a feeling of their duty. But Sir James persists throughout his pamphlet to assert, that these were only the professed motives, and that their real ones were widely different. To all this I reply, that of a person's motives I can admit no representation except his

own; and that, when I see his actions correspond faithfully with his alleged principles, I believe his representation to have been a just one. To pretend to penetrate into the recesses of the heart, and to assign motives and feelings, is arbitrary and presumptuous, and actually usurps the power which belongs to Omniscience alone. Did it not occur to Sir J. Smith, that his readers would perpetually exclaim—*'How do you know this?'* *'Whence does that appear?'* It is really insufferable to hear a person, who is so inaccurate in matters where correct information was within his reach, pretending to certain knowledge respecting things which must be, from their nature, beyond the range of human sagacity to determine.

"*'Two or three, perhaps, have been actuated by downright honest, but narrow prejudices.'* Akin to this, is a sentence in the last passage quoted: *'Some of them, doubtless, (actuated) by honest prepossession and prejudice.'* It is rather singular to find the epithet *honest* attached to *prepossession* and *prejudice*. We will not, however, quarrel with the laudatory word, but merely remark, that by *prepossession* and *narrow prejudices* is meant, attachment to the Church of England. No other interpretation, at least, am I able to give to this charge; which applies with all its force, not to two or three only, but, as I sincerely believe, to every one of the eighteen persons accused. I would, however, remind the Writer, that, if he be sincere in his own religious opinions, it becomes him, when speaking of those of others, to use terms of respect, or at least of decency.

"*'More by anxiety for the interests of their friends.'* This is the topic which Sir James brings forward in various places, and to which some of his most violent language is devoted. But the assertion, that any of the Tutors were influenced by a wish to serve the cause of other candidates, rests entirely upon his own unsupported authority. I pretend not, like him, to a power of detecting the hidden feelings of the heart; but this fact I beg leave to mention:—There happens to be, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, only one of this number, who is on such terms of intimacy and friendship with any candidate, as can give him a personal interest in his success; and the character of this gentleman, for steady and honourable principle, is too well known, to allow a suspicion that he was actuated, upon this or any occasion, by other feelings than those of conscience and of duty.

"*'Some are so distinguished by literature or science, that 'we wonder how the devil*

devil they came there. This is definite enough. We have seen Sir James expressly declaring, in the passage already quoted (p. 48.), that 'no *Clergyman*, distinguished for literature or eminent acquirements, has started any objection against him.' Now, *seventeen* of the objecting Tutors are Clergymen : consequently, there is only *one* to whom this delicately-turned compliment can possibly apply ; and the praise happens to be bestowed in a quarter where it is well deserved. I suspect, however, that the object of his selection does not think so highly of the judgment of his panegyrist, as to feel gratified by the honour conferred on him.

" *Some were merely passive, and signed without any consideration at all.* I shall here only appeal to the Reader, whether it be credible, that any persons, who have not only arrived at years of discretion, but have actually been selected, in a place where their characters are known, to fill the very important offices of Tutors of Colleges, are capable of expressing a *decided* opinion upon a solemn and important point, upon which they have, in fact, never thought at all : or whether it be decent to make a charge of weakness, bordering upon idiocy, against gentlemen whose public situations give them a title to respect.

" *Four of the whole body very soon acknowledged their error, and, directly or indirectly, made the most handsome apologies to me. I have no doubt that more will follow these examples.* It is really distressing to find Sir James Smith making assertions, which exceed all human powers of belief. What evidence, less than their own distinct and public testimony, will make us credit, that four gentlemen, invested with important and responsible functions, who had declared a decided sentiment on a serious topic, should, a very short time after, without the intervention of any new fact, or any pretence for change of judgment, discover and confess that the opinion, so solemnly declared, was erroneous. Who the four penitents are, nobody has yet ascertained. All with whom I have conversed, declare the firmest adherence to their declaration ; and the present assertion is received, not only with incredulity, but with ridicule. Had any of the persons in question really changed their opinion upon the propriety of a stranger and a Dissenter becoming a Professor amongst us, they would, I apprehend, have thought it right, in justice to all parties, to make their recantation public.

" *So outrageous and sweeping a declaration.* Would the declaration have

been more agreeable to Sir J. Smith, had it been directed against him individually as a stranger and Dissenter, instead of wearing the present comprehensive form, which prevents the suspicion of its being personally pointed against himself ?

" *'So grossly expressed.'* In what the grossness of expression consists, I am unable to discover, and must therefore leave this point to others. The declaration was written by a gentleman of the highest character for science and talent, whose mind and whose language are alike foreign from every thing gross. The words were intended to put the Vice Chancellor in possession of the sentiments of the parties, expressed in a short, distinct, and tangible form.

" *'Displaying such ignorance of the history, laws, and precedents of the University.'* Indeed ? and how does this appear ? It is, perhaps, presumed that these gentlemen were ignorant of the fact of Vignani, Rolfe, and Bradley, having received the title of *Professors*, though not members of the University. But is it not more probable that they were acquainted with a matter, recorded in the Cambridge Calendar, which had for years lain upon their tables ? I have already shewn that there was *no precedent* for that of which the Tutors expressed their disapprobation. But it is waste of time to refute such logic as Sir James's ; he does not seem to know, that it is possible at the same time, to be aware of a precedent, and to disapprove an imitation of the example.

" *'Such presumption in an unacknowledged body' — 'Presumption !'* The Reader will hardly tolerate such a charge proceeding from such a quarter !

" *'Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditionibus querentes ?'*

It is, however, a mistake, or confusion of ideas, which leads to this accusation. The office of Tutor is not *unacknowledged*, but is, on the contrary, according to the Statutes and the practice of the University, a situation of great responsibility, in every thing that concerns the conduct, the expences, or the education of his Pupils. Had the representation purported to be, a *Resolution* of the Tutors, carried at a meeting by a majority of the body, there would have been some meaning in the accusation : at present there is none. The paper merely contains the sentiments of eighteen individuals of the Senate, upon a subject regarding the young men, in which they are, from their situations, particularly interested. Sir James is not aware, that it is neither uncommon nor irregular for a number of members of the

the Senate to present to the Vice Chancellor respectful statements of their opinion upon public measures. I have myself heard several Heads of Colleges, persons from their long residence best acquainted with our customs, and from their situation most likely to discourage the interference of any unauthorized Body, declare their distinct approbation of the step taken by the Tutors: nor have I learned that any one, even of the few persons who condemn the representation itself, has insinuated that, in making it, they assumed any right which did not strictly belong to them.

“*Such hostility to science in a literary one.*”—This accusation will not meet with better success than its companions. If the arguments adduced in my preceding pages be valid, the cause of science in the University is better promoted, by encouraging deserving candidates of our own Body, than by introducing strangers to fill our offices. At all events, Sir James Smith should convince us of the contrary, before he can be entitled to accuse us of ‘hostility to science.’

—“*May, as has been suggested by a learned friend, lead future Antiquarians to conjecture, should this precious document be preserved, that there is a material error in its date, and that instead of April 4, 1818, we ought, perhaps, to read April 1, 1300.*” ‘Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion!’ So, all the tragedy of the preceding sentences ends with an allusion to the novel and facetious topic of *April Fools*. The learning, indeed, of Sir James’s friend is of a prodigious kind, since it enables him to speculate upon what *future Antiquarians* may conjecture that *we ought to read*; *τὰ τ’ ἰόρρα, τὰ τ’ ἰορύρα, πρὸ τ’ ἰόρρα*. But, learned as he is, he has led Sir James into an unlucky scrape: the obvious application of his recondite jest is, that the President of the Linnæan Society came to Cambridge upon a *fool’s errand*.”

In the latter end of the pamphlet Professor Monk takes occasion to represent the real state of the public mind in the University respecting these proceedings, and which seems to have been very different from that ascribed to it by Sir James. We shall now conclude this article after again expressing our satisfaction at seeing so able a defence of those invaluable Institutions which the wisdom of our Legislature has fenced round with barriers that we sincerely hope will never be broke down by the assaults of those whose object, we repeat it, is to rise upon their ruins.

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110. *Bardoue; or, the Goatherd of Mount Taurus; an Eastern Tale, translated from the French of Adrien de Sarrasin.* 12mo. pp. 187. Sherwood and Co.

THIS is an entertaining and instructive little Tale, in which the Oriental accompaniments of Genii and Fairies are judiciously applied; and, from the excellent moral it inculcates, the work may be safely presented to the Juvenile Reader.

111. *Cases of Diseased Propuce, &c. Illustrated with Etchings.* By William Wadd, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. 4to. pp. 31. Callow.

THIS is, and ought to be, a *sealed Book* to the generality of Readers. But to the Medical Practitioner it is a most valuable present; and the Etchings by the masterly hand of the Author are fully equal to those we have before noticed in vol. LXXXVI. i. 240.

112. *A Warning to Britons; containing Facts connected with the Patriots in South America.* By Dan. Houghton Simons. 8vo. pp. 43. Sherwood and Co.

THIS Pamphlet is well worth the perusal of every Englishman who meditates a trip to the Spanish Main. The sufferings of the Author and those who accompanied him are revolting to humanity.

113. *Edric the Forester; or, the Mysteries of the Haunted Chamber. An Historical Romance, in Three Vols.* By Mrs. Anne Ker, of his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh’s family: Author of “*the Heiress di Montalde*,” &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. Hughes.

OF the credulity which might prevail when “*Edric the Forester*” is represented to have run his career, in the days of William the Conqueror, we have not now to determine: but, in the more enlightened period of the nineteenth century, the Reader will require something like probability in the construction of a narrative, however ingeniously his fancy may be arrested by the imprisonment of Knights and Damsels in the turrets of a Castle, or by the effects of supernatural appearances, or a guilty conscience.

114. *Second Edition, enlarged. Shakspeare’s Genius justified. A few concise Examples of Restorations and Illustrations*

Illustrations of Seven Hundred Passages in Shakspeare's Plays, which have afforded abundant scope for Critical Animadversion; and hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakspeare's Commentators. By Z. Jackson. 8vo. pp 24. Major.

THIS Work, which was at first proposed to be published in Four distinct Parts, having become the speculation of a Bookseller, will be published entire in one Octavo Volume.

The subject is curious; but the Emendations are extremely bold.

Mr. Jackson thus unfolds his plan.

"Chance alone led me into this kind of study. It was early in the ninth year of my captivity (being then a hostage in France), that a fellow prisoner favoured me with a few volumes of Johnson and Steevens's edition of Shakspeare: they were truly a treat! To the rich repast I sat down, and from day to day regaled myself with the text. Having read the plays with attention, I re-commenced their perusal; resorting at each reference to the notes, to see how far my comprehension of the Poet corresponded with the illustrations of our highly learned Commentators; as also, to seek instruction from their observations. Here the variety of opinions awakened me first to reflection. I had met with many misconstructions; and, from my practical knowledge of the Typographic art, perceived, in many instances, that the Commentators had totally perverted the Author's sense, by changing words, in each of which the transposition of a single letter was only required to restore the original reading."

115. *Cursory Observations, chiefly relating to the Conversation and Manners of Private Society. By Clericus. sm. 8vo. pp. 43. Hatchard.*

VERY excellent rules for the proper conduct of conversation; and, if observed, of inestimable import in that branch of happiness which depends upon social or convivial intercourse.

116. *The First Principles of Algebra, Designed for the use of Students. By T. W. C. Edwards, M. A. sm. 8vo. pp. 170. Hley.*

THERE is something prepossessing in the appearance of this very neat Pocket Compendium; for the printing is masterly, and the paper hot-pressed and fine.

Little new light, it perhaps may be thought, can be thrown on the subject of Algebra by any modern pen,

since so many great men of former days, among whom rank Sir Isaac Newton, the immortal M'Laurin, and Professor Simson, have left on it towering monuments of their labour.

The fact is, daily improvements are making in the sciences, and to keep pace with these improvements new authors are wanting. Not that every one who writes, however laudable may be his design, is happy enough to merit the thanks of the community of letters, or be esteemed worthy of reference and quotation. Such writers, however, as Bonycastle and Edwards, are proud exceptions to this remark; and their introductions to the Universal Arithmetic of Newton will be read with pleasure as long as the English language shall endure.

We would not by any means be understood to reflect on the works of other Algebraists who have written elaborately on the same head; and we certainly do think that, when a man devotes a large portion of his time with a view of being beneficial to society, mankind is in a measure indebted to him, although his talents may fail to command respect, or his labours to be generally useful—*non omnia possumus omnes*.

In Edwards's *First Principles*, even the advanced Mathematician will find beauties he had never dreamt of, and the beginner will be delighted with this new road to analysis. Above all, the *Method of Equations*, and the elegant questions which follow, are particularly deserving of the notice of every lover of acuteness in reasoning, and of every admirer of precision and taste.

We sincerely hope this treatise will be generally introduced into the seminaries of the Empire, and be not only universally admired, but copied as a model.

117. *Education, upon the Plan of Spelling, Dividing, and Pronouncing, by giving attention to the Primary and Secondary Accent, and to the sound of the Vowel; whereby many Words may be known at once, and other Advantages. By the Rev. J. Snape. 24mo. pp. 64 and 66. Souter.*

AN ingenious and useful Work, of which Two Parts are published at the moderate price of 6d. each; and they are "to be continued according to the demand."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*Lines written immediately on hearing of
the QUEEN'S Death.*

BUT late we mourn'd a flower untimely
cropt, [dropt ;
Now weep for one which full of years has
The younger *Charlotte* promise gave of
worth,

This had fulfill'd each duty of her birth ;
As wife, as mother, and as sovereign, long,
She shone the theme of ev'ry British song.
We grant some human failings might ob-
scure : [pure ?

But where's the mind like spotless di'mond
That brow, which more than half a century
held

A diadem whose lustre none excell'd,
Has sure a claim to reverential love.

('Twill wear, we trust, a brighter crown
above.) [shar'd,
Long had her numerous race the blessing
Of but one parent, tho' time both had
spard :

Then say, can pen or pencil boast the power
To paint with pathos due that awful hour,
When filial arms upheld her, to receive
That holy food which *Sutton** came to give ?
When he who now the rod of empire sways,
Hung o'er her couch, in mute attentive
gaze ; [round,

Her other duteous offspring bending
Anxious to catch the last maternal sound,
Snatch the last glances from that form re-
ver'd, [endear'd ?

Which length of suffering had still more
So gently thro' the "gate of death" she
pass'd, [her last ;

That none could say which moment was
Then, when too fully sure the soul had fled,
Her elder prop his Royal sisters led,
And all together from the scene withdrew.
O'er grief like theirs for hours a veil they
threw, [can fill,

To mourn unseen that void which none
Bowing like subjects to th' All-sovereign
Will. [great

The poor now weep their Patroness ; the
Her who long solely grac'd the Regal seat ;
Mother of Britain ! may succeeding
Queens,

Midst grandeur's brightest, most seduc-
tive scenes,

Maintain in equal purity that Court,
Where Vice acknowledg'd never dar'd re-
sort ;

And let not future ages say, "in vain
Was lent th' example of this virtuous
Reign !"

*STANZAS by the late WILLIAM HUDSON, Esq.
of St. John's, near Athlone, in the County
of Roscommon, the Nephew of Oliver
Goldsmith.*

STERN Winter's rage the fields deforms,
And strips the trees of green ;
Its howling winds, its rustling storms,
Now sadden every scene.

Or now its gurgling torrents flow,
And swell th' extended lake ;
Or battering hail, and driving snow,
Wild devastations make.

On the known hill forlorn I stand,
Where oft I've stood before ;
And pensive view my native land,
Its lake and winding shore.

Where yonder turrets meet my eye,
Now mouldering to decay,
If legendary tales be true,
An ancient City lay.

(Here two Verses are wanting.)

And there embosom'd on the plain,
Fast by yon watery waste,
Late the retreat of peace and love,
My mouldering mansion's placed.

The ruin'd Church, with ivy crown'd,
Marks to my streaming eye
The hallow'd venerable ground,
Where my dear kindred lie.

There lie the relics of a Sire
Compassionate and just,
Whom my sad eyes beheld expire,
And mingle with the dust.

A Sister too, whose spotless life
Was like the clear noon-day ;
Bless'd as a daughter, mother, wife,
Untimely snatch'd away.

And there, beneath the lime-tree shade,
The cold turf on her breast,
Are a lov'd Wife's sad ashes laid :
And there my own shall rest.

Her beauteous form consign'd to earth,
That form which charm'd each eye ;
Her innocence and modest worth
Have sought their kindred sky.

And buried in a foreign land
The tuneful Goldsmith lies,
No kinsman grasp'd his stiffening hand,
Or clos'd his dying eyes.

Consign'd to death, that levels all,
My Uncle met his doom ;
And Burke and Reynolds wept his fall,
And Johnson grav'd his tomb.

As nipping frost, in luckless hour,
Oft blights the blooming rose ;
While many a weed and baneful flower
Beneath its influence grows.

When

* The Archbishop of Canterbury ad-
ministers the Sacrament in a manner pecu-
liarly impressive.

When thoughts like these invade my mind
As Winter's rage assails;
Oh! what are clouds and howling wind
To what my bosom feels!

THE WHEAT SHEAF.

Tune: The Mulberry Tree.

BEHOLD, fellow labourers, the Wheat
Sheaf so fine,
The glories of Autumn resplendently shine;
How rich are the honours of these hanging
ears, [our fears.

The crown of our labours, our hopes, and
CHORUS.

Then, come, raise the song for the Wheat
Sheaf so fine, [ley Wine,
We'll drink to the Wheat in our good Bar-
May those, who have toil'd till their brows
run with sweat, [good Wheat.
Never know what it is to want bread of
The firm staff of life is our good Wheat
Bread,

And tho' thousands daily upon it are fed,
Old and young, sick and healthy, the rich
and the poor,
All relish it still, and the blessing procure.

Chorus: Then, come, &c.

But we do not alone for Loaf-bread the
Wheat prize, [and pies,
We're indebted to that for our puddings
And delicacies too might more frequently
taste, [der's waste.

If it were not for starch, and for hair-pow-
Chorus: Then, come, &c.

The stalk to our cattle in winter gives food,
Is a thatch to our cots, wet and cold to ex-
clude, [bed,
It affords the tir'd lab'rer a soft and sweet
Where at night, free from care, he re-
poses his head.

Chorus: Then, come, &c.

When, thus, of the Wheat Sheaf, we're
singing in praise, [we'll raise;
To the GIVER of Wheat our glad voices
With the Psalmist we'll join in thankgiv-
ings to greet [flour of Wheat *.
Him who gives peace on earth, and the
CHORUS.

Then, come, grateful sing for the Wheat
Sheaf so fine, [gives Wine;
All thanks be to Him who gives Wheat and
Be daily that prayer with all fervency said,
Which for body and soul humbly asks
DAILY BREAD.

*The following Lines are extracted from Sir
T. Rawlinson's Common-place Book, in
1706; the Year in which he was Lord
Mayor of London.*

A WISH.

WHATEVER blessings you my life deny,
Grant me, kind Heaven, this one thing
when I die:

I charge this guardian spirit here,
And as thou lov'st me, further this my prayer.

* Psalm cxlviii. 14.

When I'm to leave this grosser sphere,
and try

Death, that amazing curiosity;
When just about to breathe my last; [heart,
Then when no mortal joy can strike my
Let me soft melting strains of musick hear,
Whose dying sounds may speak death to
my ear,
Gently the bonds of life untie,
Till in sweet raptures I dissolve and die.
How soft and easy my new birth will be,
Help'd on by musick's gentle midwifery!
And I, who 'midst these charms expire,
Shall wing a soul, well-tun'd, to Heaven's
Choir.

Lines written in Defence of Modern Fashions.

AMBITIOUS Childhood, when of walk-
ing sick,
Can to a horse convert a fiddle-stick,
A cane, a broom, a poker, or a reed *,
Then speak in "terms of manage" to the
steed; [stead,
Yet would the boy give all his motley
For one small poney, form'd of flesh and
blood; [skip.
Oh, how he'd make it caper, bound, and
And "witch the world, with feats of horse-
manship!"

From morn till night, within doors, and
without,
Miss pulls her little fav'rite about,
With tawdry silks, and gauze, and rib-
bands gay,
Delights the pretty Puppet to array:
On its red lips imprints th' ambrosial kiss,
And dress considers as the height of bliss.
A few years pass — and, in their wishes
bless'd, [dress'd;
The Man is mounted, and the Lady
Brooms, canes, and fiddlesticks are all
forgot,

And Dolly shares a cast-off Beauty's lot.
Yet, though no longer, now, the girl and boy,
They still indulge the hope of future joy:
And still, to keep that pleasing hope alive,
Will such-like wretched substitutes con-
trive.

Smooth then your brows, ye Critic tribe,
so sad,
And unmolested let the Virgins † pad:
Soon may they pass Dan Hymen's bright
Ordeal, [real!
And these fictitious loads give way to
AN OLD RESIDENT.

*On the numerous New Buildings
about London.*

NO more is Old London begirt with fair
fields; [now yields!
What a harvest of brick-bats her circuit
Obscuring each view, and each prospect
sublime, [time.
With what must be rubbish in fifty years'
Clerkenwell. ANTICATHARS.

* "Equitare in arundine longo."

† Such was the fashion of the day.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Protocol signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 15th Nov. 1818, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia*.

"The Ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, as a consequence of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention signed on the 9th of October, relative to the evacuation of the French territory by the foreign troops, and after having addressed to each other the Notes, of which copies are subjoined, have assembled in conference, to take into consideration the relations which ought to be established, in the existing state of things, between France and the co-subscribing Powers of the Treaty of Peace of the 20th of Nov. 1815—relations which, by securing to France the place that belongs to her in the system of Europe, will bind her more closely to the pacific and benevolent views in which all the Sovereigns participate, and will thus consolidate the general tranquillity.

"After having maturely investigated the conservative principles of the great interests which constitute the order of things established, under the auspices of Divine Providence, in Europe, by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, the *recés* of Vienna, and the Treaty of Peace of the year 1815, the Courts subscribing the present act do, in consequence, unanimously acknowledge and declare—

"1. That they are firmly resolved never to depart, either in their mutual relations, or in those which connect them with other States, from the principles of that intimate union which has hitherto decided over all their common relations and interests—a union rendered more strong and indissoluble by the bonds of Christian fraternity which the Sovereigns have formed among themselves.

"2. That this union, which is the more real and durable, inasmuch as it depends on no separate interest or temporary combination, can only have for its object the maintenance of general peace, founded on a religious respect for the engagements contained in the treaties, and for the whole of the rights resulting therefrom.

"3. That France, associated with other Powers by the restoration of legitimate monarchical and constitutional Power, engages henceforth to concur in the maintenance and consolidation of a system which has given peace to Europe, and assured its duration.

"4. That if, for the better attaining the above declared object, the Powers which have concurred in the present act, should judge it necessary to establish particular meetings, either of the Sovereigns themselves, or of their respective Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, to treat in common of their proper interest, in so far as they have reference to the object of their present deliberations, the time and place of these meetings shall, on such occasion, be previously fixed, by means of diplomatic communications; and that in the case of these meetings having for their object affairs especially connected with the interests of the other States of Europe, they shall only take place in consequence of a formal invitation on the part of such of those States as the said affairs may concern, and under the express reservation of their right of direct participation therein, either directly or by their Plenipotentiaries.

"5. That the Resolutions contained in the present act shall be made known to all the Courts of Europe, by the subjoined Declaration, which shall be considered as sanctioned by the Protocol, and forming part thereof.

"Done in quintuple, and reciprocally exchanged in the original, by the subscribing Cabinets.

"*Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.*

(Signed) "METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
"RICHELIEU, BERNSTORFF,
"CASTLEREAGH, NESSELEDE,
"WELLINGTON, CAPO D'ISTRIA."

"DECLARATION.

"Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received orders from their Sovereigns to make known to all the Courts of Europe the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view to publish the following Declaration:

"The Convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace of Nov. 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein as the accomplishment of the work of

* The names of the Powers are put alphabetically.

peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its solidity.

"The intimate union established among the Monarchs, who are joint parties to this system, by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquillity.

"The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

"The Sovereigns, in forming this august union, have regarded as its fundamental basis, their invariable resolution never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the rights of Nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each Government, and the stability of the general association.

"Faithful to these principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other Governments shall formally claim interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

"It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the arts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose Empire has been too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.—*Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.*

This document bears the signature of M. Gentz, the Secretary of the Congress.

(Signed) "METTERNICH, HARDENBERG,
"RICHELIEU, BERNSTORFF,
"CASTLEREAGH, NESSELRODE,
"WELLINGTON, CAPO D'ISTRIA."

Signed by M. Gentz, Secretary of Congress.

Speech of the King of France on opening the Legislature.

"Gentlemen, at the commencement of the last Session, at the same time that I deplored the evils which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to give reason to consider the termination of them as near at hand. A generous effort, and of which, I have the noble pride to say, no other Nation has afforded a fairer example, has enabled me to realize these hopes; and they are so. My troops alone occupy all our strong places; one of my sons, who hastened to join in the first transports of joy of our Eastern provinces, has with his own hands, and amidst the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French standard on the ramparts of Thionville; this standard now floats on all the territory of France.

"The day on which those of my children, who have borne with so much courage the burden of an occupation of more than three years, have been delivered from it, will be one of the finest days of my life; and my French heart has enjoyed no less the end of their distresses than the liberation of the country. The provinces which have so painfully occupied my thoughts till this day, deserve to fix those of the Nation, which has admired, as I have done, their heroic resignation.

"The noble unanimity of heart and of sentiments, which you manifested, when I called upon you for the means to fulfil our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country, of the confidence of the Nation in its King; and Europe has eagerly received France, replaced in the rank which belongs to her.

"The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the union of the five Powers is founded, sufficiently shews the friendship which prevails among the Sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the scourge of war, by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our eyes on the long days of peace, which such an alliance promises to Europe.

"I have awaited in silence this happy epoch, to turn my thoughts to the national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their King. When receiving the Royal function in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God by whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis; I shall renew at the Altar, the oath, to confirm the institutions founded on that Charter, which I cherish more, since the French, by a unanimous sentiment, have frankly rallied round it.

"In the laws which will be proposed to you, I shall take care that its spirit shall be

be always consulted, in order to secure more and more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the Monarchy the force which it must have to preserve all the liberties which are dear to my people.—In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, Gentlemen, that this Charter, delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend on your concurrence to repel those pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order; conduct, by anarchy, to absolute power; and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

"My Ministers will lay before you the Budget of the expences which the public service requires. The protracted effects of events, the consequences of which we have been found to bear or to accept, have not yet allowed me to propose to you a diminution of the burdens imposed upon my people: but I have the consolation to perceive, at no great distance, the moment when I shall be able to satisfy this desire of my heart. From this moment a limit is fixed to the increase of our debt; we have the certainty that it will diminish in a rapid progression. This certainty, and the loyalty of France, in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish on an immovable foundation the public credit, which some transitory circumstances, common to other States, had seemed to affect for a moment.

"The French youth have just given a noble proof of love to their country and their King. The Recruiting Law has been executed with submission, and often with joy. While the young soldiers enter the ranks of the army, their brothers, who are released, remain in the bosom of their families; and the veterans who have fulfilled their engagements, return to their homes: they are both living examples of fidelity, henceforth inviolable, in executing the Laws.

"After the calamities of a scarcity, the remembrance of which still affects my soul, Providence this year, lavish of its benefits, has covered our fields with abundant harvests. They will serve to revive Commerce, whose vessels visit every sea, and shew the French flag to the most remote Nations. Industry and the Arts, also extending their empire, will add to the sweets of general peace. To the independence of the country, to public liberty is added private liberty, which France has never so entirely destroyed. Let us, therefore, unite our sentiments, and our expressions of gratitude to the Author of so many blessings, and let us know how to render them durable. They will be so, if banishing every bad remembrance, and stifling every resentment, the French thoroughly persuade themselves, that their

liberties are inseparable from order, which itself rests upon the Throne, their sole palladium. My duty is to defend them against their common enemies; I shall fulfil it, and I shall find in you, Gentlemen, that support which I have never yet invoked in vain."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 7: "Since the first period of the restoration of the Bourbons, there has never been so much freedom in political discussion as there is now, and that too under the very eye of the Police, who wink at the disaffection. The funds are still low, and a general want of specie appears to be considered as a principal cause of the depression. The English one-pound bank-note is worth only 23 fr. 4 sous—8d. less than its regular value; while guineas are exchanged for 26 fr. 6 sous—8d. more than their value, and sovereigns are worth 10d. more than their nominal currency. The general want of money, and the abundance of the season, has lowered the price of provisions in an extraordinary degree. The common wine is now sold as low as 6d. per bottle, and good Bourdeaux for 15d. Poultry is very cheap; a fine turkey may be had for 2s.; vegetables are had almost for nothing. Apples are retailed eighteen and twenty for a penny. Bread is about 9d. the English quarters; and good meat at 7d. per lb. Lodgings also are very cheap."

A recent *Moniteur* contains an article from Lyons, relating to certain indications of a rebellious disposition which had been displayed there, and in other parts of the department of the Rhone, during the period occupied in drawing recruits for the army, under the law of the last Session. This article, although it affects to deny some exaggerated statements that were transmitted from Lyons to Paris, respecting the occurrences that took place (such as, that the people had indulged in republican and rebellious cries, in singing the *Marseillois Hymn*, *Ca-ira*, and other favourite songs of the revolution; that they had wished the Aristocrats and the Clergy at the lamp-post), however, admits enough to shew that the recruiting system now pursued is not more popular than the avowed conscription of the earlier days of the late war; and that instead of manifesting devotion to the King, and obedience to the law, the people have taken occasion to express sentiments favourable to their late Emperor, and hostile to the existing Government.

NEW COMETS.—The Paris Journals announce, that M. Pons, of Marseilles, has discovered a Comet in the constellation Pegasus. We learn, that the same astronomer made a similar discovery two days after, in the constellation Hydra. Accord-

ing

ing to the observations of M. Blaupain, this new star was, on the 30th of November, at 17h. 37m. of mean time, reckoned from mid-day, at Marseilles, by 179. 38. of right ascension, and 29. 17. South declination. On the 1st of December, at 17h. 57m. of mean time, the right ascension was 180. 39., and the declination 23. 47. This Comet is easily visible through a night telescope. It is of a pale nebulosity, round, and from five to six minutes in diameter. The nucleus is very confused. As the motion of declination carries the Comet towards the North, it is natural to suppose that in a few days it will have acquired more intensity, and perhaps become visible to the naked eye.

AMERICA, &c.

Barbadoes papers have arrived to the 10th Nov. His Excellency Lord Combermere opened the House of Assembly on the

3d of November, and in his speech forcibly urged the necessity of consolidating and revising the Slave Laws of the Island. In the reply of the House to his Excellency's speech, they observe, that they are desirous to "raise up still stronger barriers against cruelty and oppression; for it is the business of the laws to trust nothing to the good dispositions of men."

By the latest accounts from the Society Islands it appears, that they are rapidly advancing in civilization; that they have abandoned their human sacrifices and barbarous custom of child-murder; and already experience the advantages of applying Christian tenets to their government, and of casting away the superstitious idolatry and deception that had plunged them into ruin. A thirst for instruction universally prevails; and all the islanders have been converted to Christianity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Sept. 24. At *Stroud*, eight gentlemen from the London Society of Cumberland Youths, assisted by two (of that Society) residents in the vicinity, performed, on the newly-augmented peal from eight to ten bells, a fine round of Oxford Treble Bob Royal, consisting of 5000 changes, in ten courses, having the sixth bell twelve times each way; which was completed in three hours and 20 minutes; and, from its variety of musical changes, was highly gratifying to the amateurs and inhabitants of that populous neighbourhood.—From the celebrity of *Painwick* bells, the same gentlemen were induced to extend their journey to that town on the following day, where they performed another peal in the same method in three hours and thirty-two minutes. This peal is considered superior to that of the preceding day, as it was the extent of that method in nine courses, and consisted of 5200 changes. These peals, which had long been a desideratum among amateurs, were never before performed in any of the Western counties of England.

Sept. 24. This morning, at four o'clock, a fire broke out at *Hexham Abbey*, the seat of T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M. P. for Northumberland; and at six o'clock, when the express came away, the South and West wings were destroyed; and at half-past seven, nearly the whole front, towards *Battle-hill*, was in flames, and there appeared no hope of saving any part of the building. This magnificent seat had just been nearly rebuilt, and was inferior to none, except *Aluwick Castle*, in the county.

Sept. 26. An explosion of inflammable gas, attended with lamentable effects, took place in one of the coal-pits at *Buffey Colliery*, near *Dudley*. No less than eight

human beings were the victims of this explosion, including the foreman. Five of the sufferers had families. They were all buried at the same time—a scene most melancholy, and rendered the more so from the probability that these untimely deaths might have been prevented, had the safety-lamp of Sir Humphrey Davy, now universally employed in the Northern Collieries, been introduced at *Buffey*.

Oct. 14. As Joseph Madelen, a Miner employed in South Moor Colliery, near *Medmsly*, co. Durham, was hewing at a solid stratum of coal, about six feet in thickness, and 13 fathoms from the surface of the earth, he found a frog inclosed in the solid mass, which immediately on being liberated from its prison began to exercise the functions of animal life. The recess in the coal, in which it was found, was exactly fitted to its body, and had apparently no communication whatever with the surface of the block. The animal was exactly the colour of the coal itself. The astonished miner called a fellow-workman, named Ambrose Southey, to witness the phenomenon. They caught the frog and put it into a vessel of water, when its sooty covering disappeared, and it appeared speckled like the rest of its species. It continued alive on the 17th instant, in possession of the miners.

Dec. 5. An alarming conflagration, which had taken place in one of the pits at *Coalpit Heath*, near *Frampton-Cotterell*, Gloucestershire, was happily extinguished, without occasioning further damage. Three unhappy sufferers lost their lives; the other miners, who were very seriously injured, are in a fair way of recovery.

A sum of 70,000*l.* has been lately bequeathed to the parish of *Dollar*, in *Glenannanshire*, in Scotland, by a person of the name of *Macnab*, whose history and connection

connexion with the parish is very imperfectly known. The money is left at the sole disposal of the Minister and Kirk Sessions of Dollar, a parish containing only about 800 persons. The present Minister is the Rev. Andrew Mylne, a gentleman long eminent as a teacher in Edinburgh, and the author of several valuable Works on Education. It is proposed, we understand, to employ the money in forming an Academy, which will be the most extensive in Scotland, and perhaps in Britain. Besides teachers for English, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, there will be Professors of Botany, Practical Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural History, Moral Philosophy, and some other branches.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

This morning, at one o'clock, a fire broke out at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Glasscotts and Co. brass-founders, Gardener's-street, Whitechapel, which entirely destroyed the whole of the premises, and property to the amount of 4000*l*.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

About four o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. Johnston, cabinet-makers, at the back of several houses fronting New Bond-street, between Union and Brook-streets; and the workshop, with the whole of its contents, soon became a prey to the devouring element. The back part of Mr. Perry's, glass-manufacturer, those of Mr. Davies, East India shawl-warehouse, and Mr. Galloway, upholsterer, were burning with the utmost fury before an engine could stop the devastation. The auction-room of Mr. Phillips was injured, with many valuable articles contained therein; and several other houses were greatly damaged.—About one o'clock the same morning, a fire broke out in Tooley-street, in the Borough, which in a very short time consumed three houses belonging to a corn-chandler, a pork-butcher, and a grocer, with the whole of their property. Two young women were missed, and the body of one was afterwards found dreadfully mutilated.

Sunday, Nov. 1.

A most atrocious case of Child-stealing was committed. Two children, a boy and a girl, belonging to Mr. Horsley, a merchant of London, resident at Islington, were taken out in a hand-chaise, by a female-servant, aged about 17, who was prevailed on to leave them by a man who had for some time promised to marry her. He took a place for her in a stage-coach which was going off to Birmingham, gave her a 2*l*. note, said he would take back

the children to their parents, and would then follow her to Birmingham; and keep his promise of marrying her. The silly girl went off by the coach, and was deceived by the base fabrication of the villain, whose sole design, it appears, was to steal the boy, which he completely effected, and the little girl was found by herself in the chaise under a wall in St. George's Fields, about six o'clock in the evening. It was soon ascertained that his name is Charles Rennett, a married man, and distantly related to Mr. Horsley. A great variance had subsisted for a long time between him and Mr. Horsley, and he was cast in a law-suit by Mr. H. whom he has since threatened with vengeance. Warrants were issued against him, and persevering officers went in pursuit of him to the sea-ports, accompanied by Mr. Horsley and some friends. The villain succeeded in getting out of this country with the child, carried it to France, where his route was traced, and he was finally taken with the child in safety at Braka, near Bremen, preparing to set off to America. He was immediately seized, and put into confinement; and the child has since been restored to his once afflicted, but now happy parents.

Monday, Nov. 2.

At Drury-lane Theatre, towards the close of the Tragedy of *Richard the Third*, a well-dressed man fell from his seat in the Pit. At first it was imagined he was intoxicated; but, on raising him, he appeared to have suffered from a sudden fit. Several medical gentlemen who were in the boxes hastened to his relief; but before they arrived, the spark of life had fled. On searching his pockets, several papers were found, with his address, "Mr. Macarty, Bull Inn, Bishopsgate."

Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The Grand Jury called the attention of the Court at the Old Bailey to the suppression, as much as possible, of the opening of houses for the sale of Newspapers and other publications on the Lord's Day; also of liquor, victualling, and oyster-shops, and various others of an evil tendency, which alarmingly increase in the Metropolis, to the great scandal of the owners, and the injury of the morals of the people, bringing the Sabbath into almost total disregard.

The fine collection of pictures, formerly belonging to Cardinal Fesch, has been purchased by the Duke of Wellington. It is well known to contain many of the finest works both of the Italian and Flemish Schools, which the Cardinal collected at an immense expence. The Duke is also said to have purchased a picture of Rubens, which was lately sold at Aix-la-Chapelle, by a German picture-dealer, at the immense price of 4000 guineas!

A LIST

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED FOR THE SIXTH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, AUG. 4, 1914.

* * * Those printed in *ITALICS* are new Members. Those marked thus (*) are for *OTHER PLACES* than they before served for.

SPEAKER, Right Hon. C. M. Sutton.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—John Maberley.
Alban's, St.—Wm. Tierney Roberts, *Lord Charles Spencer Churchill*.
Albion—Henry Fynes, Granville Venables Vernon.
Aldeburgh—Sam. Walker, Joshua Walker.
Amerham—T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake.
Andover—Hon. N. Fellowes, T. A. Smith.
Anglessea—Hon. Berkeley Paget.
Appleby—G. Fludyer, L. Concannon.
Arundel—*Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, *Sir A. Piggot, knt.
Ashburton—Sir Laurence Vaughan Falk, bart. *John Singleton Copley.
Aylesbury—G. Lord Nugent, William Rickford.
Banbury—Hon. F. S. N. Douglas.
Barnstable—Sir Manasseh-Masseh Lopes, bart. Francis Molineux Ommamney.
Bath—*Lord John Thynne, C. Palmer.
Beaumaris—T. Frankland Lewis.
Bedfordshire—Francis Marquis of Tavistock, *Sir John Osborn, bart.
Bedford—Lord G. W. Russell, William Henry Whitbread.
Bodmin—Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, knt. John Jacob Buxton.
Berkshire—G. Lord Lovaine, Hon. J. Percy.
Berkshire—C. Dundas, Hon. R. Neville.
Berwick—A. Allan, H. H. St. Paul.
Beverley—J. Wharton, R. C. Burton.
Bewdley—W. A. Roberts, Jun.
Bishop's Castle—William Clive, Lieut.-gen. John Robinson.
Blechingly—*M. Russell, G. Tennyson.
Bodmin—D. Gilbert, Thomas Braddyll.
Boroughbridge—Marmaduke Lawson, Capt. George Mundy, R. N.
Bossiney—Sir Compton Domville, bart. J. Arch. Stuart Wortley.
Boston—Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, William Alex. Madocks.
Braceley—R. H. Bradshaw, H. Wrottesley.
Bramber—John Irving, Wm. Wilberforce.
Breconshire—Thomas Wood, Jun.
Brecon—George Gould Morgan.
Bridgenorth—T. Whitmore, Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.
Bridgewater—Geo. Pocock, W. T. Astell.
Bridport—Sir Horace David Cholwell St. Paul, bart. Henry Charles Start.
Bristol—R. H. Davis, Edw. Protheroe.
Buckinghamshire—Richard Earl Temple, William Selby Lowndes.
Buckingham—Sir Geo. Nugent, bart. G. C. B. William Henry Freemantle.
Callington—Hon. E. P. Lygon, Sir Christopher Robinson, knt.

Calne—Hon. J. Abercromby, J. Macdonald.
Cambridgeshire—Lord Charles Somerset Mauners, Lord F. G. Osborne.
Cambridge University—Right Hon. Henry John Visc. Palmerston, J. H. Smyth.
Cambridge Borough—Hon. Lieut.-gen. Edward Finch, Gen. Robert Mauners.
Camelford—M. Milbank, J. B. Matland.
Canterbury—S. R. Lushington, Edward Lord Clifton.
Cardiff—Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart.
Cardiganshire—W. E. Powell.
Cardigan—Pryse Pryse.
Carlisle—Sir J. Graham, bart. J. C. Carwen.
Cardiganshire—Lord Robert Seymour.
Cardiff—Hon. J. F. R. Campbell.
Carnarvonshire—Sir Robert Williams, bart.
Carnarvon—Hon. Capt. C. Paget, R. N.
Castle Rising—George Horatio Earl of Rockavase, Hon. Col. F. G. Howard.
Cheshire—D. Davenport, W. Egerton.
Chester—Richard Visc. Belgrave, Lieut.-gen. Thomas Grosvenor.
Chichester—Rt. Hon. William Huskinson, Charles Earl of March.
Chippenham—William Miles, George Marquis of Blandford.
Christchurch—Rt. Hon. G. H. Ross, *Rt. Hon. William Sturges Bourne.
Cirencester—H. G. Lord Apsley, J. G. G. G.
Clithero—Hon. R. Curzon, *Hon. W. Cost.
Cockermouth—J. H. Lowther, Right Hon. John Beckett.
Colchester—J. B. Wildman, D. W. Harvey.
Corfe Castle—H. Banks, G. Banks.
Cornwall—Sir W. Lemon, J. H. Trevelyan.
Coventry—P. Moore, Edward Ellis.
Cricklade—Joseph Pitt, *Robert Gordon.
Cumberland—John Lowther, Right Hon. George Viscount Morpeth.
Dartmouth—Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Capt. John Bastard, R.N.
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, bart.
Denbigh—John Wynne Griffiths.
Derbyshire—Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, Edward Miller Mundy.
Derby—H. F. C. Cavendish, T. W. Coke, jun.
Devises—J. Pearse, T. G. Estcourt.
Devonshire—E. P. Bastard, Visc. Eldington.
Dorsetshire—W. M. Pitt, E. B. Portman.
Dorchester—Robert Williams, Sir S. Shepherd, knt.
Dover—Sir John Jackson, bart. *Edward Bootle Wilbraham.
Downton—*William Viscount Folkestone—*Sir William Scott, knt.
Droitwich—William Philip, Earl of Sefton, Hon. Andrew Foley, (since deceased.)
Dunwich—J. Lord Huntingfield, M. Barne.
Durham—

- Durham County*—John George Lambton, Hon. Wm. John Fred. Vane Powlett.
Durham—R. Wharton, *M. Angelo Taylor.
East Loos—Sir E. Baile, bt. T. P. Macqueen.
Edmundsbury—Henry Earl of Euston, Hon. Col. Arthur Percy Upton.
Essex—J. A. Houlton, C. C. Western.
Evesham—H. Howorth, W. E. R. Boughton.
Exeter—W. Courtenay, *R. W. Newman.
Eye—Sir R. Gifford, M. Singleton.
Flintshire—Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart.
Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd, bart.
Fowey—G. Lucy, *Hon. Col. J. H. Stanhope.
Galton—A. R. Dotti, J. Fleming, M. D.
Germain, St.—Hon. S. T. Bathurst, *Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.
Glamorganshire—John Edwards.
Gloucestershire—Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise, bart.
Gloucester—E. Webb, R. B. Cooper.
Grampound—J. Innis, A. Robertson.
Grantham—Sir W. E. Welby, bart. Hon. Edward Cust.
Grimsby—*J. N. Fazakerley, C. Tennyson.
Grinstead—Lord Strathaven, *Hon. C. C. C. Jenkinson.
Guildford—A. Onslow, W. D. Best.
Hampshire—W. Chute, T. F. Heathcote.
Harwich—Right Hon. N. Vansittart, *Rt. Hon. C. Bathurst.
Haslemere—Right Hon. C. Long, R. Ward.
Hastings—J. Dawkins, G. Holford.
Haverfordwest—W. H. Scourfield.
Hellestone—Lord J. N. B. B. Townshend, H. Hudson.
Herefordshire—Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. Robert Price.
Hereford—T. P. Symonds, *Hon. J. S. Cocks.
Hertfordshire—Hon. T. Brand, Sir J. S. Sebright, bart.
Hertford—N. Calvert, Visc. Cranborne.
Heydon—E. Turtton, R. Farrand.
Heytesbury—Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis, Hon. W. H. J. Scott.
Higham Ferrers—W. Plumer.
Hindon—Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, W. Beckford.
Honiton—Hon. P. F. Cust, S. Crawley.
Horsham—R. Hurst, G. R. Philips.
Huntingdonshire—Lord F. Montagu, W. H. Fellowes.
Huntingdon—W. A. Montagu, J. Calvert.
Hythe—Sir J. Perring, bart. J. B. Taylor.
Ilchester—Sir I. Coffin, bart. J. W. D. Merest.
Ipswich—R. A. Crickitt, W. Newton.
Ives, St.—Sir W. Stirling, bart. S. Stephens.
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, bart. W. P. Honeywood.
King's Lynn—H. Lord Walpole, Sir M. B. Folkes, bart.
Kingston-upon-Hull—J. Mitchell, J. R. G. Graham.
Knaresborough—*Right Hon. G. Tierney, *Sir J. Mackintosh, knt.
Lancashire—E. Ld. Stauley, J. Blackburne.
Lancaster—G. Doveton, J. Gladstone.
Launceston—J. Brodgen, Hon. Capt. P. B. Pellew, R. N.
- Leicestershire*—Lord R. W. Manners, & M. Philips.
Leicester—J. Mansfield, T. Pears, jun.
Leominster—Sir J. W. Lubbock, bart. Sir W. C. Fairlie, bart.
Lewes—Sir J. Shelley, bart. G. Shiffner.
Lichfield—Major-gen. Sir G. Anson, K.C.B., G. G. V. Vernon.
Lidbury—John T. Fane, Vere Fane.
Lincolnshire—Hon. C. A. Pelham, C. Chaplin.
Lincoln—C. W. Sibthorp, R. Bernal.
Liskeard—Hon. W. Elliot (since deceased), *Major-gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, K.C.B.
Liverpool—Right Hon. G. Canning, Lieut.-gen. Isaac Gascoyne.
London—M. Wood, T. Wilson, R. W. Withman, J. T. Thorp.
Lostwithiel—*Sir R. Wigram, knt. *A. G. Grant.
Ludgershall—Henry Earl of Carhampton, Sandford Graham.
Ludlow—E. Visc. Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive.
Lymington—Sir H. B. Neale, bart. *Wm. Manning.
Maidstone—A. W. Roberts, G. Longman.
Malden—J. H. Strutt, B. Gaskell.
Malmesbury—*C. Forbes, *K. Finlay.
Malton—J. W. Viscount Duncannon, J. C. Ramsden.
Marlborough—Hon. J. Wodehouse, J. T. Lord Brudenell.
Marlow—O. Williams, P. Grenfell.
Mawes—Sir S. B. Morland, bart. Joseph Phillimore.
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart. Michael, Si.—Sir G. Staunton, bart. W. Lake.
Middlesex—W. Mellish, G. Byng.
Midhurst—*Samuel Smith, *John Smith.
Milborne port—Hon. Sir E. Paget, K.C.B. R. M. Casberd.
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell, H. F. Luttrell.
Monmouthshire—Lord G. C. H. Somerset, Sir C. Morgan, bart.
Monmouth—Henry Marquis of Worcester.
Montgomeryshire—C. W. W. Wynn.
Montgomery—*Henry Clive.
Morpeth—W. Ord, Hon. W. Howard.
Newark—*Lieut.-gen. Sir W. H. Cliston, K.C.B. Henry Willoughby.
Newcastle-under-Lyne—W. S. Kinnerley, R. J. Wilmot.
Newcastle upon Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. Cuthbert Ellison.
Newport, Cornwall—W. Northey, J. Rain.
Newport, Hants—Sir L. T. W. Holmes, bart. *Charles Duncombe.
Newton, Lancashire—T. Legh, T. Cloughton.
Newton, Hants—Hon. G. A. Pelham, *Hudson Gurney.
Norfolk—T. W. Coke, E. Wodehouse.
Northallerton—H. Peirse, *Visc. Lascelles.
Northamptonshire—W. R. Cartwright, J. C. Viscount Althorp.
Northampton—S. J. Earl Compton, *Sir E. Kerrison, K.C.B.
Northumberland—Sir C. M. J. Monck, bart. T. W. Beaumont.

Norwich—

- Norwich—W. Smith, *R. H. Gurney*.
 Nottinghamshire—Lord W. H. C. Bentinck, G.C.B.; Frank Frank.
 Nottingham—G. A. Lord Rancilffe, *Joseph Birch. (since deceased.)
 Oakhampton—A. Savile, *C. Savile*.
 Orford—E. A. Macnaghten, *J. Douglas*.
 Oxfordshire—J. Fane, W. H. Ashurst.
 Oxford University—Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, knt. Right Hon. R. Peel.
 Oxford—J. A. Wright, *Hon. Gen. F. St. John*.
 Pembrokeshire—Sir John Owen, bart.
 Pembroke—J. H. Allen.
 Penryn—Sir C. Hawkins, bart. H. Swan.
 Peterborough—Right Hon. W. Elliot, Hon. W. Lamb.
 Petersfield—H. Jolliffe, G. Canning.
 Plymouth—Sir W. Congreve, bart. *Sir T. B. Martin, K.C.B.*
 Plympton—R. G. Macdonald, A. Boswell.
 Pontefract—Visc. Pollington, *T. Houldsworth*.
 Poole—B. L. Lester, *J. Dent*.
 Portsmouth—J. Carter, *Sir G. Cockburn, K.C.B.*
 Preston—S. Horrocks, E. Hornby.
 Queenborough—*Hon. E. Phipps, Sir R. Moorsom, K.C.B.
 Radnorshire—Walter Wilkins.
 Radnor—Richard Price.
 Reading—C. S. Lefevre, *C. F. Palmer*.
 Retford—W. Evans, *S. Crompton*.
 Richmond—J. Visc. Maitland, *T. Dundas*.
 Ripon—Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, G. Gipps.
 Rochester—*Rt. Hon. Ld. Binning, J. Barnett.
 Romney—*A. Strahan, *R. E. Drax Grosvenor*.
 Rutland—Sir G. Heathcote, bart. Sir G. N. Noel, bart.
 Rye—*Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, P. Brown.
 Ryegate—*Sir J. S. York, K. C. B. Hon. J. S. Cocks.
 Saltash—M. Russell, *J. Blair*.
 Sandwich—J. Marryat, *Sir G. Warrender, bt.
 Sarum, New—W. Viscount Folkestone, *W. Wyndham*.
 Sarum, Old—J. Alexander, *A. J. Crawford*.
 Scarborough—Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, H. C. Viscount Normanby.
 Seaford—C. R. Ellis, *G. W. Taylor.
 Shaftesbury—*J. B. S. Morritt, *J. H. Shepherd*.
 Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, bart. *J. M. Lloyd*.
 Shrewsbury—Hon. H. G. Bennet, R. Lyster.
 Shropshire—J. K. Powell, John Cotes.
 Somersetshire—Wm. Dickinson, Wm. G. Langton.
 Southampton—W. Chamberlayne, *Sir Wm. Champion de Crespigny*, bart.
 Southwark—C. Calvert, *Sir R. Wilson*, knt.
 Staffordshire—Earl Gower, E. J. Littleton.
 Stafford—B. Benyon, *S. Homfray*.
 Stamford—Lord T. Cecil, Hon. *W. H. Percy*.
 Steyning—Sir J. Aubrey, bart. *G. Phillips.
 Stockbridge—J. F. Barham, G. Porter.
 Sudbury—W. Heygate, *J. Broadhurst.
 Suffolk—T. S. Gooch, Sir W. Rowley, bart.
 Surrey—G. H. Sumner, *W. J. Dennison*.
 Sussex—Sir G. Webster, bart. W. Burrell.
 Tamworth—Sir R. Peel, bart. *W. Y. Peel.
 Tavistock—Lord W. Russell, *Lord J. Russell*.
 Taunton—A. Baring, *Sir W. Burroughs, bt.
 Tewkesbury—J. E. Dowdeswell, *J. Martin*.
 Thetford—Lord C. Fitzroy, jun. *N. W. R. Colborne*.
 Thirsk—R. Frankland, *R. Greenhill-Russell*.
 Tiverton—Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, *W. Fitzhugh*.
 Tyness—T. P. Courtenay, *W. Holmes.
 Tregony—*Visc. Barnard, *J. O'Callaghan*.
 Truro—Lord F. J. H. Somerset, *K. C. B.*
 *W. E. Tomline.
 Wallingford—W. L. Hughes, *E. F. Maitland*.
 Wareham—*J. Calcraft, *T. Denman*.
 Warwickshire—Sir C. Mordaunt, bart. D. S. Dugdale.
 Warwick—C. Mills, Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, K. C. B.
 Wells—C. W. Taylor, *J. P. Tudway*.
 Wendover—Hon. R. Smith, *G. Smith*.
 Wenlock—C. W. Forester, Hon. *J. B. Simpson*.
 Weobley—Visc. Weymouth, *Ld. F. C. Bentinck*.
 Westbury—R. Franco, *Ld. F. N. Conyngham*.
 West Looe—Sir C. Hulse, bart. *H. Goulburn.
 Westminster—*Sir S. Romilly, knt. (since deceased), Sir F. Burdett, bart.
 Westmoreland—William Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
 Weymouth & Melcombe Regis—*Rt. Hon. T. Wallace, M. Ure, *W. Williams, T. F. Buxton*.
 Whitchurch—Hon. H. G. P. Townshead, *Samuel Scott.
 Wigan—Sir R. H. Leigh, bart. *J. Hodson*.
 Wilton—Viscount Fitz-Harris, *R. Sheldes*.
 Wiltshire—P. Methuen, *W. P. T. L. Wellesley.
 Winchester—*J. H. Leigh, *Paulet St. John Mildmay*.
 Winchelsea—H. Brougham, *G. Mills*.
 Windsor—E. Disbrow, *J. Ramsbottom, jun.*
 Woodstock—*Right Hon. Lord R. Spencer, Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart.
 Worcestershire—Hon. H. B. Lygon, Hon. W. H. Lytton.
 Worcester—Visc. Deerhurst, *T. H. F. Davies*.
 Wootton Bassett—R. Ellison, *W. T. Money*.
 Wycombe—Sir J. D. King, bart. Sir T. Baring, bart.
 Yarmouth, Norfolk—Hon. T. W. Anson, (now Visc. Anson, by the death of his father), *C. E. Rumbold*.
 Yarmouth, Hants—*J. Taylor, *W. Mount*.
 Yorkshire—Visc. Milton, *J. A. S. Wortley.
 York—Hon. L. Dundas, Sir M. M. Sykes, bt.
 SCOTLAND.
 Aberdeenshire—James Ferguson.
 Aberdeen, Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbroth-
 ock, and Brechin—Joseph Hume.
 Argyleshire—Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell.
 Ayrshire—Lieut. gen. James Montgomerie.
 Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, &c.—T. F. Kennedy.
 Banffshire—James Earl of Fife.
 Berwickshire—*Sir J. Marjoribanks, bart.
 Bute and Caithness-shire—*W. Sinclair*.
 Cromarty and Nairnshire—*P. Mackenzie*.
 Crail, Kilrenny, &c.—*W. Mackenzie*.

Dumbartonshire—*Rt. Hon. A. Colquhoun.*
Dumfries Co.—*Sir W. J. Hope, K.C.B.*
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, &c.—*W. R. K. Douglas.*
Dysart, Kirkcaldy, &c.—*Sir R. C. Ferguson, K. C. B.*
Edinburgh Co.—*Sir George Clerk, bart.*
Edinburgh—*Right Hon. W. Dundas.*
Elginshire—*F. W. Grant.*
Elgin, Cullen, Banff, &c.—*Robert Grant.*
Fifehire—*General William Wemyss.*
Forfarshire—*Hon. W. R. Maule.*
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, &c.—*A. Campbell.*
Fortrose, Inverness, &c.—*G. Cumming.*
Glasgow, Renfrew, &c.—*A. Houston.*
Haddingtonshire—*Sir James Suttie, bart.*
Haddington, Dunbar, &c.—**Dudley North.*
Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, &c.—*John Campbell.*
Inverness-shire—**Charles Grant, jun.*
Kincardineshire—*G. H. Drummond.*
Kinross and Clackmannan Counties—*T. Graham.*
Kirkcudbright Stewartry—*J. Dunlop.*
Kirkwall, Wick, &c.—*Hugh Innes.*
Lanarkshire—*Lord A. Hamilton.*
Linlithgow—*Hon. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B.*
Orkney and Shetland Counties—*Hon. Capt. G. H. L. Dundas, R. N.*
Peebles-shire—*Sir J. Montgomery, bart.*
Perthshire—*J. Drummond.*
Renfrewshire—*John Maxwell, jun.*
Ross-shire—*Thomas Mackenzie, jun.*
Roxburghshire—*Sir A. Don, bart.*
Selkirkshire—*W. E. Lockhart.*
Selkirk, Peebles, &c.—*Sir J. B. Riddell, bart.*
Stirlingshire—*Sir C. Edmondstone, bart.*
Sutherlandshire—*G. M'Pherson Grant.*
Wigtonshire—*J. H. Blair.*
Wigton, Stranraer, &c.—*Hon. J. H. K. Stewart.*

IRELAND.

Antrim—*Hon. J. R. B. O'Neil, H. Seymour.*
Armagh—*C. Brownlow, jun. W. Richardson.*
Armagh Borough—**J. L. Foster.*
Athlone—*John Gordon.*
Bandon-Bridge—*A. W. J. Clifford.*
Belfast—**Arthur Chichester.*
Carlowshire—*H. Bruen, Sir U. B. Burgh, K. C. B.*
Carlow Bo.—**Charles Harvey.*
Carrickfergus—*George Earl of Belfast.*
Cashel—*Richard Pennefather.*
Cavanshire—*N. Sneyd, Rt. Hon. J. M. Barry.*
Clare—*Sir E. O'Brien, bart. *Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.*
Clonmel—*Right Hon. William Bagwell.*
Coleraine—*Sir J. P. Beresford, bart.*
Cork Co.—*Hon. R. Hare, Visc. Kingsborough.*
Cork City—*Sir N. C. Colthurst, bart. Hon. C. H. Hutchinson.*
Donegalshire—*Lieut. gen. G. V. Hart, Henry Earl Mount-Charles.*
Downshire—*Right Hon. R. Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Arthur Hill.*
Downpatrick—*W. Viscount Glerawley.*

Drogheda—*Henry Mead Ogle.*
Dublinshire—*H. Hamilton, R. W. Talbot.*
Dublin City—*Right Hon. Henry Grattan, Robert Shaw.*
Dublin University—*Right Hon. Wm. G. Plunkett.*
Dundalk—*Gerard Callaghan.*
Dungannon—**Thomas Knox.*
Dunmurry—*Hon. George Walpole.*
Ennis—*Spencer Percival.*
Enniskillen Bo.—*Richard Maginnis, sen.*
Fermanaghshire—*Hon. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B. Lieut. gen. M. Archdall.*
Galwayshire—*James Daly, Richard Martin.*
Galway Town—*Valentine Blake.*
Kerryshire—*Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, James Crosbie.*
Kildareshire—*Lord W. C. O'Brien Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche.*
Kilkennyshire—*Hon. J. W. Butler, Hon. F. C. Ponsonby.*
Kilkenny Bo.—*Hon. C. H. Butler.*
King's County—*T. Bernard, J. Parsons.*
Kinsale—*G. Ousmaker.*
Leitrimshire—*J. Latouche, L. White.*
Limerickshire—*Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, Hon. W. H. W. Quin.*
Limerick City—*Hon. J. P. Vereker.*
Lisburn—**John Leslie Foster.*
Londonderry—*G. R. Dawson, A. R. Stewart.*
Londonderry City—*Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, bart.*
Longfordshire—*Sir T. Fotherston, bart. G. J. Viscount Forbes.*
Louthshire—*Right Hon. John Foster, Right Hon. R. Viscount Jocelyn.*
Mallow—*William Wrison Becker.*
Mayo—*D. Browne, J. Browne.*
Meathshire—*Thomas Earl of Bective, Sir M. Somerville, bart.*
Monaghan—*C. P. Leslie, Hon. H. R. Westensra.*
Nenry—*Hon. General Francis Needham.*
Portarlington—*Richard Sharp.*
Queen's County—*Right Hon. W. W. Pole.*
Sir Henry Parnell, bart.
Roscommonshire—*A. French, Hon. S. Mahon.*
Ross, New—*John Carroll.*
Sligo—*C. O'Hara, E. S. Cooper.*
Sligo Borough—*John Bent.*
Tipperary—*Richard Viscount Cahir, Hon. Montagu Mathew.*
Trillick—*Edward Denny.*
Tyrone—*Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, bart. William Stewart.*
Waterfordshire—*Richard Power, Lord G. T. Beresford.*
Waterford City—*Right Hon. Sir John Newport, bart.*
Westmeath—*Hon. H. R. Pakenham, G. H. Rochfort.*
Wexfordshire—*Robert Shapland Carew, C. Colclough.*
Wexford—*Richard Neville.*
Wicklow—*Hon. G. L. Proby, *W. H. Paruell.*
Youghall—**James Viscount Bernard.*

PROMO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 12. Joseph Whatley, esq. Groom of the Bedchamber, vice Col. Braddyll, deceased.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

Whitehall, Dec. 28. Maj.-gen. Herbert Taylor, Master, Keeper, and Governor of the Hospital or Free Chapel of St. Catherine, vice Disbrowe, deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 17. Mr. Serj. Copley, King's Serjeant and Chief Justice of Chester.

Mr. Serj. Pell, King's Serjeant.

Mr. Griffin Wilson, Mr. Gaselee, and Mr. Nolan, King's Counsel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Feaver, M. A. Syddling St. Nicholas V. Dorset.

Rev. F. Howes, South Walsham St. Mary V. Norfolk.

Rev. William Griffiths, chaplain to Plymouth Dock-yard.

Rev. William Elliott, one of the livings of Simonburn, co. Northumberland.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. John Hindes Groome, M. A. Earl Soham R. and Monk Soham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Philip Hudson, B. A. Ailmerston R. with Runtun near the Sea annexed, and Felbridge with Melton, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Lockey, M. A. Llanwern R. with Much Dewchurch V. co. Hereford.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 1. The wife of Lieut.-col. Fors-
teen, a dau.—2. At Osmington, Dorset,
the wife of Rev. Archdeacon Fisher, a
dau.—5. The wife of Godfrey John Knel-
ler, esq. of Donhead Hall, Wilts, a dau.
—At Edinbrough, the lady of Sir T. Trou-
bridge, bart, a son.—10. At Knock Driu,
co. Westmeath, Hon. Lady Levinge, a
dau.—12. At Minto, Lady Minto, a son.
—13. At Pentonville, Mrs. W. Bridges,

a son and heir.—25. At the Woodlands,
near Harrogate, the wife of Capt. Kenyon,
a son and heir.—26. In Norfolk-street,
Park-lane, Hon. Mrs. Repton, a son.—
28. In Welbeck-street, the lady of Sir
James Lake, bart, a dau.—31. At Clay
Hill, Enfield, the wife of Edw. Harman,
esq. a son and heir.

Lately, In Finsbury-square, Lady De-
sanges, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. At Gorruckpore, East Indies,
Montagu Ainslie, esq. register and joint
magistrate of Azeemghur, eldest son of Dr.
Ainslie, of Dover-street, to Sophia, eldest
dau. of the late G. Poyntz Ricketts, esq.

30. At Prince of Wales's Island, W. E.
Phillips, esq. member of the Council, to
Janet, eldest dau. of Col. Bannerman,
Governor of that Presidency. And Lieut.
and Adj. Henry Burney, 20th reg. Bengal
native infantry, to Janet, niece of Col.
Bannerman.

Dec. 24. James Ross, LL D. to Su-
sanna, eldest dau. of the late J. Smith, esq.

29. At Middleton, Capt. W. P. Cumby,
R. N. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late
Rev. T. W. Morley, of Eastby House.

31. Rev. John Millett, M. A. Fellow of
Christ's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth
Amelia, eldest dau. of the late J. Agnew, esq.

Thomas Prior, esq. 18th hussars, ne-
phew of Visc. Frankfort de Montmorency,
to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest dau. of
W. A. Thynner, esq. of Moore Hall, Berks.

Lately, Alexander Malcolm Nightin-
gale, esq. third son of the late Sir E. N.
bart. of Kneesworth Hall, co. Cambridge,
to Marianne, only dau. of the late Capt.
Herbert Beaver.

At Canterbury, Maj. A. Munro, R. A.
to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Lieut.-

col. Taylor, 20th light drag. and eldest
daughter of John Baker, esq.

Rev. G. J. Haggitt, M. A. fellow of
Christ Church College, Cambridge, to
Harriet, second dau. of the late Rev. Rob.
Porteus, nephew of the late Bp. Porteus.

Capt. Alexander Dixie, R. N. of Orton
House, co. Leic. to Rosamood, dau. of
Rev. J. D. Churchill, of Blickling, Norf.

Maj. Cane, royal fusiliers, to Maria,
third dau. of the late E. H. Mortimer, esq.
of Belfield House, Wilts.

Col. Adams, 25th light dragoons, to
Sophia, dau. of G. F. Wise, esq. of
Woolston, co. Devon.

Rear-adm. Monkton, to Elizabeth Pa-
tience, only dau. of the late T. Phipps,
esq. of Colliopriest, co. Devon.

Henry Chamberlain, esq. to Mary-
Anne, only dau. and heiress of Henry
Buckley, esq. of Desford, co. Leicester.

Capt. Hunter, 3d or King's Own Dra-
goons, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Rev. Phil.
Story, of Lockington Hall, co. Leicester.

At Cheltenham, T. Hemmington, esq.
of Woodbury Lodge, Devon, to Louisa
Julia, eldest dau. of Col. Count de Mar-
guenat, of Moreton House, co. Gloucester.

Thomas W. Routh, M. D. of Henley-
upon-Thames, to Eleanor, dau. of the late
John Travis, esq. of Scarborough.

OBI.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. JOHN STRACHEY.

Dec. 17. Died at Ramsgate, the very Rev. and learned Dr. John Strachey, Archdeacon of Suffolk. He was the fourth son of Henry Strachey, esq. of Sutton Court, Somersetshire; was born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1737; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1760; A. M. 1763; LL.D. 1770. He was also F.S.A.; and Chaplain to Bishop Yonge, by whom he was preferred to the rectory of Erpingham 1769, and to Thwaite 1773, both in Norfolk; and on the death of Dr. Henry Goodall in 1781, to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, where the Clergy have long borne testimony to the mildness and affability of his manners. He was one of the oldest of his Majesty's Chaplains, Prebendary of Landaff, and Preacher at the Rolls; which latter office he resigned in 1817, in consequence of declining health. He many years ago very ably superintended the printing of "The Rolls of Parliament," in six volumes folio (See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 250.)

In 1770 he married Anne, only daughter of George Wombwell, esq. by whom he had ten children, eight of whom were living in 1804.—Henry Strachey, esq. the Doctor's eldest brother, was created a Baronet, June 6, 1801.

REV. JOHN HAYTER.

Nov. 29. Died, at Paris, in his 63d year, the Rev. John Hayter. He had been at church in the afternoon of that day (Sunday), and returned home quite as well as usual; he went to bed, was seized with apoplexy, and expired almost instantly. Mr. Hayter was formerly of Eton, and a fellow of King's, and was in possession of a college living in Suffolk. He had been employed by the Prince Regent for many years in unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum. For this purpose he went to Naples in the year 1800, and remained many years in Italy. He was sent to Paris about three years ago for the same purpose, in regard to six manuscripts which Buonaparte had ordered to the Institute, but upon which, it is believed, no trial whatever had been made. In consequence of some method discovered by Dr. Sickler, who came to England to make the experiment, Mr. Hayter's labours were for the time suspended; but, as the German professor's method totally failed*, it is supposed that the former would have renewed his labours. Mr. Hayter was an excellent Greek scholar, and the manner in which he supplied the parts of words

or sentences, that were totally destroyed in the manuscripts, was very ingenious, and evinced great skill and ability. The papers that he has left behind him are few and apparently of little value, as his whole time had been occupied upon the MSS.

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. F. S. A.

The interest now excited among the learned and curious by the sale of the superb collection of books and prints made by this Gentleman, has induced a friend to favour the publick with a further short biographical notice.

Mr. Bindley was the second son of Mr. John Bindley, distiller, of St. John-street, Smithfield. His parents were remarkable for good sense, frugality, and attention to business. They brought up their children with strictness, and divided among them a moderate fortune. The eldest son had great talents, with a vivacious turn of mind, and united a peculiar aptitude for financial concerns to an ease and pleasantness of conversation, which, in his progress through life, obtained for him many friends. The subject of this brief memoir was always remarkable for sweetness of temper, quickness of perception, a studious turn of mind, and a memory exceedingly retentive. Indeed his junior relations, on conversing with him towards the close of his long life, have frequently exclaimed with astonishment, that *he never seemed to have forgotten any thing, nor any person.*

He received his education at the Charter House School, and continued his studies at the University of Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of Peter House*. His destination was for the Church; but, at the age of twenty-six or seven, not having been able to determine on taking Orders, he gratified his desire "to see in foreign countries varied modes of existence," by accepting the office of travelling preceptor to a young Gentleman, whose name it is superfluous to record, since the connexion between the tutor and his pupil, owing to the idleness and disinclination for study in the latter, did not eventually prove agreeable or serviceable to either party, and was dissolved by mutual consent when this ill-matched pair reached Milan. Mr. Bindley then proceeded alone to Rome, where he complied with the prescribed form of salutation to the Pope, mixed in all the best society in the capital of the Italian States, and found ample gratifica-

* The Rev. William Abbot, the gentleman under whose tuition the late Mr. Bindley was at Peter House, is still resident at Ramsgate.

* See Part I. of this Volume, p. 444.

tion for his inquiring mind, and refined taste for all that was beautiful and rare. He purchased several pictures and a great number of engravings, drawings, and medals, at an expence which little suited with his limited expectations, and in short expended during his travels the whole of his patrimony. On his return to England, he found his brother (who married early in life a very beautiful and deserving lady, of the ancient family of Cooke's, in Worcestershire) holding the office of Commissioner of Excise, possessing the confidence of the Ministers, and the friendship of many men distinguished for birth and talent; as Lord Bathurst, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Weddell, Mr. Wedderburne, &c. Through the interest of his brother, Mr. Bindley, who no longer concealed his disinclination to the clerical life, was made Secretary to the Stamp Office, and rose to be Senior Commissioner, in which appointment he died, after holding it for more than half a century, never having in that time once failed in his daily attendance at the Board, or once slept out of his own apartments since he left his house at Finchley to reside in Somerset House.

Mr. Bindley's chief virtues were, strict integrity, inflexible veracity, mildness of temper, and candour and liberality in judging of the conduct, motives, and abilities of others. He formed few attachments, but those he did encourage were marked by steadiness and sincerity. He lived in perfect harmony with his brother and his wife, of whom he was particularly fond; both have long since paid the debt of nature, leaving one son and a daughter, widow to the late Mr. Nooth, of Bath. When rather past the meridian of life, Mr. Bindley married a lady who lived but a few years, and was very little known to his family. His habits could not be termed social, since his reserved and delicate temperament shrunk from all jovial meetings or indiscriminate association. For the last twenty years he was never known to dine out, or invite to his table any but his near relations. A number of gentlemen, well known in the literary and scientific circles of London, appreciated very highly the privilege of drinking tea with Mr. Bindley in his study, at the early hour of seven, and the enjoyments of these Attic evenings were never prolonged later than ten o'clock.

All those hours which were not claimed by the duties of his office, the entire amount of his salary for fifty years (after a deduction of the necessary expences of a gentleman living a very secluded life, without carriage, horse, or man-servant), and the whole bent of his active and vigorous mind, were unremittingly devoted to the forming of his celebrated collection, to which the soundness of his judgment, the

wide extent of his research, and the accuracy of his discrimination, impart an incalculable value. The books, engravings, and medals are in high preservation, and many of the former are enriched by autograph notes in his own hand, or those of other eminent collectors. The sale of Mr. Bindley's library is conducted by Mr. Evans, and his prints, medals, &c. by Mr. Sotheby, and the amount will be divided between his nephews and nieces, the children of his brother and sister, who died some years since.

Mr. Bindley was in person under the middle size; he had been handsome in early youth, but lost his clearness of complexion, with much of his health and animal spirits, in Italy. He was all his life an invalid, but never kept his bed, or failed to shave himself a single day for the last forty years. He observed an exact regimen, always dining upon one dish, and knew perfectly well how to manage his own constitution. He wore his hair, which continued to be redundant, in a particular fashion; and his ruffled shirt and the peculiar cut of his clothes, gave him a primitive, though highly respectable appearance.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

It gives us pleasure to enlarge our memoir of this very eminent Lawyer (see p. 465.) from the pages of a respectable contemporary publication.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in the same manner as his precursors, Hardwicke, Kenyon, and Ashburton, has been the architect of his own fortune. And if he has not met with that meed of reward from his country, which his friends have wished, the cause may be ascribed wholly to himself, in espousing a particular party in politics. But we abstain from entering upon the subject.—The family of Sir Samuel Romilly was closely and intimately connected, for more than a century, with whatever appertains to civil or religious liberty. By one side, his ancestors consisted of those persecuted men, who, preferring conscience to assuence, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, were driven from France by Louis XIV. By the other side, he was connected with the little republic of Geneva.

His father, who was an ingenious man, of great eminence in his art, conferred on him a good education; all the rest was achieved by himself. Having been destined for the Law, he was brought up expressly for that purpose. Happening to be placed under a respectable gentleman in the Six Clerks' Office, the latter soon discovered that his pupil possessed more than ordinary talents; and he accordingly advised Mr. Romilly to enter his name as a member of one of the inns of court.

It may here be sufficient to state, that Mr. Romilly directed his attention to the Chancery

Chancery bar, and soon attained considerable eminence in the slow, but pretty certain road to opulence—that of a respectable Equity draftsman. He also went the midland circuit; and his rising fortune beginning to be generally known, his practice augmented apace.

It is a well-known fact, that the first Marquis of Lansdowne was not only himself a man of uncommon talents and penetration, but endowed with a certain peculiar faculty of discovering these qualifications in others. This rare gift, for such it certainly is, was particularly displayed at an early period, in the choice of his associates—as the names and reputations of a Barré, a Baring, a Dunning, &c. &c. fully attest. Nor did his sagacity fail on the present occasion: for, many years since, Mr. Romilly was selected by his lordship from the crowd of young barristers, invited by him to his house, and admitted to his friendship. Accordingly, during the long vacation, he was a constant visitor at Bow Wood, the summer residence of that nobleman, and generally repaired thither in company with Mr. Jekyll. Having acquired those habits which usually promote both health and success in life, the subject of this memoir, in Wiltshire as well as in town, was accustomed to rise early, and he was accordingly seen frequently, by peep of day, strolling along the groves which adorn that beautiful and now neglected spot just alluded to, sometimes contemplating the scene around him, but more frequently with a book in his hand, in order to catch those moments for improvement, which others too often waste in indolence.

It was there too, that he first saw his late wife: she was then Miss Garbett, the daughter of a gentleman who had acted, many years ago, as secretary to the Marquis, when Earl Shelburne and a minister of state.

Meanwhile, the declining health of Mr. Romilly, in addition to a longing desire to visit foreign countries, made him resolve to make a tour on the Continent. He accordingly passed through France, which then only began to display revolutionary symptoms, and spent a considerable time there. Thence he proceeded to Switzerland, which at that period enjoyed a state of uninterrupted happiness and tranquillity, with an exception of some trifling disturbances in the *Pays de Vaud*, a country governed by the Bernese, with a degree of rigour that afterwards proved fatal, not only to their own liberties, but to those of all the Helvetic body.

At length, after refreshing his mind by foreign travel, and acquiring a knowledge of the world, our young lawyer returned to England, married the woman of his choice,

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by whom he had a numerous family, set himself down steadily to his legal labours, and was soon looked up to as a shining ornament of his profession. There is no instance, perhaps, of such a rapid career, or such a sudden acquisition of practice. But the times proved favourable to him, for Sir John Scott was promoted to the woolsack and the chancery bench, while Mr. Mitford became, first, Speaker of the House of Commons of England, and then Chancellor of Ireland.

Having always exhibited a marked attachment to constitutional liberty, Mr. Romilly, who had by this time obtained a silk gown, with a patent of precedence, was at length selected as a fit person to fill the office of Solicitor-general. Accordingly, when Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville came into power together, he was nominated to that office in the beginning of 1806; and having accordingly succeeded Sir Vicary Gibbs, was immediately knighted. It has been asserted, that he was at one time intended, *per saltum*, to have been nominated Chancellor.

It now became necessary that he should have a seat in the House of Commons, and he was accordingly brought in for Queensborough. Notwithstanding the laborious and almost incessant attention required by his profession, both at Westminster Hall, and the chambers of Lincoln's Inn, Sir Samuel determined to discharge his duties as a Member of Parliament, with that discrimination and energy peculiar to himself. Perceiving, in the course of his practice, that a number of creditors were, in certain cases, deprived of their just demands, by the intervention of the law relative to landed property, he resolved to attempt a remedy. Accordingly, on the 27th March, 1807, he obtained leave to bring in a bill "for making the freehold estates of persons liable to the bankrupt laws, who might die indebted, assets for the payment of their simple contract debts." This proposition was seconded by Mr. Attorney-General (Sir Arthur Pigott), and supported by an eloquent and learned speech from Sir Samuel, which was heard with a marked attention.

On this occasion, a lawyer (Mr. W. Wynne,) hoped the learned gentleman would not stop here, "but apply his mind to a similar consideration in respect to the estate of the *living* as well as of the *dead*;" yet, on the *third reading* of the bill it met with a powerful opposition, especially on the part of the Master of the Rolls. On the question of the *third reading*, there appeared—Against it, 69—For it, 47—Majority, 22.

Notwithstanding the bill was thus lost, Sir Samuel again brought the subject before the Legislature, and it received its sanction,

sanction, under the form of an Act "for the more effectually securing the payment of the debts of traders." On this occasion he made a few judicious alterations, and gave a preference to specialty creditors.

On the impeachment of Viscount Melville in 1806, Sir Samuel Romilly was appointed one of the managers, and not only assisted in preparing and arranging the accusatory matter, but, during the fifteen days the trial lasted, paid the most sedulous attention to all the proceedings. After the evidence was produced, Sir Samuel summed up in a speech which occupied the whole of one day, and was listened to with the greatest respect.

On another occasion, the humane and laudable efforts of the subject of this memoir, in conjunction with those of his associates, were eminently conspicuous. We allude to the "Slave Trade Abolition Bill," at which period his speech was received with such distinguished applause, that the delivery of one animated passage was followed by three distinct plaudits—an event which, perhaps, never occurred before in the House of Commons. Toward the conclusion, he introduced a most brilliant apostrophe, in which he drew a comparative estimate of the labours and the enjoyments of the original propounder of that bill, and the late despot of France.

But in the midst of the career which he had now entered upon, an event occurred which tended not a little to cramp his efforts for the public weal, by diminishing the extent of his legal and political influence. That administration, of which he had formed a part, was soon after dissolved, and he himself was of course prepared to retire from the office which he had exercised with so much moderation; for we have some reason to believe, that during the year in which he acted as King's solicitor-general, not one prosecution for libel, not a single solitary attempt to narrow or infringe upon the liberty of the press, took place.

Sir Samuel, however, did not appear to submit to the exercise of the royal prerogative. On the contrary, he rose in his place in the House of Commons, and made a most able defence of the conduct of the ex-ministers.

In 1807, Sir Samuel, who had long meditated a grand reform in the criminal code, first disclosed his purpose.—In order to bottom his proposed alterations on facts, he moved for certain returns, with a view of ascertaining the effects of the old system. From these it appeared, that, in the course of three years only, 19,178 prisoners had been tried for their lives in the United Kingdom, of whom no less than 9,510 were convicted, and 327 executed; while, wonderful to relate, a greater number by five suffered death in Dublin than in London.

On this occasion, with a humanity worthy of himself, he proposed to alter one of our statutes respecting petty thefts. He also wished to introduce a new practice in favour of the innocent. It is well known, that at this moment any one may be imprisoned, tried, and perhaps ruined, both in respect to character and property, on the oath of another, grounded solely on plausible, but ill-founded suspicion.

After some compliments and observations from Mr. Wilberforce in favour of the principle, and a few remarks from Sir F. Bardett respecting the power of certifying, proposed to be ceded to the judges, the new solicitor-general opposed the bill. Notwithstanding this, on the 15th of June, it was moved, "that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, on the Privately Stealing Bill." This having been granted, Sir Samuel made a very able reply. A clause was then added by the solicitor-general, and the whole was afterwards agreed to stand over to the next session of Parliament.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in person, was tall, thin, and about sixty years of age. His complexion was dark, and his aspect somewhat saturnine, until it brightened up with a smile. He stooped a little, like all studious persons.

Sir Samuel Romilly made a will, dated Aug. 19, 1815, by which he constituted Lady Romilly sole executrix. To this will, at different times, he added eleven codicils, the contents of which run to a considerable length. It is curious to observe what was the state of mind of so eminent and prosperous a man, who, in a codicil of October 9, 1818 (so short a time previous to his death!) wrote as follows: "I am at the present moment of perfectly sound mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am labouring under a most severe affliction, and I cannot recollect that insanity is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, without observing to myself, that that unhappy lot may possibly at some time be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid), it is my earnest wish, that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be paid to different relations out of my income, during my life, and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I certainly should have made if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs:—To my brother 150*l.* a-year, and to my nephew, Peter Roget, 150*l.* a-year."—There are also a variety of remembrances to relations and friends; and settlements and discharges of debts. The personals are proved not beyond 60,000*l.* There are some estates in Glamorganshire and elsewhere (Warwickshire, we believe), which go to his descendants. By particular bequests he has left 10,000*l.* to his eldest

eldest daughter on her marriage. He gives an allowance to his eldest son of 400*l.* a year at College, independently of the allowance to a private tutor. He mentions in the papers he has left behind him, that he has, at leisure moments, occupied his time in writing what concerned his life during the last twelve years, to the extent of three volumes, with a view to the instructive perusal of them by his children. Col. Walsham and Mr. John Whishaw are his executors; but the former was unable from extreme illness to attend the funeral of his lamented relative. He has left, besides, some fragments, or materials, as he expresses it, on the criminal laws; and he recommends Mr. Whishaw to select for publication such parts of his ideas as may be fit to publish, or, in case of his declining to do so, to put them under the judgment of Mr. Brougham, of whom he speaks in high terms. He states his intention to bring up his male offspring to his own profession at the bar, or else to commercial pursuits; in which latter case he should have consulted, himself, with his friends Mr. Baring and Mr. Sharpe; and he thinks that, in addition to the expence of the children's education, the sum of 6,000*l.* to each is sufficient to enable them to embark in trading concerns. He also recommends them to connect themselves with respectable commercial houses, in preference to a junction with speculative ones. In the awful view he entertained of possible insanity, he mentions the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Whishaw as his Committee. The Marquis and Lord Holland are appointed guardians to the children.

The following inscription from the family vault will correct some mis-statements in the news-papers relative to Sir Samuel Romilly's father:

"In this vault are deposited the remains of Mrs. Catherine Hunter, who departed this life Dec. 16, 1778, aged 64 years. Also the remains of Mrs. Margaret Farquier, who departed this life Jan. 19, 1781, aged 64 years. Also the remains of Peter Romilly, Esq. who died Aug. 27, 1784, aged 72 years. Mrs. Ann Hunter, died March 18, 1793, aged 56 years. Mrs. Margaret Romilly died April 30, 1796, aged 81 years. George Thomas Romilly died Feb. 4, 1798, aged 10 years. Mrs. Jane Anne Romilly died March 6, 1803, aged 47 years.

LIEUTENANT NATTES.

June.—In the East Indies, in his 92d year, Lieut. William Nattes. He fell, covered with wounds, while gallantly leading the storming party to the breach of Malligaum. Thus early perished a young man who had previously attracted the notice of his commanding officer, and also that of the commander in chief; and who, to the most amiable and affectionate

disposition, added, in a peculiar degree, the attainments of a highly liberal education. As an officer he was invaluable for his zeal, gallantry, and abilities; and the many virtues he possessed will make his loss the subject of universal regret. Private letters from the camp before Malligaum speak of this lamented young officer in terms of the highest admiration and most feeling regret. "He was," says a brother officer, "one of the finest fellows that ever breathed, a man of high feeling and courage, arising from a strong sense of duty and honour, supported by the purest morality and religion. I saw him advance to two breaches with awful coolness, and with a firm and steady pace. He did not seem in the least animated with the scene, but braved all danger with an intrepidity almost more than human."

Another Officer thus relates the melancholy event:—"I will not tire you with a detail of our approaches, but come at once to that passage, which led to the fall of one who terminated a life without reproach, by a death which every soldier must consider glorious, and which was preceded by conduct that drew admiration, *tearful* admiration, from those who marked the cool, unassuming gallantry with which he closed his career.—The breach was considered practicable yesterday, and preparations were made for storming that and the Pettah at the same hour this morning. Our lamented friend had selected the superintendence of the breach, as that concerning which he was the most anxious. *He did not tell any one, that it was the attack most replete with danger.*—There are three walls to the fort, in each of which a smooth ascent had been battered down, as far as could be ascertained without. To the outermost of these, Nattes advanced at a steady pace. He ascended, looked over and around, and then told his own men that it would be useless for them to come on, as the place was impracticable. Whilst he was speaking, a shot struck his breast: he receded three paces, and fell dead, without uttering another syllable. His Orderly brought him into our battery, 10 paces distant, whence his fall had been beheld with a sensation that attends the fate of few. A heavy fire of matchlocks, under cover of the defences, which our incomplete means obliged us to leave standing, had commenced at the first appearance of our party. In the midst of this, had our gallant friend walked steadily forward; and it was not till after his death that we knew (what his Orderly alone had observed) that he had been wounded from the commencement."

DUKE DE FELTRE.

In the latter part of the month of October the Duke De Feltre sunk under the suffer-

sufferings with which he had for some time before been afflicted, and expired at the age of 53, deeply regretted by all who knew him, at Neuville, in Alsace.

In personal appearance his Grace possessed many advantages; he was tall and well-proportioned, his countenance was remarkably fine, and his robust form promised a much longer life than has fallen to his lot. The following brief memoir, however, though it may serve to augment the regret which is felt for his loss, will remove all surprise at a fate which has evidently been accelerated by long and painful fatigues, bodily and mental.

Henry Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duke of Feltre, was born at Landrecy, on the 17th of October, 1765. His father, who was descended from an Irish family of the highest respectability, having entered the French service, obtained the command of a regiment of infantry. After his first studies young Clarke entered the Military School in 1781, where he remained for a year, and then obtained a Sub-lieutenancy in Berwick's regiment. In 1784 he was promoted to the rank of Captain of hussars, which he retained till 1790, when he was sent to England as one of the gentlemen attached to the embassy. On leaving England he returned to his rank of Captain in the regiment at Orleans. In 1792 we find him already *Chef d'Escadron* in the 2d regiment of cavalry. In the following year he gallantly earned his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-general by his actions in the field of Landrecy, soon after which he was constituted head of the staff for the army of the Rhine. A man of Gen. Clarke's splendid abilities and unblemished character, could not fail to have powerful enemies during the temporary sway of the terrific and blood-stained revolutionary tribunal: he was, in consequence, obliged to withdraw and conceal himself. But soon after the fall of Robespierre, the government, then much pressed, found the necessity they were under to draw round them men of tried talent; and they accordingly called Gen. Clarke from his retreat, and confided to his care the topographical cabinet, and, generally speaking, all the operations of the war department. The post of General of Division was the reward of these new services; and for some years afterward the talents of Clarke were principally displayed under the successive governments of France, in the diplomatic line. Among occasions of that kind, he assisted at the negotiations of Luneville, where he acted in such a manner, though highly honourable to himself, as called down the displeasure of Buonaparte, who sent him into a species of honourable exile, under the title of a diplomatic mis-

sion to the court of the young Prince of Parma, just then raised to the rank of King of Etruria. While in that city he was remarked for the ease of his manners and the polished elegance of his demeanour, as well as for his uniform kindness to all his countrymen, without any distinction of party. Returned from Italy, he was, in 1804, created Counsellor of State, and Cabinet Secretary in the *Bureaux de la Guerre, et de la Marine*. He served with the highest *éclat* in the battle of Ulm, and at all the engagements of that campaign, up to the taking of Vienna, when he was appointed by Buonaparte governor of that capital, and conducted himself with so happy a union of mildness and firmness as to attract the general admiration, and even affection of the inhabitants; displaying, moreover, what was still more honourable to him, that disinterestedness which always formed a prominent feature in his character.

Buonaparte, who with all his faults knew the value of an officer who could conduct himself with so much ability in so delicate a post, took Gen. Clarke with him in the Prussian campaign which immediately followed; and after various engagements, in which Clarke took part, appointed him governor of Berlin. Here the conduct of this officer was exactly similar to what it had been at Vienna; and on returning to France, at the close of that short war, he was successively named Minister of War, Count of Huncenbourg, and Duke de Feltre. To do justice to his inflexible probity, we need only state, that he held the office of Minister of War for the space of seven years, during which time his influence was almost unbounded in nearly every country in Europe. The most enormous sums of money were left totally at his disposal; and yet proud and honourable to him and to his memory is the reflection, that not even slander herself has ever dared to insinuate the most trifling whisper against his fame.

When the edifice of Buonaparte's gigantic power had crumbled to the dust, the mode of action adopted by his Grace was still upright, manly, and rational; he sent in his adhesion to the Royal cause, adding, that he considered the *ex-déant* government destroyed, and himself necessarily freed from any claims it might otherwise have possessed over his fidelity. From the return of his Majesty up to the month of March 1815, his Grace took little part in public affairs; but, when the rapid advance of Buonaparte towards the capital rendered it essential to place the affairs of the war department in the hands of some person of tried integrity, his Majesty cast his eyes upon the Duke, who, though he saw all the hazard incurred by accepting the office of Minister of

of War at such a moment, yet, conceiving it would be cowardly and dishonourable to refuse the trust, replied, that he would live and die with the Monarch to whom he had pledged his faith. The event is within our recollections; and when his Majesty withdrew to Ghent, his Grace followed him, and continued, while there, to exercise the functions of Minister of War.

The friends of loyalty and honour can never forget the noble conduct of the Duke de Feltre during the Hundred Days, especially when contrasted with the open treason of one part of the French Marshals, and the base underhand perfidy of some others. His Grace was the only one of the King's Ministers who re-entered France with his Majesty, and countersigned the brief, but plain and manly Proclamation of the 25th of June, from *Cateau Cambresis*; in which the King promised "to recompense the good, and to put in execution the existing laws against the guilty."

Only three days afterwards a different policy unhappily prevailed, and the weak and contemptible proclamation of Cambrai appeared, countersigned by the notorious ex-bishop Talleyrand. In this wretched production the King was made to justify, in great measure, the rebellion, by confessing that his government, during the preceding year, "had probably committed some errors;" and to promise that "experience should not be thrown away upon him;" or, in other words, that he would behave better in future. Such a degradation of the Royal dignity before rebels and traitors, easily presaged the infamy which followed in raising one of the murderers of Louis XVI. to be a Minister of Louis XVIII. M. de Feltre, like every honourable Frenchman, was struck with horror at this act; and refused to sit in the same cabinet with the regicide Fouché. However it was not difficult to find a minister of less sensibility, and Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr took the *Portefeuille*!

Three months afterwards the voice of honour from all parts of France was heard. Fouché and his associates were driven ignominiously from the ministry; and the King, a second time, called the Duke de Feltre to a post for which he was designated by every friend of the House of Bourbon.

This uniform approbation of his Grace for so important a post sufficiently repelled the false and calumnious idea, that the Royalists were *exclusives*, and wished to proscribe all who had filled offices, civil or military, under Buonaparte; so far from it, that there are not, perhaps, three names more highly respected by all Royalist France than the Duke de Feltre, Gen. Canuel, and Gen. Donadieu, all officers who obtained their rank in the course of the Revolution.

If the Duke de Feltre's first ministry under the King covered himself with honour, the succeeding one rendered to the Monarchy a service most invaluable. He formed the *only* rampart of the Throne that is now left standing, the *Garde Royale*. From his long and intimate knowledge of the old French army, he was enabled to select from among the officers who had served Buonaparte, a large number who, like himself, might be fully relied upon for allegiance to the King. This was the most delicate part of his task; and it required the greatest length of time to carry into full effect. Had the Duke de Feltre lived and been continued in office for some years longer, he would probably have called into active service every officer of real loyalty from among the ranks of those whom it was necessary for the moment to reduce. With regard to those who had already borne arms for the King, his task was easier; they had no prejudices to overcome, and he confidently mixed them in the same brigades with some of the very individuals, whom, in more disastrous times, they had met as enemies in the field.

After such a rebellion as that of the Hundred Days, the greatest service that could be rendered to the Monarchy was to re-compose, on loyal principles, the civil and military organization of France. This great service was rendered, in the civil department, by M. de Vaublanc, and in the military by the Duke de Feltre: and for their unequalled merits, both these faithful, honest, vigilant, and industrious ministers were—*dismissed!!!*

The King, who promised to recompense the good, and who "never promised in vain," (*l'Europe entiere le sait*) did recompense M. de Feltre and M. de Vaublanc—by releasing them from the fatigues of office! He who promised, and never promised in vain, to punish the guilty, did punish Molé, who was guilty of treason, in assisting to draw up an Act of perpetual exclusion against the Bourbon dynasty—by making him a Minister of State!

Perhaps MM. De Feltre and De Vaublanc might have viewed with tranquillity their own removal and the elevation of their successors, if the safety of the Monarchy had not been at the same time compromised; but their successors immediately set about undoing all that had been done for the safety of the Monarchy. Royalist principles were avowed to be a sufficient reason for removing the Prefects and Sub-prefects nominated by M. de Vaublanc; and M. de Feltre's organization of the army has been completely undermined by the late Ordinance on the *Garde Royale*, and by the new law of the Conscription!

Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that the health of the Duke de Feltre

Feltre has rapidly declined since his removal from office; and that he has died of what we call in England a *broken heart*!!!

DEATHS.

1818. **A**T Serroor, in the Presidency of Jan. 6. Bombay, in consequence of fatigue from exertions in the last arduous campaign, Lieut. James Boyn, quarter-master of the 3d native cavalry of Madras, and only remaining son of the late David Boyn, esq. of Wanstead, formerly of Winchester-street.

At Bombay, Dr. David White, second member of the Medical Board of that presidency. Ardently and unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the duties of his profession, and gifted in an unusual degree with activity of body as well as mind, he had passed through a long period of service (upwards of 28 years) in India, enjoying almost uninterrupted health. With a few eccentricities, he possessed many of the higher and milder qualities of our nature; and to superior literary attainments joined an active spirit of benevolence and charity which we have seldom seen exceeded, and which have ever secured to him the affection and respect of all whom he honoured with his friendship.—*Bombay Courier.*

Jan. 25. At Seringapatam, Capt. John Beaumont, quarter-master of brigade in Mysore.

Feb. 23. At Mangalore, Lieut.-col. J. Gennys, 1st batt. 5th Madras nat. infantry.

March 14. At Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Major T. De Haviland, acting chief engineer at Madras.

April 10. In India, in her 19th year, Georgiana Tweedale, third daughter of John Macleod, esq. of Colbeck.

April 17. In India, of the cholera morbus, Chedam Chunder Dass, the author of "The Buttriss Singbasun."

April 19. At Juggernaut, Major William Hamilton, 2d batt. 18th native infantry.

April 22. In India, aged 23, the wife of Capt. G. Swiny, of the East India Company's artillery. Amiable in every relation of life, she was the source of happiness to all admitted to her friendship; the value of which was evinced by the very marked regret expressed by a numerous assemblage at her funeral.

April 23. In India, aged 55, Capt. Fraser Smith.

April 30. At Burdwan, aged 45, J. H. Keene, esq.

May 2. In the Cameroon River, coast of Africa, aged 30, George Wakeman, master of the brig Charlotte Gambier, belonging to Liverpool.

May 11. At Bombay, Major Hugh Scott, Dep. Adj.-general of the Madras army; and, June 2, at Cannanore, Capt.

John Scott, Assistant Adj.-gen. of the Madras army; both sons of the late Francis Scott, esq. of Edinburgh.

June 21. At Columbo, of fever, Lieut. Cruttwell, 83d reg.; a near relation of the late Mr. Cruttwell, of Sherborne.

July 13. At Frankfort on the Main, in his 65th year, Sir John Whilow O'Carroll, bart. formerly lieut.-colonel of the Yorkshire militia.

July ... At Old Guyana, in South America, in his 43d year, Dr. John Perkins, late of Brussels, eldest son of the late John Perkins, esq. of Park-street, Southwark.

Aug. 4. At Simon's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, of a complaint in the liver and bowels, Mr. Charles Maden, midshipman, of the Eurydice frigate, Capt. Wauchope. This gallant and most promising youth, aged 20 years and 4 days, had served in the *Superb* and the *Newcastle* during the last five years, and carried to his untimely grave the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His animated countenance and graceful person, his high principles of conduct, and all the manly sentiments which bespoke his *future* character (if it had pleased God to prolong his precious life!), are feelingly remembered by his afflicted father and family; and, doubtless, this little memorial will excite the sympathy of many whose domestic treasures, in like manner, are thus unavoidably exposed to the ravages of climate, and to all the hazards of naval enterprise. But "it is the Lord! let him do what seemeth him good."

At Port Louis, Isle of France, on his return from Bengal to Europe, in his 34th year, Robert Becher, esq.

Aug. 21. At Samarang, W. Thomson, esq. commanding the East India ship *Java*.

Sept. 10. At St. Kitt's, in his 90th year, William, only son of the late Dr. William Danny.

Oct. 10. At Bourdeaux, aged 90, the Marquis de St. Marc, the last of the French officers who were at the battle of Fontenoy.

Oct. 13. At Mexico, F. H. Christian, esq. of Duke-street, Westminster.

Oct. 16. At Lisbon, in consequence of a fall from his horse on the Parade, Lieut.-col. Richard Carroll, of 16th reg. Portuguese infantry: the civil and military authorities attended his funeral.

Oct. 17. At Utrecht, in consequence of a fall with his horse at the camp of Zeist, aged 45, Lieut.-col. P. A. Twest, 6th batt. of the line, Netherlands service, knight of the military order of William, and formerly Captain in the 2d batt. light infantry of the British German legion.

Aged 74, Baron Pictet de la Peyrouse, well known to the lovers of Botany by his *Flora of the Pyrenees*; and Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Toulouse.

Oct. 19. At Naples, F. Forvand Foljambe, esq. Inner Temple, second son of the late F. F. Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, Notts, and recorder of the borough of East Retford.

Oct. 22. At Brunswick, in his 79d year, the venerable Joachim Heinrich Campe, whose admirable works for the instruction of youth have been translated into every language of Europe. The extraordinary labours which he undertook, in the melancholy period of the degradation of his country, which deprived him of his prince and protector, had a fatal effect on his highly sensible mind; he fell into a profound mental lethargy, and all the exertions of medical science were in vain exerted to rouse him to the usual exercise of his powers. It seemed as if his body were to survive his mind. It did not, however, survive long; the bond of union was dissolved gently and without pain. In his will he ordered his body to be buried in the spot planted in his garden, which he had long marked out for his grave (near the body of a beloved daughter) in a long chest of rough boards without a lid. He forbade any thing to be buried with him that could be of use to the living; in calculating that the expence of a funeral, in the usual style, would be about 200 rix dollars, he ordered this sum to be given to the poor. He has charged his son-in-law, the bookseller Vicevig, to print 2000 copies of his 'Robinson Crusoe' and his 'Theophrastus,' as presents for poor children and young persons.

Oct. 24. At Rouen, Cardinal Cambaceres. He was born at Montpellier, Sept. 11, 1756, and was created Archbishop of Rouen by the Cardinal Legate, April 11, 1802, and installed the 3d of May following. He has left the whole of his property, by will, for the re-establishment of the seminary of Rouen, subject only to the payment of annuities to his domestic servants.

Oct. 25. At Genoa, Matilda, relict of Talbot Savage, esq. and daughter of Jas. Tyers, esq. of Field-place, co. Gloucester.

Oct. 28. In his 61st year, Dr. L. T. Kosegarten, one of the celebrated writers of Germany. He was born at Gravesmühlen in Mecklenburgh. At the time of his death he was Professor of Divinity, Pastor of St. James's Church, and Director of the University. His merits as a Poet, Orator, &c. are well known in his native country.

At Quincy, near Boston, America, aged 78, Mrs. Abigail Adams, consort of John Adams, esq. late President of the United States. Mrs. A. was a daughter of Rev. W. Smith, of Weymouth, Dorset.

Nov. 2. At West Tarring, Sussex, aged 55, Rev. John Nesbit Jordan, Rector of Patcham and Tarring.

Nov. 5. At Aldermaston Park, co. Berks, aged 37, Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hammer, bart. of Hammer and Bettisfield, co. Flint. He had received a severe wound in the arm by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, from the effects of which he was rapidly recovering till within the last twelve days, when he was attacked by a nervous fever, which terminated his life. He has left a widow and seven children.

Nov. 6. At Lausanne, Switzerland, after painful suffering for the last eight years of her life, Margaret, wife of William Morton Pitt, esq. M. P. and sister to Lord Gambier. She was induced to go to the Continent, last year, in the hope of recovering her health, and for some time she experienced benefit from the change; but within the few last months her disorder returned with redoubled force, and at length proved fatal.—This lovely and most interesting lady was once the brightest ornament of the great and gay world, loved and admired by every one that knew her. In her death she was most happy; sensible at the last moment of her existence, she resigned her soul to God, with full faith and hope of everlasting happiness in the world to come. Her remains were landed at Dover from Calais, Nov. 25, and removed for interment to Dorsetshire, accompanied by Mr. Pitt.

Nov. 7. At Stepney-green, aged 93, James Ashfield, esq. the surviving male heir to very considerable freehold estates in Worcestershire.

Suddenly, after attending the sessions at Holt, W. Stokes, esq. of Fakenham, clerk of the peace for the county of Norfolk. And the next day, at Fakenham, Mr. William Stokes, his eldest son.

At Oxford, aged 81, Rebecca Howse, known, not only in Oxford, but by most who have visited it for many years past, by the name of *Mother Goose*. This appellation she obtained from her maiden name of Wildgoose. She was first married to a Mr. Hedges, and afterwards to Mr. Wm. Howse, who survives her. When young she was distinguished for her personal attractions; and most of the gay collegians were acquainted with pretty Beck Wildgoose. Her regular station was, for many years past, at or near the Star Inn, and the noblemen and gentlemen as they arrived in their carriages, were all presented with a nosegay by Goose, with a hint of remembering "the entrance of their dear fathers at college." Even the Prince Regent was constantly waited on by Becky, whenever his Royal Highness passed through Oxford; and he never sent her off without a handsome present. Some years since her sight totally failed, and she was regularly led to her station by her attentive husband. A strong caricature.

ture likeness of her has been published by Dighton. Just before her death she was sitting in her house, when a bell began tolling for the decease of some person: one inquired for whom it went, and immediately expired. It is conjectured that she had acquired very considerable property by her reminiscence of the old members of the University, their sons and relatives.

At Physic House. Robert Hathorn Stewart, esq. of Physic.

Nov. 8. At Wyndler Hall, co. Lancaster, Henry Owen Cunliffe, esq.

At Baup-ton, co. Oxford, in his 22d year, Gascoigne Frederick, second son of Edward Whitaker, esq.

Nov. 9. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. George Mathew, Vicar of Greenwich.

At Flint House, Box Hill, John Fuller, esq. of Piccadilly.

At Corbie, Scotland, aged 69, Rt. Hon. Lady Euphemia Stuart, sister of the late Earl of Galloway.

At Paris, in her 80th year, the Marchioness de Couffans, mother of the Marchioness de Coigny, grandmother of the Prince de Rohan, and great grandmother of Madame Sebastiani.

Nov. 10. At Brighton, Mrs. Turnor, relict of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Pantou House, co. Lincoln.

Aged 77, Mrs. S. Wythe, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Whitby, co. York, T. Peirson, esq. merchant and banker.

Rev. W. Ramsay, Minister of Cortachy. At Zurich, the widow of the Poet Gesner.

Nov. 11. Jane, fourth daughter of W. Stanton, esq. of Thrapp house, co. Glouc.

At Oxford, aged 34, Mr. W. H. Bennett, schoolmaster, whose widow, brought up and educated with better hopes, is left with eight children, the youngest not a month old, without the means of providing a single comfort, or even a necessary of life, for one of them. No more need be said to awaken the sympathy of the wealthy and benevolent.

At Southwood House, near Ramsgate, at a very advanced age, Charlotte Dowager Countess of Dunmore. Her Ladyship was a daughter of Alexander, seventh Earl of Galloway, and was married, Feb. 21, 1759, to John, fifth Earl of Dunmore, who died in March 1809, and by whom she had five sons and four daughters, including George the present Earl of Dunmore; Augusta, now Lady Augusta d'Ameland, married at Rome, April 4, 1793, to the Duke of Sussex; and secondly, Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court in 1794; and Virginia, born in Virginia, and named after it at the request of the council and assembly of Virginia, of which his Lordship her father

was then governor. The remains of the Countess were deposited (by her desire, without parade) in a vault prepared for her late husband in the church of St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate. Her second son, Hon. A. Murray, attended as chief mourner in the absence of her eldest son George, the present Earl of Dunmore. Her Ladyship has bequeathed her villa at Twickenham, and all her personals, to her youngest and only unmarried dau. Virginia.

At Brussels (whilst on a visit at Hon. Col. Parker's) Laura, eldest daughter of William Wolstenholme, esq. late of Holly Hill, Sussex.

Nov. 12. At Knightsbridge, at the house of J. Smee, esq. in her 82d year, Mrs. Nugent, widow of Capt. Walter Nugent, and mother of Col. Nugent.

At Lee, Kent, aged 80, Sarah, relict of the late Capt. John Law, formerly of the royal horse guards blue.

At Portsmouth, Col. George Cuyler, K. C. B. 11th foot, fourth son of the late Gen. Cuyler. He had lately returned from Gibraltar.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Garside, relict of Capt. Garside.

At Col. Knight's, Tythegston, co. Glamorgan, at an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Puget, sister of the late John Puget, esq. of Broad-street.

Nov. 13. In Red Lion-square, in his 72d year, George Sandeman, M. D.

In the 25d year of his age, Mr. Daniel Evans, of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mary, wife of Dr. Bourne, physician, Oxford.

Nov. 14. In Charles-street, Manchester-square, Miss Langdale, sister of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of Holborn.

At Barham, Kent, aged 32, the wife of Col. F. Mulcaster, royal engineer. She was sister of Lieut.-col. Sir Henry Montresor, and niece of Lieut.-gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. C. B.

Rev. Francis Woodcock, many years one of the prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral.

Much respected and regretted, after a lingering illness, borne with the greatest fortitude, the wife of Mr. Bird, of Pippa Farm, Coddensham, Suffolk.

At Sharrow Lodge, near Ripon, aged 71, John Cayley, esq. youngest son of the late Sir George Cayley, bart. of Brompton, co. York.

Nov. 15. At Kensington, aged 73, W. Mitton, esq. late of Doctors' Commons.

Aged 61, much respected and sincerely regretted, Mrs. Anne Dupont, of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk.

Much respected, and in the 44th year of his age, Mr. John Cook, farmer, of Bucklesham, Suffolk.

At Albion, Count Alexander de Goltz, a worthy companion in arms of Frederick the

the Great. After combating under the Prussian banners in the Seven Years' War, he was sent by the King on a mission to the Khan of the Tartars in 1761. This venerable warrior also served in Portugal, where he attained the rank of Field Marshal. He was latterly an Infantry General in the service of Denmark.

Nov. 16. At Wolverton Park, Hants, in her 76th year, Lady Pole, widow of the late Sir Charles Pole, bart.

In her 52d year, Mrs. Joyce Ridley, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Ridley, wine merchant in Ipswich.

Aged 71, Mr. Isaac Lenney, farmer, of Wilby, Suffolk.

At Sanquhar, aged 102, William Marshall. His father lived to the extraordinary age of 121, and was long at the head of a desperate gang of gypsies, who infested Galloway and the neighbouring counties for a great number of years.

At Leipsic, whilst pursuing his studies at the University, of the measles, in his 17th year, the Duke of Coethen.

Nov. 17. In York-street, St. James's, in his 80th year, Richard Norris, esq.

At Paddington, Anne, wife of Capt. A. Campbell, East India Company's naval service.

At Capt. Calthrop's, Gosberton, co. Lincoln, in her 19th year, Anne, second daughter of W. Greetham, esq. of Stanfield Hall, near Lincoln.

At Edinburgh, Capt. James Peddie, formerly of the royal Scots fusileers, and late of the royal invalids, Jersey.

Nov. 18. At Clifton, Sarah, widow of the late John Olive, esq. of Beech-hill, co. Monmouth, and second daughter of Levi Ames, esq. alderman of Bristol.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in his 21st year, Thomas Sayer, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford, only son of William Sayer, esq. late of Stratford, co. Essex.

At Stoney Bank, near Edinburgh, Capt. David Ramsay, R. N.

At Vienna, suddenly, Count Wallis, Minister of State and Conferences, &c. &c.

Nov. 19. In Soho-square, Steuart, eldest daughter of John Trotter, esq. of Soho-square and Durham-park.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Margaret, widow of the late James Hamilton, esq. of Bangores, North Britain, and dau. of the late David Hume, esq. of Kinnaird.

Alexander Thomson, esq. of Park-place, Regent's-park.

At Hammersmith, in his 99th year, W. Barr, esq. late Purveyor to his Majesty's hospitals in Canada.

At Courteenhall, co. Northampton, in his 21st year, Drury, second surviving son of Sir William Wake, bart.

At Whitton-court, co. Salop, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Charles Plumer Walker, esq. and eldest daughter of the late R. Plumer, esq. of Kennington.

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At Lancago-house, co. Monmouth, Edward Berry, esq.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, J. T. Roberdeau, esq. late Judge at Allahabad, Bengal Civil Establishment, son of John Peter Roberdeau, esq. late of Chelsea, and nephew of the late Paul Le Mesurier, esq.

Nov. 20. At the Devonshire hotel, Skipton, on his road to London, of apoplexy, Wilson Gale Braddyll, esq. of Colnished priory, Ulverstone, and Colonel of the 3d (or Prince Regent's own) Royal Lancashire militia. He was the eldest son of the late J. Gale, esq. of Whitehaven, and was born there in 1755; was thirty-nine years in the commission of the peace for Lancashire; served the office of Sheriff for the same in 1778; and was one of the members of Parliament for the borough of Lancaster, from 1780 to 1784.

At Tours, after many years illness, the wife of George Vanbrough Browne, esq. of Knockmarlock, co. Ayr.

Nov. 21. On Shepperton-green, in his 36th year, Thomas Nathan Frederick, esq., second son of Sir J. Frederick, bart.

After a long and painful illness, in his 44th year, at Ipswich, where he came for the recovery of his health, Mr. Edw. Greenland, Bookseller, Finsbury-place, London.

At Stowmarket, after a short illness, in his 82d year, Mr. Martin Enefer, upwards of 59 years the respectable clerk of that parish.

Nov. 22. At Worcester, in his 89th year, Jasper Debrisay, esq. heretofore of Bath. This gentleman was formerly an officer in the 4th dragoons, and carried the colours at the battle of Culloden.

Aged 65, George Boldero, gent. of Ixworth, Suffolk.

Nov. 23. In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, suddenly, James Cuthforth, esq. late agent victualler of Gibraltar.

At Brompton, in his 39th year, Francis Lewis Clason, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

At Maida-hill, Paddington, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late R. Braithwaite, esq. Admiral of the White.

At Hatfield, J. Penrose, esq. M. D. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Surgeon to his Majesty's household.

At Felixstow-cottage, near Walton, Suffolk, Lady Maria Fludyer, the wife of Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, bart. of Tros-trey, Monmouthshire, and late Lieut.-col. of the Royal Monmouth and Brecon regiment of militia. She was the daughter of Robert Weston, esq. by Louisa Bridges, the daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell, esq. and on Oct. 5, 1796, was married to her first cousin, Sir S. B. Fludyer, by whom she has left issue, three children—a son, Samuel George, born Jan. 31, 1800; and two daughters, Maria Louisa, and Elizabeth. Felixstow-cottage* was formerly the

* See a view of it in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 105.
— favo.

favourite residence and occasional summer retreat of the eccentric Philip Thicknesse, esq. when Lieutenant-governor of Landguard fort. and was purchased by the mother of the present possessor, who has considerably enlarged and improved it; and who generally resided there. The remains of Lady Fludger were privately interred in the church-yard of Felixstow, at her own particular request.

At Brooklyn, of the typhus fever, Mr. John Williams, long better known both in England and Ireland by the self-assumed appellation of Anthony Pasquin. He was a man of some native powers of mind, as a minor poet and wit; but he dealt principally in theatrical criticisms, and made himself the terror of actors and actresses good and bad. It is said he died in obscure lodgings and in very indigent circumstances.

Nov. 24. After a lingering illness, in her 72nd year, Mrs. Barnes, of Botesdale, Suffolk.

In her 66th year, Mary, relict of Thomas French, gent. late of Eye.

Nov. 25. At Brighton, aged 66, Sussey, relict of the late James Esdaile, esq. of New-place, Essex.

At Yoxford, Suffolk, in her 80th year, Mrs. Copland, the relict of the Rev. Daniel Copland, A. B. formerly vicar of that parish.

Georgiana Susan, fourth daughter of Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby.

At Bridge of Allan, co. Stirling, Mr. James Gray, late a corrector of the Greek Press.

At Elgin, in his 83^d year, Hon. George Duff, of Milton, third son of William Earl of Fife.

Nov. 26. Aged 72, Rev. Thomas Rutledge, D. D. minister of the Scots' churches in Broad-street and Shakespeare's-walk, for thirty-nine years. He was a man of exemplary piety and universally beloved.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Main, esq.

Aged 83, Mr. Frost, of Southgate-street, Bury St. Edmund, and formerly of Livermere.

At Grantham, aged 92, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. Nathaniel Smith, formerly lecturer of Grantham, and rector of Belton, and aunt to Lieut.-gen. Stevens.

Arthur Dempsey, esq. during fifty-six years cashier at the Bank of Messrs. Latouche, Dublin.

At Vienna, of water in the chest, aged 84, the celebrated Field-marshal Colleredo, Minister of State, and Director-gen. of the Austrian artillery. His remains were deposited *pro tempore*, in the Scotch Church, and attended to the grave by upwards of 120 Generals and staff officers, and 8000 men, commanded by Gen. Bellegarde. He is to be interred on his estate of

Apotschna, in Bohemia. He leaves behind him to inherit his property, one brother, Field-marshal Wincelous Colleredo, who is nearly as aged, and two sisters, one of whom is married to the Prince of Wirtemberg, and the other to Count Schomborn. The Colleredos are a most ancient family, whose ancestors came from Sussia, and settled in Friuli in 1206.

Nov. 27. At Moulsey, Surrey, Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry, brother of the Earl of Barrymore.

At Wimbledon, James Meyrick, esq. of Grosvenor-street.

In his 59th year, Mr. Francis Morgan, of Bramford, Suffolk.

Aged 82, Mrs. Griggs, widow of Lieut. Griggs, of the Western battalion of Suffolk militia.

Nov. 28. At Hadley, Middlesex, in his 79th year, Charles Bourchier, esq.

At Hastings, aged 29, Robert Glover, esq. son of Rev. Richard Glover, of Ilford.

At Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwood, fifth daughter of the late Sir Robert Blackwood, bart. of Ballykeidy, co. Down.

After a very sharp attack of typhus fever, having for some years been a patient sufferer from continual illness, Andrew, Edward Butler, esq. of Carleton, co. Monmouth, one of the magistrates of that county.

Nov. 29. At Windsor, Col. Diabrow, Vice-Chamberlain to the late Queen. The Colonel was occupied nearly the whole of Thursday (Nov. 26) in visiting and relieving a number of poor families in Windsor, pensioners on her late Majesty. In the evening he complained of a slight indisposition, which continued the three succeeding days, but no serious apprehensions were entertained till about four hours before he expired. His remains were removed from Windsor, Dec. 7, for interment at Walton upon Trent, co. Derby, the family estate.

At Brighton, aged 28, Mrs. William Bevil, of Upper Tooting.

At Bath, aged 15, Annabella Christiana, fifth daughter of the late Capt. E. Filmer, of the 4th (or King's own) foot, and niece to the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart.

Nov. 30. Near Epping, the wife of Lestock Wilson, esq. of Harley-street.

Rev. John Watson, chaplain to the Earl of Liverpool, rector of Faulkbourne, Essex, and chaplain of Morden college, Kent.

Mrs. Revans, wife of Capt. Revans, of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

After a long affliction, Mrs. Copping, of Willisham, Suffolk.

At Southwold, Suffolk, in his 63^d year, Mr. James Cann, coal-merchant, sincerely regretted.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Plater, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Plater, of Oxford. *Re* had an improved

proved her good understanding, and so regulated her natural vivacity, that she supported nearly thirty years of bodily suffering seldom equalled, with a cheerfulness which endeared her in an unusual degree to her relatives, and the few affectionate friends to whom she was known.

Dec. 1. James Sutherland, esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

In York Place, the lady of Gen. Sir C. Grant.

At Langley, co. Bucks, in her 60th year, Mrs. Frances Hanbury, youngest daughter of the late Capel Hanbury, esq. of Pont y Poole, co. Monmouth.

At Kettlebaston, Suffolk, Miss Elizabeth Scott, of Monk's Eleigh, whose kind and open disposition had much endeared her to all her relations and friends, by whom her loss is deeply lamented.

At the Grove House, Bungay, at an advanced age, and in very high esteem, Mrs. Heyhoe, relict of the Rev. Grigson Heyhoe, A. B.

At Liverpool, in his 75th year, Alexander Taylor, M. D. formerly of Paisley, and late of Manchester.

At Bishop Auckland, in his 81st year, Ralph Hodgson, esq. late of Sunderland.

Peter Hill, esq. of Carwythenack, co. Cornwall. Mr. Hill was descended from a family originally of Kent, but for many centuries settled at Carwythenack and Trevethick. Of this family, several served their country with much distinction and honour; and Mr. Hill served in the Navy during the American war, at the conclusion of which he retired on account of ill health. Mr. Hill was a perfectly honest man, and his conduct most exemplary in every situation of life; forgiving to others, rigorous only to himself, his word was his deed, and his honour was sacred.

Dec. 2. In Montague-square, Thomas Bulkeley, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Cheltenham, in his 71st year, Thomas Estcourt, esq. of Estcourt, co. Gloucester.

Dec. 3. At Portsea, in his 113th year, Thomas Botwell, a native of that town, who formerly sold water about the streets, and afterwards kept a small shop. His memory was good to the last; he would frequently recur to the total eclipse of the sun, April 23, 1715, of which event he retained a perfect recollection. He was married eighty years to one wife, who died in her 101st year.

At Heath House, Stapleton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Smyth, widow of the late Thomas Smyth, esq. and mother of Sir Hugh Smyth, bart. of Ashton Court. Her whole life afforded a bright example of every Christian and moral virtue.

At Clifton, Mrs. Wolferston, of Stone, co. Gloucester, relict of the late Edward Wolferston, esq. of Berry, co. Devon.

At Bristol, after an illness of five years,

aged 75, Mrs. Anne Pugh, mother of John Pugh, esq. late banker of Bristol.

Dec. 4. In Bedford Sq. John Lumsden, esq. a Director of the East India Company.

In Hatton Garden, Wm. Berridge, esq.

In his 74th year, Rev. John White, A. M. This highly respected divine was a native of North Walsham, Norfolk, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1765, (being the Senior Wrangler on the Tripos) and A. M. 1768. He was for some years a fellow of that society. In 17... he was presented to the rectory of Chevington, and in 17... to that of Hargrave, both in Suffolk. Mr. White was an ornament, not only to the College to which he belonged, but to the University at large, having been no less respected for his superior attainments than for his exemplary conduct. Indeed, throughout a long life, the duties of which he most conscientiously discharged, he displayed a character highly estimable, and well meriting general applause.

At the house of W. H. Lucas, esq. Bramdean, in his 52d year, Lieut.-col. Charles Duke, youngest son of the late John Duke, esq. of Sarson, Hants, Dep. Adj.-gen. to the forces in Nova Scotia, and equerry to the Duke of Cambridge.

At Perth, in his 84th year, Mr. D. Foggo, schoolmaster in the parish of Tibbermair upwards of sixty years, during which time he saw four clergymen succeed each other as incumbents of the parish.

At Utrecht, aged 103 years, the learned Rabbi Levi Juda Glogau.

Dec. 5. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Catherine, widow of the late Capt. Angus M^rNab, of the *Henry Dundas* East Indiaman.

At Camberwell, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Neale, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Kensington, Thomas Windle, esq. of Wickhill, Warfield, Berks, and late of John-street, Bedford-row.

In his 71st year, Henry Day, esq. of Sarratt-hall, Herts.

In St. Clement's, Ipswich, Mrs. Chevallier, relict of the Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, A. M. formerly fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, author of a Description of the Troad, and rector of Badingham, in Suffolk. The uniform cheerfulness and exemplary manner with which she discharged her relative duties, however arduous, and the general benevolence of her character, will long endear her memory to a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

Dec. 6. Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. De Bruyn, surgeon, of North Audley-st.

In Welbeck-street, Miss Maria Chesbrey, sister to the Countess Fauconberg.

In the Victualling Yard, Deptford, aged 56, Frederick Dickinson, esq.

At Brompton, of a decline, in his 24th year, John Neville Robinson, gent. Lieut. in the 43d regt. of foot, and the second son of John Robinson, esq. of Druston hall, Suffolk, Lieutenant General in the army.

At Beccles, in her 67th year, Mrs. Kellert. Mrs. Maulkin, wife of Robert Maulkin, gent. of Bury St. Edmunds.

Aged 83, Mrs. Clark, of Lavenham, widow of the Rev. Arthur Clark, B. A. late rector of Brent Eleigh and Gosbeck, Suff.

At Clifton, Ellen M'Causland, daughter of Conolly M'Causland Gage, esq. of Fruit-hill, co. Londonderry.

Dec. 7. At her brother's house, Clay Hill, Beckenham, in her 55th year, Miss Anne Courtenay, third daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter.

At Cockermouth, in her 74th year, Jane, wife of James Clarke Satterthwaite, esq.

Dec. 8. In Euston-square, aged 40, Mrs. Robert Abraham, daughter of the late Peter Brown, esq. Botanical Painter, leaving an afflicted husband and ten children.

At an advanced age, Mr. John Courtois, of St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square. Mr. Courtois was formerly for many years a hair-dresser in the Metropolis. By dint of extraordinary exertions in various ways, and through a most rigid system of economy in his expenditure, this man (who seemed to have no small portion of the Character and the Elwes blended in his composition) died immensely rich. His personal property has been sworn to as upwards of 200,000*l.* Old Courtois was long well-known in the purlieus of St. Martin's and the Hay market. His appearance was meagre and squalid, and his clothes, such as they were, were pertinaciously got up in exactly the same cut and fashion, and the colour always either fawn or morone. For the last thirty years the venerable *chapeau* was uniformly of the same cock. The principal feat, however, in which this fervent votary of Plutus appeared before the publick, was his nearly fatal affair with Mary Benson, otherwise Mrs. Maria Theresa Phepoe. In April, 1795 (see vol. LXV. p. 344), this ill-fated woman projected a rather bungling scheme, in order to frighten her old acquaintance and visitor, Courtois, out of a considerable sum of money. One evening, when she was certain of his calling, she had her apartment prepared for his reception in a species of *funereal* style—a bier, a black velvet pall, black wax candles lighted, &c. No sooner had the old friend entered the room, than the Lady, assisted by her *Maid*, pounced on him, forced him into an arm chair, in which he was forcibly held down by the woman, while the Lady, brandishing a case-knife or razor, swore with some violent imprecations, *that instant should be his last*, if he did not give her an order on

his Banker for a large sum of money. The venerable visitor, alarmed at the gloomy preparations and dire threats of the desperate female, asked for pen, ink, and paper; which being immediately produced, he wrote a check on his Banker for two thousand pounds. He immediately retired with precipitation, happy to escape without personal injury. The next morning, before its opening, he attended at the Bank with some police officers, and on Mrs. Phepoe's making her appearance with the check, she was arrested, and subsequently tried at the Old Bailey, on a capital charge, grounded on the above proceedings. However, through the able defence made by her Counsel (now Mr. Justice Fielding), who took a legal objection to the case as proved, and contended that she never had or obtained *any property* of Mr. Courtois, on the principle that possession constituted the first badge of ownership, she was only sentenced to twelve months imprisonment (vol. LXVI. p. 347.) Truth, however, obliges us to add, that Mrs. Phepoe, who was once connected with a respectable family in the sister island, was in December 1727 capitally convicted on a charge of cutting and maiming Mary Cox, for which she suffered the last penalty of the law; full particulars of which may be seen in vol. LXVII. p. 1122.—The following anecdote, relative to Courtois, is in circulation: Some years since, the late Lord Gage met Courtois, at the Court room of the East India House, on an election business, "Ah, Courtois," said his Lordship, "what brings you here?"—"To give my vote, my Lord," was the answer.—"What! are you a Proprietor?"—"Most certainly."—"And more votes than one?"—"Yes, my Lord, I have four!"—"Aye, indeed! Why, then, before you take the book, pray be kind enough to *pin up my curls!*" with which modest request the Proprietor of four votes, equal to *ten thousand pounds*, immediately complied!

Suddenly, aged 41, the wife of Major Dodd, late of the Royal Artillery.

At her son's, Feltham Vicarage, Mrs. Morris, of Windsor, relict of John Morris, esq. formerly of Feltham Hill, Middlesex.

Richard Crow, esq. of Seven-oaks, one of the Coroners for the county of Kent.

At Alveston, in his 76th year, Edward Watkins, esq. of the Thornbury Bank.

At Eton, aged 72, Mr. Richard Atkins, printer, who had been employed fifty-five years as a compositor of the Greek and Latin books for the use of Eton school, during which time he had never been known to spend an idle day, or even an idle hour.

At Broomfield Hall, co. Somerset, Mrs. William Cruickshank, daughter of W. Boyd, esq. of Plaistow Green, Kent.

At Paris, after a few days illness, of defluxion of the chest, Lady John Campbell, sister-in-law of the Duke of Argyll, and daughter of William Campbell, esq. of Fairfield.

In his 33d year, His Royal Highness Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, son of the Hereditary Prince Charles Louis, who died in 1801. He succeeded his grand-father, the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, June 10, 1811, and was married April 8, 1806, to Stephanie de Beauharnais, daughter of the Count Francis de Beauharnais. He has left three Princesses of tender age. His uncle Louis, Grand Ducal Prince, Margrave of Baden, born in 1763, will succeed him. Should this Prince, who is still unmarried, die without descendants, the Children of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick by his marriage with the Lady de Geversberg, will succeed, conformably to a family compact, established by the late Grand Duke. These Princes, who formerly bore the title of Counts of Hochberg, received, in 1818, that of Margraves of Baden. During the whole illness of the late Grand Duke of Baden, his august mother never quitted him; and her grief was excessive. Her Highness, the Empress of Russia, the Margravine his Mother, the Queen of Sweden, and the Grand Duke Louis, were present when he died. He thus had the consolation of being surrounded in his last moments by a family who entertained the greatest affection for him.

Dec. 9. At Bungay, after a long and severe affliction, supported with the greatest fortitude, Mr. Thomas Blake; as a husband and a father, he was truly exemplary.

At Wern, co. Salop, aged 81, Rev. George Dicken, rector of Moreton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton, in the same county; whose long and valuable life, charitable disposition to the poor, particularly to his needy parishioners, and goodness of heart, endeared him to all his friends and acquaintance, and will cause his death to be long and severely felt.

Dec. 10. In Highbury-place, in his 52d year, J. Hartley, esq.

After a lingering illness, Charles Godfrey, of Haughley, esq. He was formerly a captain in the royal artillery, and on April 10, 1804, was married to Anne, the sister of the present Lord Thurlow, and the third daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Thos. Thurlow, D.D. Ld. Bp. of Durham.

Aged 83, Mr. Edward Lawrence, farmer, who held the lease of a farm of 49 acres under the present Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. M. P. and his ancestors, during a period of 80 years, at a rental of 5s. 3d. per acre.

Rev. Robert Nanney, rector of Llany-mowddwy, and of Lwyn, co. Merioneth.

Dec. 11. At his mother's, in Wimpole-street, aged 20, George Augustus Frede-

rick, youngest son of the late Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, co. Stafford.

At Bristol, aged 69, Mrs. Germain, relict of Capt. Germain.

Dec. 12. At Windsor, Louisa, daughter of the late Dr. Thackeray, Physician of that place, and sister to the Provost of King's College.

Aged 69, Mr. John Rainbird, formerly a miller at Ipswich.

Suddenly, at Chevington, in his 71st year, Mr. Fenton.

In his 78th year, Mr. Hargrove, the well-known historian of Knaresbro', Harrogate, and the surrounding country, author of the "Yorkshire Gazetteer," "Anecdotes of Poetry," and other literary productions; also compiler of sixteen folio and quarto volumes of manuscripts, chiefly relative to the History of Yorkshire. His knowledge of books, &c. was very extensive, and his memory wonderfully retentive to the last.

At the Castle Inn, Brecon, in his 30th year, while on a professional journey from home, Thomas Morris, esq. solicitor, of Thornbury, co. Gloucester.

At Portobello, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. S. Digby, of Oshertown, co. Kildare; and Dec. 22, at the same place, Rev. William Digby, their second son.

Dec. 13. In London, Sir John Charles Hamilton, bart. of Dunneemna, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

At his son's, Peamars, Essex, aged 88, Richard De Lannoy, esq. late of Cheap-side.

At Port Hill House, near Hertford, aged 81, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Nathaniel Green, esq.

At Gilead House, near Liverpool, the wife of Dr. Solomon.

At Hieres, in France, Anna Maria, wife of Captain Fanshawe, R. N. and second daughter of Major-general Jenkinson.

Dec. 14. In his 21st year, Alexander Croke, esq. of Oriel College, Oxford, eldest son of Sir Alexander Croke, of Studley Priory, near Oxford.

Dec. 15. At Long-Melford, Suffolk, Mr. Richardson, Attorney at Law.

Dec. 16. The wife of Capt. Johnson, of Harlow, Essex.

In her 80th year, the relict of James Mathew, gent. formerly an eminent wool-stapler, and one of the Capital Burgesses of Bury St. Edmund.

At East Retford, Notts, Rev. George Morton, vicar of Sturton.

Aged 65, S. Midgley, esq. late of Cockeridge, near Leeds; many years of the Crown Office, and Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, London.

At Ormiston, Anne, daughter of the late Captain Johnstone, Barrack-master of the Dumfriesshire Militia.

At Rathmines, near Dublin, Verney Darley, esq. barrister-at-law, and formerly

merly a member of the Irish House of Commons.

Dec. 17. In his 29d year, Mr. Alexander Thomson, Civil Engineer, of Boyd's Rope-walk, Rotherhithe.

Dec. 18. At Bath, Robert Mitford, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset-house, and of Mitford, co. Northumberland.

At Rome-house, Chatham, where she was on a visit, in her 17th year, after a short illness, Matilda, youngest daughter of William Wise, esq. of Borden, Kent.

At Doncaster, Thomasina, wife of James Fenton, esq. of Loversall, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Ibbetson, bart.

At Edinburgh, Lady Hay, widow of Sir A. Hay.

Miss Margaret Newton, public teacher, at Edinburgh.

At the Hotel of the Invalids at Leyden, aged 106, Jean George Sauer. He enlisted March 7, 1734, and served continually in Holland till 1795. He was in the Campaigns of 1743; on the Meuse and the Rhine in 1745; at the battle of Fontenoy in 1746; at Lawfeld in 1747; at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he received many wounds; in 1794 he was with the troops which defended Klundest, which terminated his military career. This respectable veteran enjoyed good health and the entire use of his faculties till the time of his death.

Dec. 19. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Bal-four, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bruntoun.

Dec. 20. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-col. G. Morris, of his Majesty's 3d foot or Old Buffs.

At Bath, in her 89th year, Rt. Hon. Lady Araminta Monck, relict of G. P. Monck, esq. and sister of Rt. Hon. and Rev. Abp. of Tuam, Lord Decies.

In her 67th year, Mary wife of Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone House, Yorkshire.

Dec. 21. At Epsom, aged 71, the wife of John Richardson, esq. of Bury-street, St. James's.

The wife of John Allcott, esq. Store-keeper of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Dr. Stokes, of Buxton.

At Shepton Mallet, Samuel Norman, esq. whose forefathers as well as himself had been many years eminent clothiers in that town.

At Deeping St. James's, in her 80th year, in consequence of her shawl catching fire the preceding Friday, the wife of Mr. John Percival. The flames communicated to her neck and face; and although her husband was with her, and used every exertion to extinguish them, the aged pair were unable to accomplish the purpose, until Mrs. P. was shockingly burned.

Aged 88, Frances, widow of the late D. Masters, esq. of Yates-court, Merriworth,

and great aunt to the present Viscount Torrington.

Dec. 22. The Chevalier Ignatius Pal-yart, his most Faithful Majesty's Consul-General in Great Britain.

In very obscure lodgings in Chelsea, of a complication of disorders, occasioned by his hard services in America, Holland, Spain, and the East Indies, Capt. Wolf, a descendant of the late Lord Kilwarden, who fell a victim in the Irish Rebellion. The Captain had contracted some eccentric habits, attributable principally to the severe loss he experienced in the death of his lady, to whom he had been married but six months, and who was extremely beautiful and accomplished; and also to a subsequent disappointment in his profession; but his habits, as far as his health would permit, were not secluded; he mingled much in society, having but lately returned from Leamington, where he joined in all the fashionable gaiety of the place. His nephew, to whom his property devolves, is Mr. Lynch, of the Theatre Royal, Crew-street, who has been engaged in the first provincial theatres in England.

At Kew, aged 84, Mrs. Popham, relict of the late Joseph Popham, esq. father of Lieut.-gen. and of Rear-admiral Sir Home Popham.

At Farnham House, Margaret, eldest daughter of R. Fox, esq. of Fox Hall, and niece to the Earl of Farnham.

At Creaton, co. Northampton, Martha, relict of the late Thomas Brooksbank, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex.

At Leamington, co. Warwick, Anna, daughter of William Webber Devoston, esq. of St. Helena.

Dec. 23. In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 66th year, Col. James Robertson, of the late Royal Westminster Volunteers.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Cooke, relict of W. J. Cooke, esq. and sister of Osgood Gee, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

At Liverpool, Rt. Hon. Lady Crewe. This interesting and once beautiful lady was the only daughter of Fulke Greville, esq. for some time British Minister at the court of Munich. She was married to Lord Crewe in 1766. For several years her Ladyship, then Mrs. Crewe, was one of the most brilliant constellations in the hemisphere of fashion. A beautiful and affecting little poem was addressed to her by the celebrated Charles Fox. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Barthomley, near Crewe Hall, in the county of Chester.

Dec. 24. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, after an illness of five years, in his 65th year, Aaron Graham, esq. He had long been one of the Police

Magistrates

Magistrates at Bow-street Office, where, for a short period, he presided as chief, but resigned the situation on finding his health decline. He for a few seasons superintended the concerns of Drury-lane Theatre. He has left one son, who is a Captain in the British Navy.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, in her 81st year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Lionel Booth, of the Stamp Office.

At Sherborne, aged 46, Mr. James Crutwell, proprietor of the *Dorchester and Sherborne Journal*; in the conducting of which he displayed that love for his country, which in a narrower sphere he uniformly exemplified to every object around him. Through the whole of a distressing illness he evinced the utmost patience and gentleness; and sunk into the arms of death almost without a sigh.

Dec. 25. At Leeds, Mr. J. C. Blake, of the royal navy.

At the Hotel of the Government of Paris, of an apoplectic attack, the Marquis de Perignon, Peer and Marshal of France, and Governor of the first military division.

Dec. 26. Mrs. Ball, relict of the late R. Ball, esq. of Three Castles, co. Kilkenny.

Dec. 27. In Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Mr. Daniel Lovell, proprietor and editor of the *Statesman* newspaper.

Henry Woodgate, esq. of Spring Grove, Pembury, Kent.

Dec. 28. In his 81st year, John Tulloh, esq. formerly of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

At Hammersmith, aged 51, Mrs. Elizabeth Westerman, of Gerard-street, Soho.

In his 40th year, Ralph Day, jun. esq. of Sarratt, co. Herts.

Dec. 29. In Friday-street, in his 75th year, John Elliot, esq. 27 years one of the common council of Bread-street ward.

In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 93, Mrs. Scott, formerly of Scott's Hall, Kent: she was wet nurse to the Prince Regent, and has left two sons and one daughter.

At Scotter, co. Lincoln, aged 11, Geo. Charlten, son of Rev. Henry J. Wollaston.

Dec. 30. In York-place, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Nash, of Kilmoney, co. Cork, esq. and wife of

D. O'Neill Power, esq. of Snow-hill, co. Kilkenny.

At Chelsea, Walter Ballard, esq.

Dec. 31. In her 70th year, Mrs. Wye, of Percy-street, Bedford-square, widow of G. Wye, esq. formerly of Oporto.

In his 73d year, Thomas Leach, esq. who had filled the situation of police magistrate at the Hatton-garden office nearly 30 years, and was also chairman of the County Court of Requests in Fulwood-terrace, Holborn. Mr. Leach was never married; he had been in an ill state of health for some years, which made his temper rather irritable, particularly when he had any charges brought before him by common informers, a description of persons whom he abominated, though in some few cases he acknowledged they were a necessary evil. The latter end of November last, he sent in his resignation of Police Magistrate to the Secretary of State; which was accepted, and a successor was appointed to act at the conclusion of the year. Mr. Leach presided, Dec. 30, as Sitting Magistrate at Hatton-garden; when he appeared to be more cheerful, and in better health and more even temper, than for some months before. At half-past two o'clock he left the Office, and entered his carriage, accompanied by his niece, on his return home to Muswell hill. On entering Kentish Town, C. Virgin, formerly a messenger at the Police Office, rode up to the carriage to speak to his old master; but receiving no answer, and seeing Mr. Leach leaning back, thought he was asleep, and was on the point of riding away, when the young Lady called out to him. Virgin immediately opened the carriage door, and took Mr. Leach by the hand, which he found as cold as death; he had life, but was speechless and insensible. In this alarming state he was carried to the Kentish Town Assembly Rooms, where every medical aid was rendered, but he died at 11 o'clock the following night.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Rodwell, Brook-street, Ipswich, Suffolk, after an affliction of upwards of two years and an half, aged 71 years, Mrs. Hunter, relict of Benjamin Hunter, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards of Queen-sq. London.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. LXXXVI. PART I.

P. 280. a. Earl St. Vincent has lately erected a beautiful monument in Caverswall Church, Staffordshire, to the memory of his late Countess. The design is an elegant female figure in the attitude of prayer; the drapery is so disposed as to present a veil, forming a fold on the forehead, and gracefully flowing over the shoulders: the figure kneels on a square base, on which is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of
MARTHA, COUNTESS OF ST. VINCENT,
who was eminently pious,
virtuous, and charitable.

She departed this life
on the 8th day of February, 1816,
aged 75 years;
and was, at her own desire,
buried in the Tomb of her Parents.

This Monument
was erected by her surviving Husband."

P. 573. A handsome mural monument, executed by Gerard, has lately been erected in Hughenden Church, Bucks, by John Norris, esq. one of the executors of the late Countess Dowager *Conyngnam*, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of

ELLEN COUNTESS CONYNGHAM,
widow of Henry first Earl Conyngnam.

It were needless to enumerate the many virtues which adorned her character: they will be fondly cherished in the memory of her surviving friends; and her liberal bequests to various Charitable Institutions in the counties of York, Buckingham, and Middlesex, will call forth blessings on her name in times to come.—She died the death of the righteous, venerated and beloved, on the 15th June, 1816, in the 92d year of her age; happily retaining to the last the full vigour of her superior understanding; and was buried in the vault beneath, amongst her maternal ancestors."

VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

P. 230. a. A plain white marble tombstone has been erected at Plattsburgh, over the remains of Commodore *Downie*, with the following inscription:

"Sacred

to the memory of

GEORGE DOWNIE, ESQ.

a Post Captain in the Royal British Navy,
who gloriously fell on board

His Britannic Majesty's ship the *Confiance*, while leading the vessels under his command

to the attack of the American Flotilla at anchor off Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh,

on the 11th Sept. 1814:

To mark the spot where the remains of a gallant Officer and sincere friend were honourably interred, this Stone has been erected by his affectionate sister-in-law *Mary Downie*."

VOL. LXXXVII. PART II.

P. 571. b. *Lady Anderson*, relict of the late Sir John William Anderson, bart. Alderman, and some time one of the Members for the City of London, was a woman of great piety and goodness, of most elegant manners, and high accomplishments. She was mistress of many foreign languages, and when Lady Mayoress, was ranked amongst the most accomplished and respectable ladies in that high department.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PART II.

P. 63. b. The personal estate of the late Mr. Alderman *Combe* was sworn in Doctors' Commons to be under the sum of 140,000*l*. His son, *Harvey Combe*; esq. is the sole executor, and residuary legatee; and the property is left to Mrs. *Combe* and children. There are no bequests out of the family.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1817, TO DECEMBER 15, 1818.

Christened	Males... 12530	In all	Buried	Males... 9833	In all
	Females 11703	24,233		Females 9922	19,705
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	808	40 and 50	2040	80 and 90 721
under 2 years 5381	10 and 20	703	50 and 60	1864	90 and 100 175
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1453	60 and 70	1555	100 1 102 1
5 years 1815	30 and 40	1884	70 and 80	1271	101 1 108 1
Decreased in the Burials this Year 263.					

DISEASES.

Abscess	103	Jaundice	91	Water on the Brain.....	405
Aged	192	Jaw-Locked	1	Worms	6
Ague	1	Liver Complaint.....	72	CASUALTIES.	
Apoplexy and Suddenly	512	Lunacy	228	Broken Limbs	1
Asthma	859	Measles	728	Burnt	33
Cancer	97	Miscariage	2	Drowned	117
Canker	1	Mortification.....	368	Excessive Drinking	5
Chicken Pox	2	Palpitation of the Heart	7	Executed *	11
Childbed	221	Palsy	187	Found Dead	14
Consumption	4242	Pleurisy	15	Fractured	1
Convulsions	3205	Rheumatism	13	Frighted	3
Cough and Whooping- }	859	Rupture	38	Killed by Falls and se- }	92
Cough		Scrophula	12	veral other Accidents... }	
Croup	113	Small Pox	421	Killed by Fighting	1
Dropsy	709	Sore Throat.....	11	Murdered	2
Dysentery	16	Spasm	78	Poisoned	6
Fevers of all kinds	1170	St. Anthony's Fire	8	Scalded	6
Fistula	9	Stillborn	654	Starved	1
Gout	58	Teething	445	Strangled	1
Gravel, Stone, Strangury	17	Thrush	107	Suffocated	8
Hemorrhage	43	Veneral	19	Suicides	40
Inflammation	1205	Water in the Chest	101	Total 344	

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surrey 24; of which number 11 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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